



Inter-Parliamentary Union

For democracy. For everyone.

World e-Parliament Conference 2014

Lessons learned and future horizons

8-10 May 2014

Co-organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the
National Assembly of the Republic of Korea



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PRELIMINARY ANNOTATED AGENDA

7 April 2014

8 May 2014	Plenary room
08:30 – 09:30	<i>Registration</i>
09:30 – 10:30	<i>Inaugural Session</i> The President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea will deliver introductory remarks to open formally the World e-Parliament Conference 2014. Their statements will be followed by a key note speech that will set the context of the event.
10:30 – 11:30	<i>Debate: Progress in e-Parliaments since 2007</i> The first World e-Parliament Conference took place in 2007 in Geneva. Since then, six conferences and three Global Reports have tracked progress and shared good practices in the use of ICT by parliaments. How has the concept of e-parliament evolved in recent years? What has been the most notable progress in the use of ICT in parliament? What obstacles remain, and how can they be addressed? What objectives are parliaments pursuing today in this area, and what are their priorities?
11:30 – 13:00	<i>Lessons learned on the role of ICT in making Parliament more open, accessible, accountable and effective</i> As the use of technology in society increases, citizens' expectations of their governing institutions have also grown. The capacity of parliaments to use ICT effectively has become a focus of greater public attention. The use of ICT in parliament is seen as an indicator of the modernity of the institution and its willingness to be transparent, accessible and accountable to citizens. Meanwhile parliaments have themselves been making many efforts to harness technology to improve their internal effectiveness and their communications with citizens. What lessons have they learned? How have public perceptions of parliament evolved? Is parliament perceived as being more transparent, accessible and accountable than before? What role has ICT played in this?
13:00 – 14:30	<i>Lunch</i>

8 May 2014	Plenary room	Parallel room
14:30 – 16:00	<p><i>Policies on access to open parliamentary data</i></p> <p>Adopting a policy on open data is a major step towards making parliamentary information freely available in a format that can be examined and reused on different platforms by different people in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Open data, and the adoption of a policy by the institution, is not so much a matter pertaining to the technical domain, but rather an issue to be addressed at the political level as it impacts the relation between the parliament, citizens and their intermediaries (news media, PMOs, etc.).</p> <p>This session will examine cases of parliaments that have adopted policy frameworks to implement open data in legislatures, investigating why and how they have done so, and what the impact has been.</p>	<p><i>Effective outsourcing of ICT projects</i></p> <p>Outsourcing is being used by many parliaments as a means to develop new ICT systems, as an alternative or complement to in-house development. It offers potential advantages in terms of access to skills and experience that a parliament may not have among its own staff, but also brings challenges such as the capacity to manage effectively the relationship with the outsourcing partners. This session will focus on practical experiences of outsourcing ICT projects, including methodologies used to take decisions and types of service level agreements put in place, in order to draw lessons that can be relevant to other parliaments.</p>
16:00 – 16:30	<i>Coffee</i>	
16:30 – 18:00	<p><i>Good practices in the reuse of parliamentary data</i></p> <p>An increasing number of parliaments are providing bulk access to parliamentary data in open formats. The session will focus on how the reuse of parliamentary data is developing and how this can be beneficial to public understanding of the law-making process and parliamentary responsibilities. It will also look at parliamentary efforts to stimulate interest in parliamentary data, for example by organizing “hackathons” to develop applications that make use of this data.</p>	<p><i>Public information strategies in the light of technological evolution</i></p> <p>For most citizens, the media is the principal source of information about the work of parliament. As such, it plays an important role in shaping on public perceptions of parliament. Parliaments have for a long time developed their own public information strategies involving the media. In recent times, however, traditional media outlets (television, radio, print) have been obliged to adapt to the internet, which has also seen the emergence of new forms of online journalism. In addition, many parliaments are now trying to have greater control over the way in which parliamentary work is portrayed, by creating their own information channels. This session explores the impact of technology on parliamentary public information strategies, as well as evolutions in the relationship between parliament and the media.</p>

9 May 2014	Plenary room	Parallel room
09:00 – 10:45	<p><i>Access to the law and legislative documents</i></p> <p>Parliaments have an interest in ensuring that citizens are able to know about the law-making process and have access to the law that results from it. The internet offers an ideal platform for providing this access. Nevertheless there can be numerous institutional, regulatory, technical and financial obstacles to the provision of online access to the law. This session focuses on efforts to overcome these obstacles and the lessons learned in doing so.</p>	<p><i>(Re)building parliamentary web sites</i></p> <p>Websites have become the primary means for parliaments to make their work accessible to citizens. But technologies change and digital culture evolves, so many parliaments are looking to modernize their web sites in order to renew the relationship with citizens. The rationale for parliaments to rebuild their web site, the resources engaged in doing so and the experience they have gained are the main focus of this session.</p>
10:45 – 11:15	<i>Coffee</i>	
11:15 – 13:00	<p><i>Adding social media channels to Parliament's communication strategy</i></p> <p>In just a few years, social media have become part of the array of communications tools being used by parliaments. Feedback on the experience of using social media is starting to emerge, which can inform the future choices of parliaments that are already using social media and those that are considering this option. Some of this learning has been captured in the IPU's <i>Social Media Guidelines for Parliaments</i>.</p> <p>This session will focus on current innovations in the use of social media in parliamentary communications, providing an overview of best practices and successful applications, challenges and policy and management options.</p>	<p><i>Capturing and publishing parliamentary records: timeliness, accuracy and preservation</i></p> <p>Demand for access to the records of parliamentary proceedings in text, audio and video formats has increased significantly. Making proceedings available in a timely and accurate way has become an important benchmark for the openness and transparency of a parliament.</p> <p>This session will focus on how parliaments make use of technology to provide recordings of proceedings, in which types of format, at what speeds, and with what methods of access. It will address the common challenges faced by parliamentary administrations, such as releasing draft versions of records on their websites, and seek possible solutions.</p>
	<i>Lunch</i>	

9 May 2014	Plenary room	Parallel room
14:30 – 16:00	<p><i>ICT strategic planning in Parliament</i></p> <p>One of the most valuable contributions of strategic planning – particular when resources are limited - is that it forces decision makers to focus not just on the “what” of ICT but also on the “why”. It requires parliaments to identify the benefits they will gain as a result of implementing new systems or acquiring devices and to weigh those benefits against the cost implications.</p> <p>This session will focus on how sound frameworks for ICT strategic planning, management, and oversight can be developed, and in particular the role that senior management and IT staff play in this domain.</p>	<p><i>Mobile services and apps for MPs</i></p> <p>Legislatures are facing a growing expectation from members that they should be able to receive information wherever they are and at any time. However, implementing ICT for mobile devices, such as smart phones and tablets, can present significant challenges and require new staff skills.</p> <p>This session will focus on current implementation practices that have allowed parliaments to provide solutions for the delivery of information to members on mobile devices, particularly smartphones and tablets.</p>
16:00 – 16:30	<i>Coffee</i>	
16:30 – 18:00	<p><i>Effective partnerships for building ICT capacity</i></p> <p>Parliaments have many years of experience in receiving support from other parliaments, international organizations and donors to help build their ICT capacity. Yet, some efforts are more successful than others. This session aims to understand the key criteria for the success of an ICT capacity building project, and how to establish effective partnerships between parliament and the organizations providing support.</p>	<p><i>Innovation in research and library services: information discovery, organization and delivery</i></p> <p>(Jointly organized with the IFLA Section on Library and Research Services for Parliaments)</p> <p>Parliaments require a lot of information from external sources as a basic input for their work. Researching, organizing and integrating different sources in a way that enables legislators to take informed actions has major value for legislative institutions and the public. This session will consider how parliaments are innovating in their research and library services to deliver more useful, timely, and relevant information to members and, in some instances, to citizens.</p>

10 May 2014	Plenary room	Parallel room
09.00 – 10.00	<i>Presentation of the e-voting system in the plenary chamber of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea</i>	
10:00 – 10:30	<i>Coffee</i>	
10:30 – 11:45	<p><i>Protecting parliamentary communications</i></p> <p>It is the responsibility of the parliamentary administration to ensure continuity of service, protect members' confidentiality, and provide adequate defense against cybercrime. Members and citizens need to have confidence in the integrity of the information that they exchange. This session will identify potential threats and the steps that parliaments have taken to protect parliamentary communications.</p>	<p><i>Delivering effective internal services through Intranets</i></p> <p>Increasingly, intranets are being used to deliver tools, services, and digital information and promote collaboration among staff. Still, many MPs' offices and parliamentary services – such as committee secretariats and library and research services – are not connected to a parliamentary intranet, even though Local Area Networks (LANs) are in place in nearly all legislatures. This lack of internal connectivity limits the ability of parliaments to provide members and committees with digital information services, and leverage staff cooperation to make parliamentary business more efficient.</p> <p>The session will offer to participants the opportunity to review how Intranets are being used in parliaments and to what extent they are helping to improve efficiency.</p>
11:45 – 13:00	<p><i>Securing parliamentary data</i></p> <p>Parliaments are increasingly receiving external threats from within and outside the national borders, which makes improving the security of ICT systems a critical priority. This is a challenge that parliaments acting on their own can solve only in part. It calls for coordinated and collaborative efforts with other public institutions within the country and with other organizations on a world-wide basis. Nevertheless, recognition of the problem followed by the establishment of good policies and sound practices must begin at home with the parliament itself.</p> <p>This session will focus on internal and external vulnerabilities and on practices that could be adopted to minimize risk and ensure greater confidence and trust.</p>	<p><i>Inter-parliamentary cooperation on XML</i></p> <p>Achieving an international parliamentary and legislative XML standard is crucial for supporting the exchange of documents and data across legislative organizations and for creating synergies and economies of scale that will greatly lower the adoption barriers for parliaments that are planning the deployment of XML.</p> <p>The adoption of the Akoma Ntoso schema in several parliaments, organisations and executive branches, and the establishment of the OASIS LegalDocumentML Technical Committee that has almost completed its formal standardization process indicate the potential for more promising developments in the future.</p> <p>This session will address the opportunities for the wider adoption of XML in parliament, and in particular of Akoma Ntoso, through a collaborative approach that would facilitate convergence and interoperability.</p>
13:00 – 14:30	<i>Lunch</i>	

10 May 2014	Plenary room
14:30 – 16:00	<p><i>Responding to new forms of citizen participation</i></p> <p>New forms of citizen participation are emerging. Social and civic media enable faster and more frequent interactive communication, providing new mechanisms for public engagement and participation. By offering channels for two-way communication among individuals, they are having a powerful impact on the ability of citizens to build politically engaged communities. To a large degree, however, these mechanisms are currently by-passing parliament. To retain relevance and legitimacy, parliaments need to understand the complex network of information and communication channels used by citizens, and to find new ways to create connections between citizens and parliaments.</p> <p>This session will address the phenomenal opportunities and challenges that the development of new forms of public participation is offering to legislatures and members of parliament.</p>
16:00 – 17:30	<p><i>Future horizons: e-Parliament in 2020+</i></p> <p>What will e-Parliament look like in 2020 and beyond? In other words, how will parliament as an institution continue to evolve in the light of technological and societal change? This session is an open invitation to participants to sketch out their vision of the parliament of the future, the trends to look out for and the pitfalls to avoid.</p>
17:30 – 18:00	<p><i>Official closing of the World e-Parliament Conference 2014</i></p>