REPORT I FOR THE OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE. FUNDACION CIUDADANO INTELIGENTE JANUARY 2011

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I Introduction

Since its one-year learning and platform-building period, Vota Inteligente – our organization's main project – has made progress in stabilizing its platform's development procedures. Putting together this site has opened doors to other related subjects, which we had not initially visualized, and in which we are today working on. Therefore, during these last six months we have concentrated part of our energies on studying our congressmen's personal economic interests when voting or sponsoring bills. We have gathered information regarding all of our parliamentarians' assets and personal economic information, and cross-referenced it with their legislative work (voting, bill sponsorship). We have come across important and surprising information, starting with their interest and asset declarations, which have not been currently updated.

After functioning for more than a year now, we have acquired new experience in processes and technology information tools development, together with putting together a strong and committed team, prepared to deal with our daily issues, and work according to our organization's mission. Also we have come to acknowledge the role that information technology plays in the management of public information, and how can we use technology to make our analysis of information (and its visualization) more efficient.

II Projects: State of progress.

a. Votanteligente.cl (Smart Voting)

In this report we'll draw up an appraisal with regard to votainteligente's first year of parliamentary monitoring: its progress, the leadership we have gained in different areas, and the project's future challenges.

Parliamentary monitoring

Since March 11, 2010 (the date in which the new parliament officially started to run) we began monitoring all bills discussed in both houses. Since then we have informed citizens about each discussion stage on more than 160 bills: whether in committee or plenary sessions.

This has been possible thanks to groups of political science interns (from different Universities) operating on a rota system. They study each bill and extract legislative positions and voting information from both committees and plenary sessions. For citizens, accessing this information directly from parliament is not an easy task, as the data is not given in very easy-to-read or user-friendly formats. Our application has therefore served as a useful tool for different civil society organizations, who, according to their fields of interests, may closely follow the discussion of particular bills, or their representatives' performance.

Hereby, we have been able to assist specific organizations by tracking bills whose discussion has been stalled, and advising them on how they can help speed up the process.

During this initial period, we can say we have gained in knowledge and experience. We currently count on a consolidated web-developing team, with standardized training procedures, and a content-creation system, which with product quality in mind has improved its publications' timelines. Likewise, we have improved our storage information systems, creating common categories for all apps, in order to facilitate search mechanisms, and cross-reference the information. We have also refined our platform's automatic information extraction system (from the Parliament web site), diminishing and mending possible errors (which happen due to the lack of codes or standardized information structures), and creating alert mechanisms for early detection.

b. Conflict of interests

With the aim of identifying potential conflicts of interests, our Congress' Constitutional Law compels all parliamentarians to carry out a personal and assets declaration, later published in his or her web site. Despite this, declarations (assets and personal interests) are deficient, and even though legislative standards clearly demand congressmen to abstain themselves from sponsoring, discussing and voting bills related to matters in which they (or their close relatives) may have personal economic interests, there is no external procedure for controlling that the system works – only through other parliamentarians, specifically involved in Ethics and Transparency committees in either one of the houses.

In this respect, the need to analyze and verify the records given by congressmen arises, along with the need to examine how those economic relations may or may not influence their legislative behavior.

In view of all that, in April 2010 an interdisciplinary team from Fundación Ciudadano Inteligente started to work on an investigation aimed to:

- 1) Evaluate Interests and Assets declarations published by all 158 Congressmen-in-Office.
- 2) Compare and contrast the information initially declared, to that gathered through other means, such as public gazettes, the Commerce Register, the Land-property register, and information from the Tax and Revenue Service.
- 3) Given that votainteligente has voting and bill sponsorship records, we aimed to develop a web application for cross-referencing the previously gathered information on parliamentarians' personal economic interests, with the information generated through our legislative monitoring aplications. As a public utility tool, any citizen will be able to compare his or her congressman's personal economic interests with the bills he has sponsored or voted, and therefore detect possible conflicts of interests.

Products derived from this investigation:

1. Coherence Index

Aim: Determine the condition of any parliamentarian's declaration, not only comparing it to his equals', but to that of any member of public administration (by regulation their standards are higher than those in parliament).

Measurements:

- 1. Quality of personal economic declarations among congressmen.
- 2. Quality of personal economic declarations among senators.
- 3. Comparison between congressmen's personal economic declarations, and a member of public administration's optimum personal economic interests.

Comparison between senators' personal economic declarations, and a member of public administration's optimum personal economic interests.

2. Share capital links

Aim: Develop a browser specifically designed to find any parliamentarian's personal economic interests, assets and equity holdings.

3. Interests Tracker (Inspector de Intereses)

Interests Tracker is a web application built to identify potential conflicts between legislative work (voting, bill sponsorship) and personal economic interests. This application gathers two sources of public online information; first, thanks to a robot, the app aggregates and builds a data-base with all the information actively published by parliamentarians (interest and assets declarations); and

second, it gathers and builds a data-set with all available public information that includes data on personal interests and assets connected to parliamentarians, mainly public Gazettes, the Commerce Register, the Land-property register, and information from the Tax and Revenue Service.

Once both data sets are built, we compare them to highlight the differences between voluntary.

Once both data sets are built, we compare them to highlight the differences between voluntary Interests and Asset declarations published by parliamentarians, and the REAL map of interests and assets found by cross-referencing public information as described above.

The result of the apps function does not necessarily identify 100% of the conflicts of interest between how a Congressman votes as compared to his personal economic interest, but at least it simplifies the search and the amount of variables involved in a potential conflict of interest.

This application may be later replicated in different countries, through organizations seeking to monitor their parliamentarians' personal economic interests. We hope to launch this product by April 15th.

c. Acceso Inteligente

Another project we have embarked on is Acceso Inteligente (Smart Access), an online platform for citizens to request public information. Even though Chile's Freedom of Information Law came into effect in April 2009, barriers, like too many government web sites with their different access to public information forms, make requesting information a difficult matter. Through Acceso Inteligente citizens will be able to send the same public information request form to multiple government sites.

Ever since we started to put this idea to practice we've had to face multiple problems (both human and technological). Our government has been very resistant to the idea of a unique site for requesting public information, as it may encourage citizens to request more information than they usually do.

Due to our government's lack of cooperation in integrating their system with ours, we've had to program a much more complex software in order to bring all the information into a unique site.

Along with requesting information, this platform also offers citizens the possibility of browsing through other public information requests sent from Acceso Inteligente This way, we'll build an online public information depositary library.

Acceso Inteligente also answers other transparency advocates' needs, as there are may organizations who will find in this platform a faster way of requesting public information, as well as a unique place for storing, revising, editing and tracking their requests (and others'). It's basically a public information requests' depositary library and organizer.

Our deadline to finish Acceso Inteligente is January 30th 2011. During February the site will go through a trial period for tests and final arrangements, in order to officially launch it during March.

III Leading the discussion on Congress transparency and accountability.

In July 3^{rd,} 2010 Chile's 20447 law came into effect, specifying in our Congress' Organic Constitutional Law (COCL) that general public does not have access to Parliament Committees, or to publicity materials such as recordings, minutes, or notes (to name a few).

Given that this reform to Chile's COCL conflicts with our Politic Constitution, and with all the different measures taken toward transparency and access to public information, Vota Inteligente took a leading role in the discourse on the subject, openly opposing it, promoting the repeal of its regulations, and suggesting alternative ways to move forward with this issue and raise consciousness about the importance of opening committee debates, as they constitute probably the most relevant aspect of our legislative process.

We, therefore, defined a work strategy, which so far has meant positive results.

First and foremost, Vota inteligente has thoroughly monitored and followed up on everything concerning this reform, both inside and outside of Congress. Through media and social networks, we placed the issue for public debate (clippings are attached) – ANEX 1). Then we partnered with other transparency, citizenship, and access to information advocates (Fundación Pro Acceso, Corporación Participa, Chile Transparente and Pro Bono), to strengthen our campaign. We combined our capacities with the aim of changing this reform. In several occasions we went to Congress, and twice we were invited to state our proposals to the "Constitution, Legislation and Justice Committee of the Deputies Chamber" (the committee in charge of Constitutional reform and Congress operation), where the debate was quite encouraging. We had good feedback, and were able to suggest a path for reforming our COCL in a more open and transparent direction.

We have also incorporated other organizations interested in the subject, and are currently developing a permanent association for legislative transparency, which will work for improvements on other issues, such as prevailing freedom of information constitutional rights in Parliament, and the role and attributions of the Ethics and Probity Committee.

IV Moving towards a sustainable organizational model

During the last six months we have thoroughly discussed the way in which our organization can generate income and diversify its sources of funding. Our team and board of directors have decided to advance in two directions:

1. Create technological products, which may be later reproduced in other countries. We therefore need to focus our immediate efforts in developing products useful for other transparency advocates in the world (WEB DEPLOYABLE). We aim Chile to be a country where tech-transparency products may be first tested, in order to later be deployed to other Latam countries with high levels of perceived corruption.

The aim behind this initiative is to increase the impact of our technological products, through other organizations working on Transparency related issues in Latin America.

2. Act as consultant to companies or governments in subjects regarding technology, transparency, and accountability. We are currently exploring the implementation of a *Social Business* strategy, where we aim to create a tech-related business (apps, data management) using our own expertise to sell products which revenue should be able to fund our organization in the longer term. A detailed Social Business strategy will be available during this first semester of 2011.

VI Communications

During these last few months mostly all of our efforts have been put into the development of our products. Although thanks to our legislative monitoring and our transparency advocacy in regard to committed secrecy we have had some media coverage (clippings are attached on ANEX 2), as soon as our apps are ready we will be able to communicate our work in a more massive-media manner.

We aim to define ourselves as a valuable resource for the media, establishing permanent collaboration agreements with online blogs and newsrooms, but also by obtaining "offline" presence in traditional newspapers and magazines, in order to transmit our work to different audiences.

VII Conclusions

Fundación Ciudadano Inteligente has shown a solid and consistent growth during the last few months, with important impact in certain areas of public discussion. We have been at the top of parliament transparency issues, leading the discussion on committee secrecy at the Deputies'

Chamber. We have agreed to accept a leading position in the discussion on public sector transparency, and technological modernization, and to embrace and promote our citizens' involvement in their government.

Our organization's growth has also delivered knowledge to different social organizations and citizens (who use our platform for professional or academic reasons). During our first year we have been able to put together a solid team of people, and finish and begin new projects and technological developments with the frame of transparency and accountability as our focus.

Este crecimiento no ha estado exento de problemas. Crear el equipo que hoy tenemos, de desarrolladores y diseñadores nos tomó tiempo y algunas malas experiencias en el desarrollo y gestión de los proyectos, esto nos ha servido de experiencia para ir mejorando esos aspectos de nuestro trabajo, con la ayuda de personas que se especializan en el desarrollo de software. Podemos decir que hoy estamos más capacitados para enfrentar nuevos desafíos en este campo, que hace 6 meses atrás.

In the near future we'd like to study in depth the need for governments to open information and databases, for citizens to re-use, recycle, quote, and create new public utility apps for helping particular citizens with particular needs. In Chile we are leading the discussion on the need for more openness in government information, hoping to move forward in the subject, not only from an academic point of view, but also by producing technological tools for delivering data and highlighting state transparency.

But Chile isn't our only goal. We want our technological developments and web platforms to be used by multiple organizations in South America looking to move forward on the issue of government and parliament transparency. To facilitate this we have redesigned our process of developing technologies, focusing on creating small easy-to-use applications with specific utilities. We'd like to first test our apps in Chile, so they can be later taken to the rest of Latin America, as Internet tools for countries with high transparency and corruption rates.

That's why we'd like to tap into Liked-Data technologies, by using formats currently being developed for connecting different databases around the world. We'd also like to expedite the different processes leading to governments opening their data, so we can later offer citizens the information through our apps.

For 2011 we have multiple challenges. First, we need to reach our goal of accomplishing our current information-technology developments. By April 15 we'll have our "Interests Tracker" app ready, and we'll be reorganizing our Vota Inteligente platform, for presenting it to other Latin American organizations, who might want to use it in their own countries for parliamentary monitoring.

This year we also plan to forge ahead in the development of a platform that will offer citizens databases, together with delivering data for building useful apps.

Financial Report for OSI	E/R (CH\$/USD)	500
September-December		

Category	FUND	September	October	November	December	Aggregated budget	Real spending	Deviation
IT								
Web Hosting	FCI	\$0	\$0	\$() \$0	\$40	0 \$0	\$40
Server space	FCI	\$0	\$0) \$(5 \$0	\$1.20	00 \$0	
Computers	FCI	\$424	•	·	·		50 \$822	
U. de Chile	FCI	\$(·			·		
Subtotal		**	, ,	,	,	\$1.60	· ·	_
OFFICE						ψσσ	Ψ=:0=:	
Office rent	OSI	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.00	\$1.000	\$3.83	6 \$4.000	5 -16
Office Phone	FCI	\$60						<u> </u>
Mobile phone	FCI	\$00 \$0						
•		•	•					
Internet	FCI	\$100						
Bills	FCI	\$0	•					
Alarm	FCI	\$56						
Petty cash	FCI	\$0						
Office equipment	OSI	\$0	\$0) \$() \$155	\$3.83	6 \$15	<mark>5</mark> \$3.68
Office cleaning	FCI	\$0) \$0	\$() \$0	\$	SO \$0	0 \$
Subtotal						\$9.90	0 \$5.268	8 \$4.63
DIFFUSION / MEDIA					\$0)		
Advertising	FCI	\$0	\$0	\$(50 \$0	\$1.91	8 \$6	\$1.91
Publishings	FCI	\$0						
Marketing	OSI	\$0						
Re-Launching	FCI	\$0						
International Seminar &				•		70.00		40.00
Workshops	OSI	\$0	\$0	\$(5 \$0	\$	so \$0	<mark>0</mark> \$
Subtotal		<u> </u>	Ψ.	•	Ţ,	\$11.69		
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OTHER ADM COST								
Accountant	OSI	\$340	\$340	\$340) \$322	\$1.15	1 \$1.342	2 \$ -19
International &	031	ΨΟΨΟ) ψυ -ι υ)	υ Ψ022	. ψ1.13	ι ψι.υ-ν	φ-19
Sustainability Plan (NESsT)	OSI	\$0	\$0	\$(\$(\$20.40	O \$0	\$20.40
External Audit fee	OSI	\$0						
	FCI					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Legal fees	FCI	\$0) \$0) \$() \$50			
Subtotal						\$21.93	5 \$1.392	2 \$20.54
TDAVEL								
TRAVEL					_		_	
Tickets + expenses	OSI	\$0	\$0	\$(5 \$0			
Subtotal						\$6.00	0 \$0	\$6.00
SALARY								
Executive President	OSI	\$2.000						
Foundation Manager (FT)	OSI	\$2.600						
WEB Programmer (FT)	OSI	\$2.052						
Journalist (FT)	OSI	\$1.522						
Editor (FT)	OSI	\$2.200						
Chief of votainteligente (FT)	OSI	\$1.992						
Web Designer (FT)	OSI	\$1.598	3 \$1.598	3 \$1.59	3 \$1.598	\$4.57	2 \$6.393	<mark>3 </mark>
Assistant Web Programmer 1 (FT)	OSI	\$0	\$280	\$720	31.500	\$7.68	0 \$2.500	\$5.18
Engineer (PT)	OSI	\$0						
Volunteers (15)	OSI	\$0						
Assistant Researcher (NO)	OSI	\$666						
Assistant Designer (PT)	OSI	\$1.332						
International Expansion	OSI	\$(60 60	Ţ 5.52
Subtotal		Ψ.		Ψ.	Ψ.	\$68.58		3 \$ -13
Others 7,5%	FCI					5449,5		
•							•	,
TOTALS		\$17.942	2 \$19.872	2 \$21.27	\$18.610	\$125.16	5 \$77.69	4 \$47.47
OSI Funding		\$17.302	2 \$19.656	\$18.90	5 \$18.344	\$109.17	4 \$74.209	9 \$34.96
FCI Funding		\$640						
<u> </u>								