



# Managing Parliamentary documents and data: challenge to improve transparency in the parliamentary information context

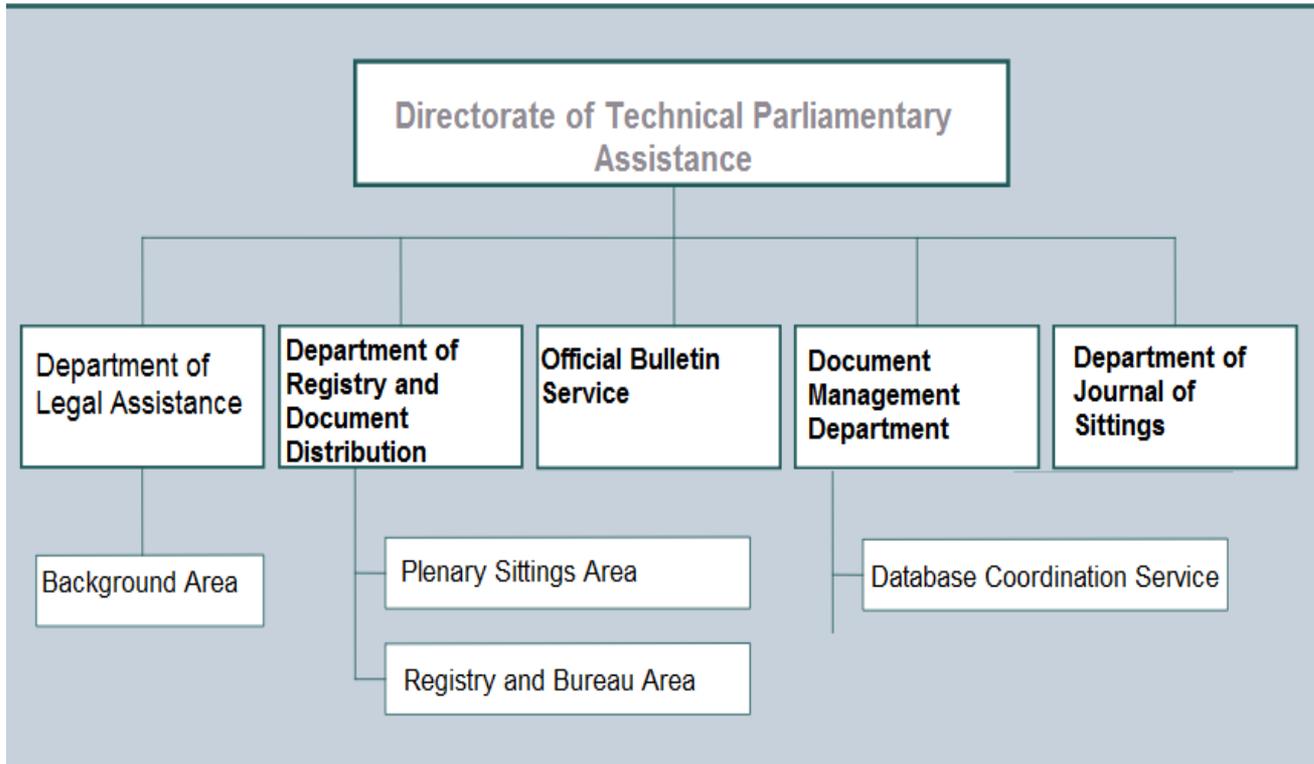
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The presentation contents:

- I. Document Management Department functions
- II. Official publications: from digitisation to Dublin Core
- III. Open data: Ballots in plenary sittings
- IV. Conclusions

# I. About Document Management Department functions





## Functions

- Definition, planning and integrated management of parliamentary documentation
- Providing access to all parliamentary information for citizens and other organizations through the [website](#)
- Coordination of the thesaurus used by all the units (Directorate of Documentation) (topics)
- Parliamentary initiatives and records at the core (Archive)
- Videos, official publications, documents management

## Interconnection of both Houses through parliamentary information

- The Spanish Parliament is composed of two Chambers: the Congress of Deputies and the Senate and the information is in both webpages.
  - The Senate's website tries to make more familiar the approval of bills to the citizen bringing the corresponding data referred to the passing of bills from the Congress of Deputies, to complete the specific information about the Senate's law-making process.
- e.g.: Shared data of both Houses to explain the adoption of the [bill](#):





### III. Official publications: from digitisation to Dublin Core

- Same structure maintained from 1977 to 2016: Official Bulletin and Journal of Sitings (Hansard)
- 2001: Digitisation of official publications (coordinated with Archives of Congress of Deputies) to be published on both webs
- 2009: The Senate considers that the institutional website is now an effective tool to provide transparency.
- Webpage and Official Bulletin coexistence means that some parliamentary procedures are only published on the web (written questions)
- 2010: Official publications become [digital](#): PDF, XML
- 2014: [Dublin Core](#) metadata and thesaurus information are included
- 2017: Speech considered as a data can be reused in other formats

## IV. Open data: Ballots in plenary sittings

- The presentation of the voting results is done within the plenary through the voting panel, where the aggregate is reflected.
- Data output from outside headquarters are counted on the panel itself through the electronic system.
- So far, this information was transferred to the web in a table presenting a summary of what happened in the hemicycle, with a link to Journal of Sittings in pdf.
- An example of the new system: [Votes of 2 amendments to a bill](#)



LEGISLATURA:	N	Proyecto de Ley Orgánica complementaria de la Ley de racionalización del sector público y otras medidas de reforma administrativa por la que se modifica la Ley Orgánica 6/1985, de 1 de julio, del Poder Judicial
NUMERO DE SESIÓN:	57	
FECHA DE LA VOTACIÓN:	10-JUL-2014	Propuesta de veto número 1. Autor/es: Ester Capella I Ferré
HORA:	11:20	

Diario de Sesiones nº. 121 [\[pdf\]](#)

PRESIDE LA SESION: PÍO GARCÍA-ESCUDERO MÁRQUEZ

TIPO DE VOTACIÓN: Ordinaria. Por procedimiento electrónico

	TOTAL	GPP	GPS	GPCIU	GPEFC	GPV	GPMX
SENADORES	266	160	64	13	9	5	15
AUSENTES	26	12	8	2	0	1	3
PRESENTES	240	148	56	11	9	4	12
NO VOTAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFIRMATIVOS	11	0	0	0	2	4	5
NEGATIVOS	154	148	0	0	0	0	6
ABSTENCIONES	75	0	56	11	7	0	1



## Information architecture

Data are organized into different categories:

- Initiative that is voted: title, file number, committee.
- session data : date, time, and type of vote, President .
- general result: number of Yes, No, abstentions and NO votes.
- List of Senators that are present or absent at the time of the vote
- votes on the floor (those reflected in voting panel) and those collected through the telematic system

Spanish Senate | Ballots | Spanish Senate

www.senado.es/web/actividadparlamentaria/sesionesplenarias/pleno/rwdsesionespl

Home > Parliamentary activity > Plenary Sitting and Permanent Deputation > Plenary Sitting > Plenary Sitings > Plenary sitting number 57 > Ballots. Plenary sitting number 57

### Ballots. Plenary sitting number 57. 08/07/2014. X Legislature

**Proyecto de Ley de racionalización del sector público y otras medidas de reforma administrativa. (621/000072)**  
Comisión de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas

Subject of the vote: *Enmiendas 14 y 26. Senadores Iglesias Fernández y Mariscal Cifuentes. Grupo Parlamentario Mixto.*

09-JUL-2014  
21:41 times  
PRESIDES: **PÍO GARCÍA-ESCUADERO MÁRQUEZ**  
VOTING: Ordinaria. Por procedimiento electrónico

**General voting result**

Rechazado

- Sí 93
- NO 148
- ABSTENTION 2
- NO VOTE 3

TOTAL SENATORS: 266  
PRESENT: 246  
ABSENT: 20  
VOTES CAST: 243  
VOTES FROM THE FLOOR: 243  
ONLINE VOTES: 0

### Ballots

Vote Type	Count
Sí	93
NO	148
ABSTENTION	2
NO VOTE	3

AZ IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER  
BY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP  
BY GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN  
BY POLITICAL PARTY

VIDEO 19:01  
JOURNAL OF SITTINGS Nº 120 09-JUL-2014  
XML  
Twitter

## Some functionalities

- The user also can view the result by clicking through different means (video of the vote with possibility to download, Journal of Sittings) and share all the content of the page on the social network Twitter.
- Dynamic graphics show the general results
- Data from previous Legislatures are expected



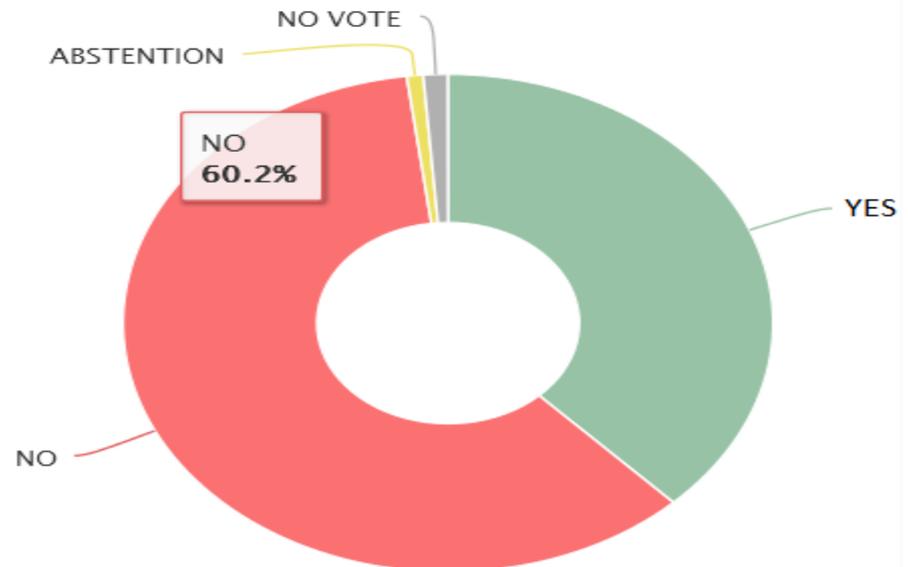
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 JOURNAL OF SITTINGS N°  
120 09-JUL-2014

 XML

 Twittear

Ballots



## V. Conclusions



- Institutional website is memory, present and future of Parliament
- New challenges for information specialists in Parliament: proactivity and data management
- External documentation must be directly relied in the web to specific work of MPs (LOD)
- Change needs a different way to describe the parliamentary process according to the different users needs: customized needs (citizens, MPs, press)
- Information specialists have to go further databases management and work in information architecture in the web
- The parliamentary administration needs a change to be adequate to the new challenges through new functions assumed: Content and context