

# Digital Tools for Parliament Information in Taiwan

A research report on the processes of obtaining and using Taiwanese parliamentary information through digital tools, along with recommendations for improvement.



# Executive Summary

The Taiwanese Parliament regularly releases a substantial amount of information. While numerous databases present this information from different perspectives, they ultimately link to the same core data, including session videos, transcripts, and legislative documents. Meanwhile, the methods of utilizing this parliamentary information vary depending on the user, such as legislative assistants, advocacy NGOs, and media professionals, each with their specific objectives.

## Research Overview

### Research Hypothesis

Accessing and utilizing information related to the Taiwanese Parliament is currently challenging.

### Research Objectives

- Identify the diverse range of professionals in Taiwan who require access to parliamentary information.
- Understand the current methods employed to search for and utilize parliamentary data.
- Explore how digital tools can enhance the searchability and usability of parliamentary information.

### Research Methodology :

- 1-on-1 qualitative in-depth interviews
- Digital tool benchmarking

### Research Participants :

This research includes 12 professional users of Taiwanese parliamentary data, including individuals working within the parliament, non-profit organizations, fact-check organizations and media outlets.

## Research Findings

### A user's level of parliamentary knowledge significantly impacts their ability to effectively locate information.

- Users can only find information if they are aware of its existence.
- Understanding the legislative process is crucial for recognizing and interpreting different data types.
- A deeper understanding of parliamentary processes helps users evaluate the significance of different information pieces.
- Knowledge of parliamentary workflows allows users to strategically narrow down their search parameters.

### Familiarity with legal knowledge affects the ability to digest and utilize parliamentary information

- A foundational understanding of legal terminology is crucial for comprehending parliamentary documents.
- Users with legal expertise are better equipped to analyze legislation and assess its real-world implications and actual impact.

### Political literacy empowers users to effectively assess the relevance and importance of parliamentary information.

- Understanding the broader political landscape is essential for interpreting the significance of legislative actions and statements.
- Political literacy enables users to identify political agendas and potential biases within parliamentary information.

### Navigating the different data systems is challenging due to how information is presented inconsistently.

- The lack of a standardized format across different platforms makes finding information a complex task.
- Keyword search results are ill-formatted, and does not allow users to quickly preview it's content.
- File formats and naming conventions are not search-friendly.
- Parliamentary information is mainly presented in the form of transcript, which makes searching for specific information difficult.
- Some users end up relying on coding skills to automatically convert data into desired format.

### Extra effort is made to utilize parliamentary information when it's not readily accessible or easy to edit.

- Not being able to easily copy, download, or export parliamentary data, makes it hard for users to re-use them.
- When data update is not regular enough, it becomes challenging for users who require timely information for their work.

This research is supported by the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)'s 'Support Resilient Civil Society and Better Governance in Taiwan' programme.

## Digital Tools Development Suggestions

### Digital Touchpoint:

- Provide different ways of sorting information for browsing and searching.
- Showcase information in the context of law-making process
- Link back to official sources
- Enable search across different file format
- Provide data in format that is easy to repurpose

### Other Touchpoint:

- Facilitate knowledge exchange between professionals who utilize parliamentary information on a regular basis.
- Promote parliament related knowledge.

## Digital Tool Benchmark

- They Work For You (UK)
- Gov Track (USA)
- Open Parliament TV (Germany)
- openparliament.ca (Canada)
- Dataly (Taiwan)
- Law-diff (Taiwan)



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# Research Overview

## Research Hypothesis

### Hypothesis

# **Information from the Taiwanese Parliament is difficult to gather and utilize.**

The Taiwanese Parliament regularly releases a large amount of information, including meeting videos, meeting minutes, and legislative documents, for use by many professionals (such as parliamentary assistants, non-governmental organizations, media, etc.) in their legislative work, advocacy, and oversight. Given the past challenges in promoting open access to parliamentary data, or the significant effort the public put in for gathering information during social movements to understand the actual output of the Parliament, it is believed that relevant information from the Taiwanese Parliament is hard to obtain. Internationally, many non-governmental organizations have also set up platforms to help find parliamentary information more easily, which suggests that accessing parliamentary data in those countries is also relatively difficult.

## Research Planning



### Why prioritize professional users for this research?

The research team defines professional users as individuals who need to use parliamentary information for their work. Compared to the general public, professional users have a greater influence on the legislative process. Therefore, this project has chosen to focus on professional users as the primary audience for user research and the development of digital tools.

## Research Goal

### WHO

**Identify the diverse range of professionals in Taiwan who require access to parliamentary information.**

### WHAT

**Understand the current methods employed to search for and utilize parliamentary data.**

### HOW

**Explore how digital tools can enhance the searchability and usability of parliamentary information.**

## Research Methodology

### 1-on-1 qualitative in-depth interviews

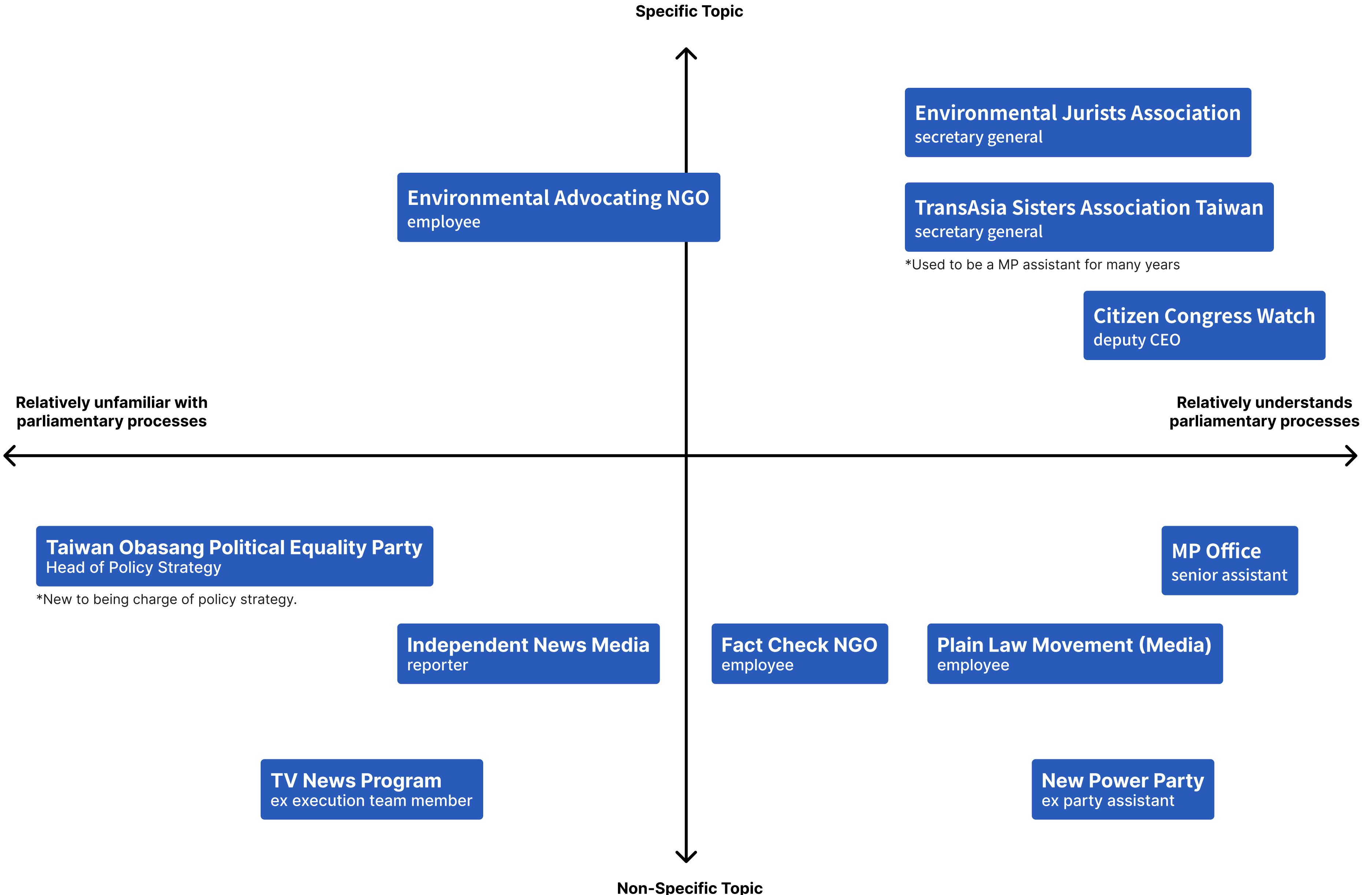
A qualitative research method to gain an in-depth understanding of user needs, behaviors, and motivations. During one-on-one interviews, the research team prepared a series of open-ended questions, inviting various participants to freely share their perspectives and needs regarding their utilization for parliamentary information.

### Digital tool benchmarking

A benchmarking analysis of digital tools, both domestically and internationally, with similar target functions or market positioning. The team compared and analyzed the features and designs of different websites or platforms to provide a reference for potential positioning and areas for improvement in future digital tools for the Taiwanese parliament's open data.

## Interviewee Mapping

This study included 11 professional users of parliamentary information from various fields, including parliamentary staff, non-profit organizations, and media. By interviewing users from different backgrounds, we were able to gather a broader range of potential needs and challenges.



\*As some respondents chose to participate anonymously, their roles are described by the type of organization they work for.

\*\*This distribution reflects the respondents' individual roles rather than the status of their organizations.

## Current Process for Utilizing Parliament Information: Understanding the Complex Context.

The Taiwanese Parliament regularly releases a large amount of information, including meeting videos, minutes, and legislative documents. Due to the vast amount of data, users often need to clarify the reason for data gathering and identify the exact information they are looking for to make the search more efficient.



### The Procedures of Reviewing Bills

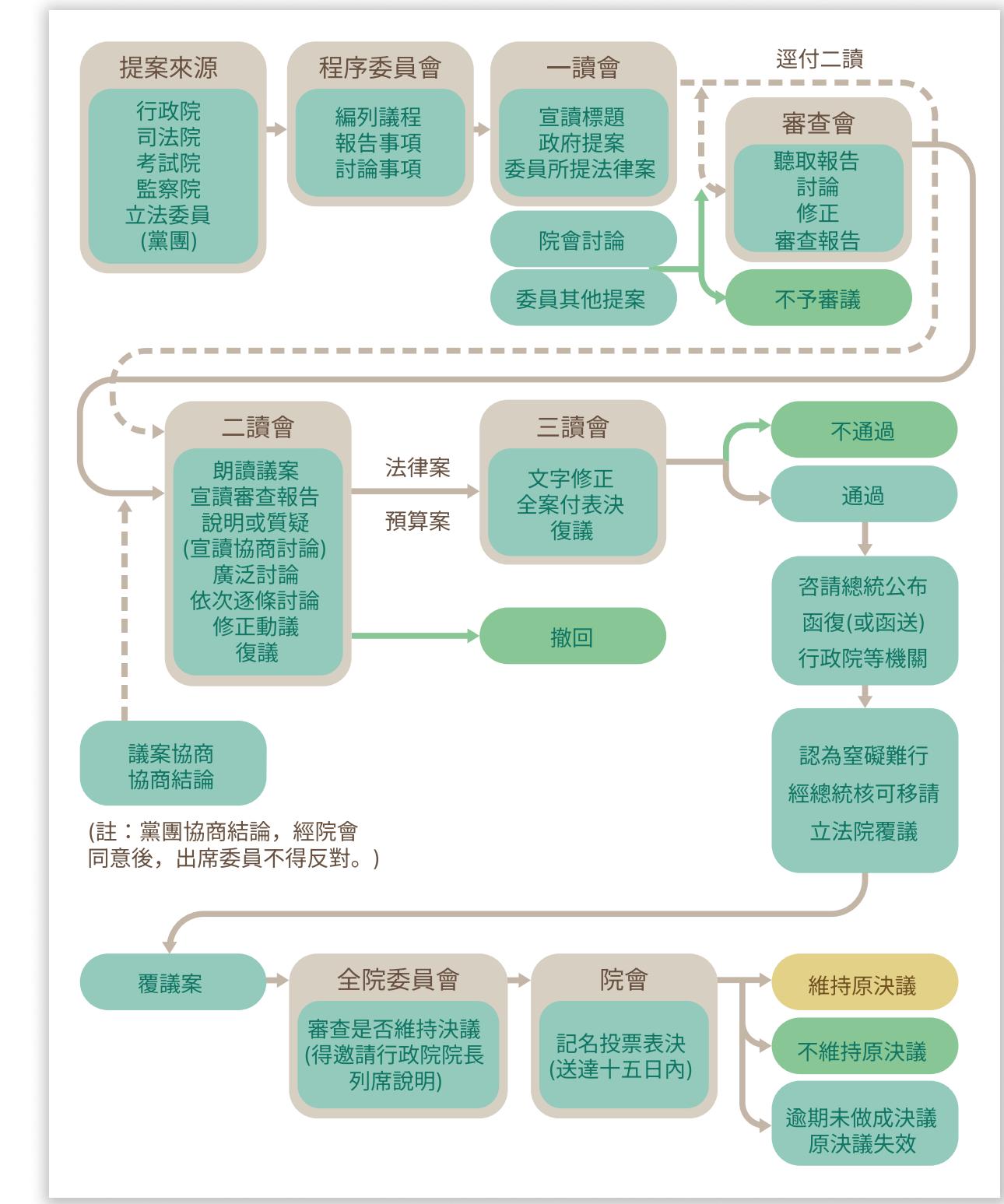
The process of reviewing a bill involves many steps, and these steps vary depending on the case. Understanding the current stage of each bill, why it is at that stage, and what the next steps might be, all influence the direction of information gathering.

### The Context of Legislative Iteration

Each law reflects the evolving values of the society as times change. When discussing how to amend a law, it is necessary to clarify the context in which the previous version was drafted before proceeding with revisions.

### The Stakeholders' Purposes and Relationships

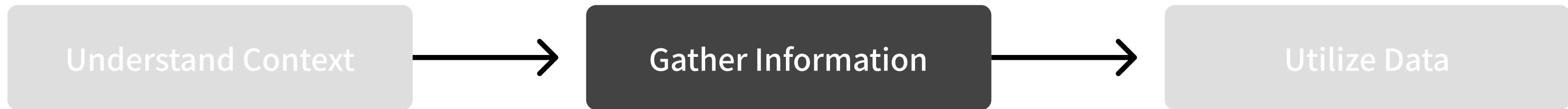
Whether it is the stance of legislators or political parties, the advocacy goals of external groups, or public opinion (e.g., voters), all these factors influence the topics and approaches to discussions in the Legislative Yuan.



The legislative process in Taiwan (Reference: [Taiwan Parliament's official website](#))

## Current Process for Utilizing Parliament Information: Searching Through Various Database Platforms

Although there are numerous database platforms presenting information from different angles, they ultimately link to data on bill content, decisions, and related records like process videos or verbatim transcripts.



資料庫名稱	簡介	更新頻率
1 立法動態資訊網法案追蹤平台	依公報更新	
2 立法院法律系統	依公報更新	
3 立法院議事及發言系統	依公報更新	
4 立法院法律提案審議進度系統	依公報更新	
5 立法院議事日程及議事錄檢索系統	依議程更新	
6 立法院質詢系統	依公報更新	
7 立法院委員會政專輯	每日	
8 立法院新聞知識管理系統	每日	
9 立法院預決算知識庫	依各類預決算時程更新	
10 立法院各委員會公聽會報告影像系統	不定期	
11 立法院常設委員會會務報告影像系統	每會期	
12 立法院期刊文獻系統	不定期	
13 立法院專題選粹服務系統	不定期	
14 立法院國會圖書館藏查詢系統	即時更新	
15 立法專刊影像系統	每會期	
16 立法院大事記影像系統	每年	
17 立法委員名鑑資料庫	每屆	
18 法律案專輯影像系統	不再更新	
19 立法院新聞簡訊影像系統	不再更新	
20 立法智庫整合檢索系統	每日	

### The National Parliamentary Library Website

Refers to 20 different parliamentary databases listed in their resource webpage.



### Taiwanese Parliament Proceedings and Gazette Information Platform

Presents bill content and meeting records, organized by bill progress.



### Legislative Proceedings and Speech System

Shows bill content and meeting records, categorized by types of bills (e.g., bills, budget proposals, party negotiations).



### Taiwanese Parliament Meeting Broadcast Platform

Provides live broadcasts and recordings of speeches by legislators, organized by meeting date or speaker.

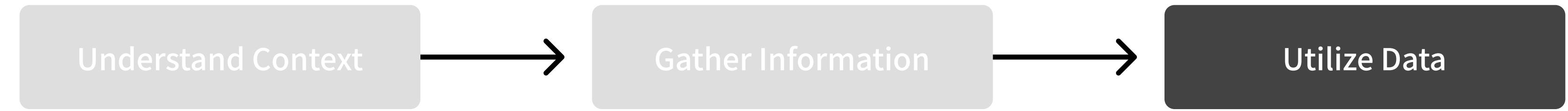


### Legislative Bill Tracking Platform

Displays bill content and meeting records, organized by bill and progress.

## Current Process for Utilizing Parliament Information: Information Repurposing

Different roles, such as legislative assistants, advocacy NGOs, and media, have varied ways of using parliamentary information depending on their purposes.



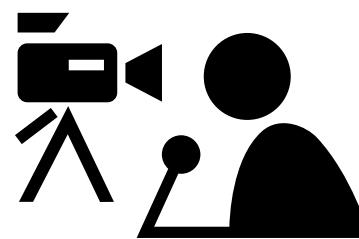
Bill Suggestions



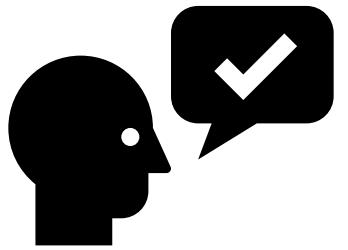
Advocacy



Research



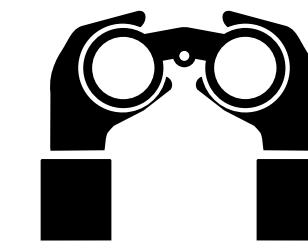
Reporting



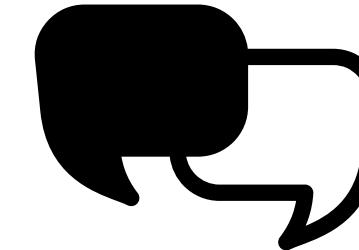
Fact-checking



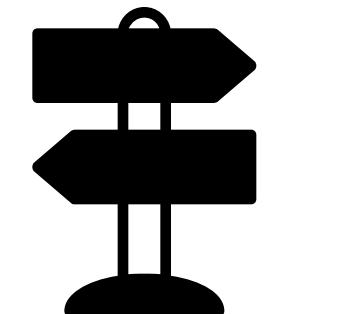
Protesting



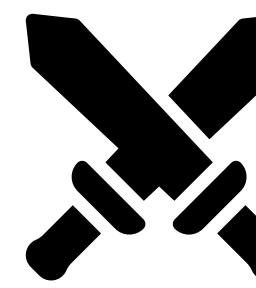
Oversight



Commentary



Organization  
Strategy Planning



Political Tactics



Evidence Support

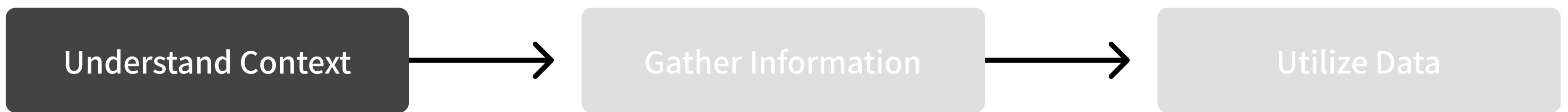


Other

# Research Findings

## Overall Findings

This report will share research findings based on users' experiences in the three stages of understanding context, gathering information, and utilizing data.



Understand Context

Gather Information

Utilize Data

## A user's level of parliamentary knowledge significantly impacts their ability to effectively locate information.

**Understanding Context :**  
The steep learning curve at first makes it difficult to start information gathering.

### **Users can only find information if they are aware of its existence.**

For beginners who are unfamiliar with the legislative processes or the related entities, they cannot differentiate between the various Taiwanese parliamentary websites or know where to begin searching. Even after they become familiar with the procedures, meeting types, or committee scope often lack knowledge about other entities (e.g., the Law Bureau, Budget Center), which would limit their awareness of additional resources.

### **Understanding the legislative process is crucial for recognizing and interpreting different data types.**

Parliamentary information is structured based on legislative procedures and the duties of various departments. Users well-versed in parliamentary knowledge can skillfully navigate information segmented by categories like "bills," "laws," "meetings," "people," and "procedures." For example, tracking bill progress is best done via the Proceedings and Speech System, while the legal framework and reasoning for amendments are found in the parliamentary legal system.



**"Results for the Taiwanese parliament's 10th session won't be available unless it reaches the third reading."**

One research interviewee noted that knowledge of parliamentary procedures is crucial, such as how a session's discontinuity resets the process of passing bills. Without this understanding, users may struggle to find information on relevant bills that seemingly disappeared.

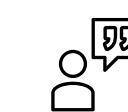
## Understanding Context : The steep learning curve at first makes it difficult to start information gathering.

### A deeper understanding of parliamentary processes helps users evaluate the significance of different information pieces.

Users familiar with parliamentary operations understand that legislators' proposals are often created with the help of assistants. Which means, critical information includes official documents from each legislator's office, not just their speeches during parliament meetings.

### Knowledge of parliamentary workflows allows users to strategically narrow down their search parameters.

Some users understand the legislative processes, but are not aware of specific details (such as meeting dates, review roles, etc.) and need additional effort to confirm search parameters. Without specifying, keyword searches yield excessive results. Knowing the bill name and procedural path allows users to find information in the appropriate meeting records.



"Documents for the Budget Center and the Law Bureau are found in different locations on the website."

One user explained how research reports and budget information are buried in different locations on the website, which are also not searchable through the main data search function. "Users unfamiliar with specific placements may assume the information doesn't exist," they said.



## Familiarity with law knowledge affects the ability to digest and utilize parliamentary information.

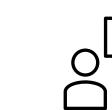
**Understanding Context :**  
The steep learning curve at first makes it difficult to start information gathering.

**A foundational understanding of legal terminology is crucial for comprehending parliamentary documents.**

Although different users may focus on gathering information for different bills, they all require a baseline understanding of legal terminology. Without it, users struggle to locate or utilize the information effectively.

**Users with legal expertise are better equipped to analyze legislation, and assess its real-world implications / actual impact.**

Details in legal text determines how it would be enforced post-ratification. A lack of legal knowledge may prevent users from evaluating the practical implications of legislation.



"Sometimes you would be able to tell there's gap and holes in the bills. The new law might not be easy to execute in reality."

Users with more background law knowledge is more aware of how laws are intertwined with entities that will be involved in the execution of the law. "A law's impact depends on how well the administrative agency's authority, budget, and staffing is defined," they said.

Understand Context → Gather Information → Utilize Data

## Political literacy empowers users to effectively assess the relevance and importance of parliamentary information.

**Understanding Context :**  
The steep learning curve at first makes it difficult to start information gathering.

**Understanding the broader political landscape is essential for interpreting the significance of legislative actions and statements**

Politically savvy users can save effort by assessing the level of importance of the data. For example, if any of the statements was done to improve public image instead of pushing changes in the bills, the level of importance would be lower.

**Political literacy enables users to identify political agendas and potential biases within parliamentary information.**

To decide whether or not to spend more effort looking into more information, not only users judge the intention of each proposed bill from the bill's content, they also judge it by the reputation of the person proposing the bill.

 "Within all the bill proposals, it's important to recognize which ones are done as political tactics"

Users who are familiar with political maneuvers can compare proposal content to identify genuine proposals and study the relevant information, avoiding delays caused by low-quality proposals submitted merely for show. "With some bills, you can tell just by reading that they're not much different; they're just there to boost the proposal count." "When many proposals are submitted simultaneously, it's essential to first figure out who is serious about them."

Understand Context

Gather Information

Utilize Data

## Navigating the different data systems is challenging due to how information is formatted inconsistently.

**Gathering Information :**  
The complexity of the format and channels of information be available, makes it difficult to gather.

### The lack of a standardized format across different platforms makes finding information a complex task.

Currently, the parliamentary information is categorized by bills, meetings, and the legislators. The same information would be stored in different locations within the data system depending on the stage the bill is at. When users want to view information on a single topic across various stages (e.g., first reading version, second reading discussion content), they search and gather information across multiple websites. Many users think it's difficult to locate information on bill progress.

### Keyword search results are ill-formatted, and does not allow users to quickly preview its content.

Currently, the different parliamentary data systems primarily uses keyword search as the main function for users. However, after entering a keyword, not only the results come in huge quantity, users would have to download each document (PDF file) one by one to read and locate the specific information within the file.

### File formats and naming conventions are not search-friendly.

Since users rely heavily on keyword searches to sift through data, when information is presented as images or when file names vary, users might assume the information does not exist if they didn't find it first time around. For example, many reports submitted by ministries (particularly budget reports) are presented as image files, or at times, the names of committee proposals vary. These issues prevent users from identifying that the information exists.

 “Even though there's only one parliament, it feels like I'm working with different entities!”

The parliamentary information system consists of multiple websites, each with different search logics, though the original data clearly comes from the same source. This setup leaves users confused about the purpose of the various entry points. The disorganized pathways make it hard for users to remember their search steps, making it difficult to replicate how they previously located information. "These completely different information systems are essentially using the same data," one user remarked. "Agenda information, for instance, is available here and also there." Users, when dealing with a single parliamentary body, are forced to split their search concepts across several different logics.

## Gathering Information : The complexity of the format and channels of information be available, makes it difficult to gather.

### **Parliamentary information is mainly presented in the form of transcript, which makes searching for specific information difficult.**

Users familiar with parliamentary operations also consider the representativeness of the information they obtain. For instance, a legislator's speech and viewpoint might have been written by their assistant, so the speech during meeting might not be as accurate as the document submitted in writing.

### **Some users end up relying on coding skills to automatically convert data into desired format.**

To improve work efficiency, teams with coding skills use the parliamentary open data API to create channels in their company Teams, automatically notifying them of data updates on specific topics or importing all updates into a cloud spreadsheet. This helps the team quickly filter and focus on issues that require attention.



**"Legislators are referred to by honorifics in official documents; if you search by name, you'll only find the attendance list."**

The Taiwanese Parliament has specific contextual terminology, and at times, using intuitive or common-sense keywords can fail to yield results. For example, legislators are referred to by honorifics in meeting records, such as "Legislator Hong." Therefore, to search for related speeches or documents, users must set the keywords to the honorific title rather than the legislator's actual name.

Understand Context

Gather Information

Utilize Data

## Extra effort is made to utilize parliamentary information when it's not readily accessible and difficult to edit.

**Utilizing Data :**  
The effort needed for re-purposing the parliamentary data is big.

### Not being able to easily copy, download, or export parliamentary data, makes it hard for users to re-use them.

The primary method of using parliamentary data involves extracting text or live session videos to spread information about the bills, which often requires extensive editing of the materials. However, most parliamentary data is provided in PDF format, and sometimes even as image or scanned files, making it impossible to copy and paste. Many users, therefore, have to manually retype the information. The live meeting session videos are another frequently used resource, but currently, they cannot be downloaded directly, forcing users to find alternative methods to extract videos from the platform.

### When data update is not regular enough, it becomes challenging for users who require timely information for their work.

For advocacy purposes or to clarify specific positions, many users need real-time access to the session IVOD videos to help them make their point. Currently, IVOD transcripts take about one to two weeks to be uploaded to the online platform. Users with immediate needs must either transcribe the content themselves or use AI tools to generate transcripts for timely use.



**"It would be too late if we waited for the first draft of the gazette."**

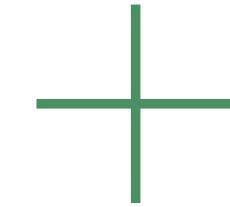
Even parliamentary staff make use of real-time meeting session videos. "The initial draft of the gazette does come out quite quickly," one staff member noted. "But when we are in the middle of negotiations, we need to respond immediately." Although legislative assistants receive the draft gazette earlier than others, it's still not fast enough. "We have to listen directly and take notes ourselves." Extracting and transcribing content from live meeting session videos is the only way.

# Digital Tools Development Suggestions

Overall Suggestion

## Digital Tool

- Provide different ways of sorting information
- Showcase information in context
- Link back to official sources
- Enable search across different file format
- Provide data in format that is easy to repurpose



## Other Support

- Facilitate knowledge exchange
- Promote parliament related knowledge.

\*This is a mock-up screen for discussion purposes only; it is not real and does not consider development feasibility.

## Digital Tool: Provide different ways of sorting information

Even for the same piece of information, users approach their searches differently depending on the context they are in.

The mock-up shows a search interface titled "立院資料找找找" (Find everything in one stop) with a slogan "Find everything in one stop". It features a search bar with placeholder text "詐欺犯罪危害防制條例" and a search button. The interface is divided into three main sections: "Laws" (從法條找), "Meetings" (從會議找), and "Members of Parliament" (從立委找). Each section has a brief description and an arrow pointing right. Below the interface, three scenarios are listed:

- Possible scenario #1**: Searching for specific bills, wanting to know the status or content of it.
- Possible scenario #2**: Searching for meeting records within a known duration of time period.
- Possible scenario #3**: Searching for specific statements or actions by a particular legislator.

**While users ultimately receive the same data, being able to search according to their own thought process makes operations more efficient.**

## Digital Tool: Showcase information in context

Users typically interpret parliamentary information within the context of legislative procedures. Even users who are unfamiliar with the legislative process could gain understanding during their search, thereby improving future search efficiency.

\*This is a mock-up screen for discussion purposes only; it is not real and does not consider development feasibility.

**從法條找立院資料**

↑

相關議案	提案類型	提案人	首次排入院會日期	最新進度
通訊保障及監察法部分條文修正草案	政府提案	行政院	2024-04-04	已三讀
通訊保障及監察法第三條之一、第十一條之一及第十八條之一條文修正草案	政府提案	蔡易餘等	2024-04-04	已三讀
通訊保障及監察法第十五條及第十九條條文修正草案	委員提案	台灣民眾黨黨團等	2022-07-01	一讀

↓

**討論中 花東快速公路建設特別條例**

議案名稱	提案類型	提案人	首次排入院會日期	最新進度
花東快速公路建設特別條例草案	委員提案	傅崐萁等	2024-04-04	已三讀

**Emphasizing bill progress**

Highlighting the current stage of a bill to help users understand its status and guiding them to related documents or meeting records

↑

**議案 議案細節**

**通訊保障及監察法部分條文修正草案**

相關法條

提案人: 000、000  
連署人: 000、000、000、000、00  
0、000、000、000、000、  
000、000、000

關係文書

↓

**最新進度**

提案 → 一讀 → 委員會 → 二讀 → 三讀 → 其他

**審議進度**

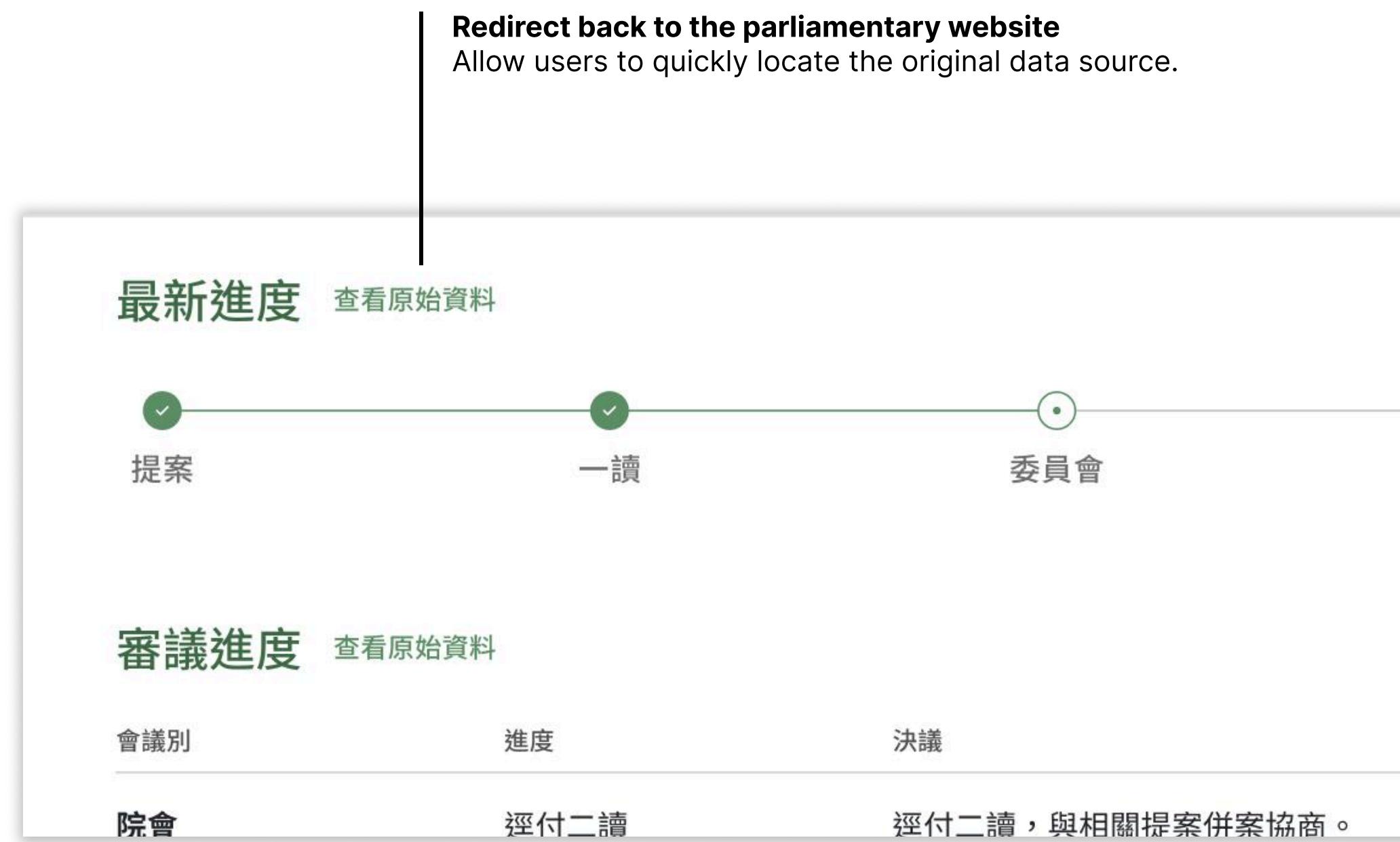
會議別	進度	決議	日期
院會	逕付二讀	逕付二讀，與相關提案併案協商。	1130628
黨團協商會議	-	一、詐欺犯罪危害防制條例草案、洗錢防制法修正草案、通訊保障及監察法部分條文修正草案協商完畢； 科技偵察及保障法草案繼續協商。二、繼續協商。 三、協商完畢。四、另定期協商。	1130711
院會	三讀	完成三讀。通訊保障及監察法增訂第十四條之一條文；並將第三條之一、第五條、第六條、第十一條之	1130711

**Viewing bills in the context of different law**  
Consolidating all relevant bills for a specific law into one view for easier understanding.

\*This is a mock-up screen for discussion purposes only; it is not real and does not consider development feasibility.

## Digital Tool: Link back to official sources

While users prioritize search efficiency, they value credibility even more. If the data source cannot be verified, the information found through digital tools holds no reference value.



\*This is a mock-up screen for discussion purposes only; it is not real and does not consider development feasibility.

## Digital Tool: Enable search across different file format

Enabling simultaneous searches across bill content, gazette content, and video content would significantly improve search efficiency.

**立法資料找找找**

從法條找 從會議找 從立委找

## 從會議找立院資料

搜尋 花東三法

會議類型 (2) 會議日期 (不限) 開會單位 (不限)

關鍵字：花東三法 會議類型：院會, 黨團協商 清除全部

**立法院黨團協商**

會議事由：研商有關「本院國民黨黨團，建請院會作成決議『立即解除人民組團赴大陸觀光之限制，並優先開放大陸觀光客循小三通赴金馬澎三離島縣旅遊觀光』，請公決案」、「花東快速公路建設特別條例草案」、「中華民國刑法第二百八十六條條文修正草案」、「警察人員人事條例」等四案（國民黨黨團提議）

會議日期：113年07月16日 (二) 09:00 會議地點：紅樓302會議室

**第11屆第1會期第16次會議**

會議事由：一、行政院院長報告施政方針並備質詢(5月31日)。二、討論事項：本院社會福利及衛生環境委員會報告併案審查行政院函請審議、委員邱議瑩等25人擬具「再生醫療法草案」、委員謝衣鳳等19人擬具「再生醫療發展法草案」、委員羅廷璋等21人、委員黃秀芳等18人、委員王正旭等20人、台灣民眾黨黨團、委員陳菁徽等19人及委員楊瓊瓔等25人分別擬具「再生醫療法草案」等5案(6月4日)。三、5月31日上午9時至10時為國是論壇時間。四、本次會議不處理臨時提案。

會議日期：113年07月16日 (二) 09:00 會議地點：紅樓302會議室

### Extending keyword searches to meeting minutes, which are in PDF format

For example, a bill's official name may not always what users would intuitively use to search, but the phrase might be mentioned in the meeting minutes.

\*This is a mock-up screen for discussion purposes only; it is not real and does not consider development feasibility.

## Digital Tool: Provide data in format that is easy to repurpose

Whether for internal summaries, article writing, or video editing, the easier parliamentary data is to edit, the less effort it takes to utilize afterward.

立法資料找找找

會議 / 會議 / 會議紀錄 & 影片

立法院第 11 屆第 1 會期經濟委員會第 17 次全體委員會議

會議概覽 會議影片 相關文件

00:00

07-15-113 15:49:01

影片來源：IVOD

逐字稿

來源：公報

陳駿季 部長 好，謝謝委員的提醒跟建議，我想整個植物診療師以實務來講，因為產區的關係一定要跨縣，不管怎麼樣，以後可能會有跨縣的部分。另外一個就是很特殊的作物病蟲害，可能真正專業的人相對比較少，他有可能跨得比較遠，所以我們現階段是用跨區的方式，未來的部分，我想我們會依照相關作物的分布跟產區的分布，我們再逐步從分區的概念去著手，但是分區也不是用縣市去分，後續的分區可能也要做一個比較好的討論。

00:03:01

賴瑞隆 委員 我建議啦！是不是部長把剛剛講的這些東西也放入立法意旨裡面？好不好？

00:03:06

陳駿季 部長 是。

00:03:06

賴瑞隆 委員 就是說明這樣整體考量是因為植物診療師有特殊性的需要，所以我們這樣整體考量，如果未來產生其他一些變化的時候，我們會再有一些新做法，好不好？把它放進去補充。

00:03:08

陳駿季 部長 好，我們把它放在立法意旨裡面去寫，謝謝。

00:03:10

主席 好，針對第十一條，還有沒有委員要發言？這就是我們經濟委員會，我們所有的委員都很努力而且很理性討論，制定一個新法不是看目前，你一定要看未來到底是怎麼樣，因為在哪個地方單一選擇登記，然後未來是全國 22 縣市都可以執業的情況之下，的確行政部門要怎麼樣管控，這是很重要。這個文字待會我們回來再做修正，現在休息 3 分鐘。

00:03:14

複製分享連結 下載影片段落

### Direct shareable links

Allowing direct linking to specific segments of videos or transcripts, eliminating the need to search from the beginning.

### Download videos in segments

Enabling users to select and download specific portions of videos.

### Copyable text

Providing plain text that can be copied directly without formatting issues.

\*The scenario illustrations are generated with AI.

## Additional Support: Facilitate knowledge exchange

During the research, the team observed that professional users rarely collaborate and share knowledge. Most rely on individual exploration.



### Real-time Knowledge Sharing

Professionals can learn from one another by sharing experiences and building a community for mutual growth.



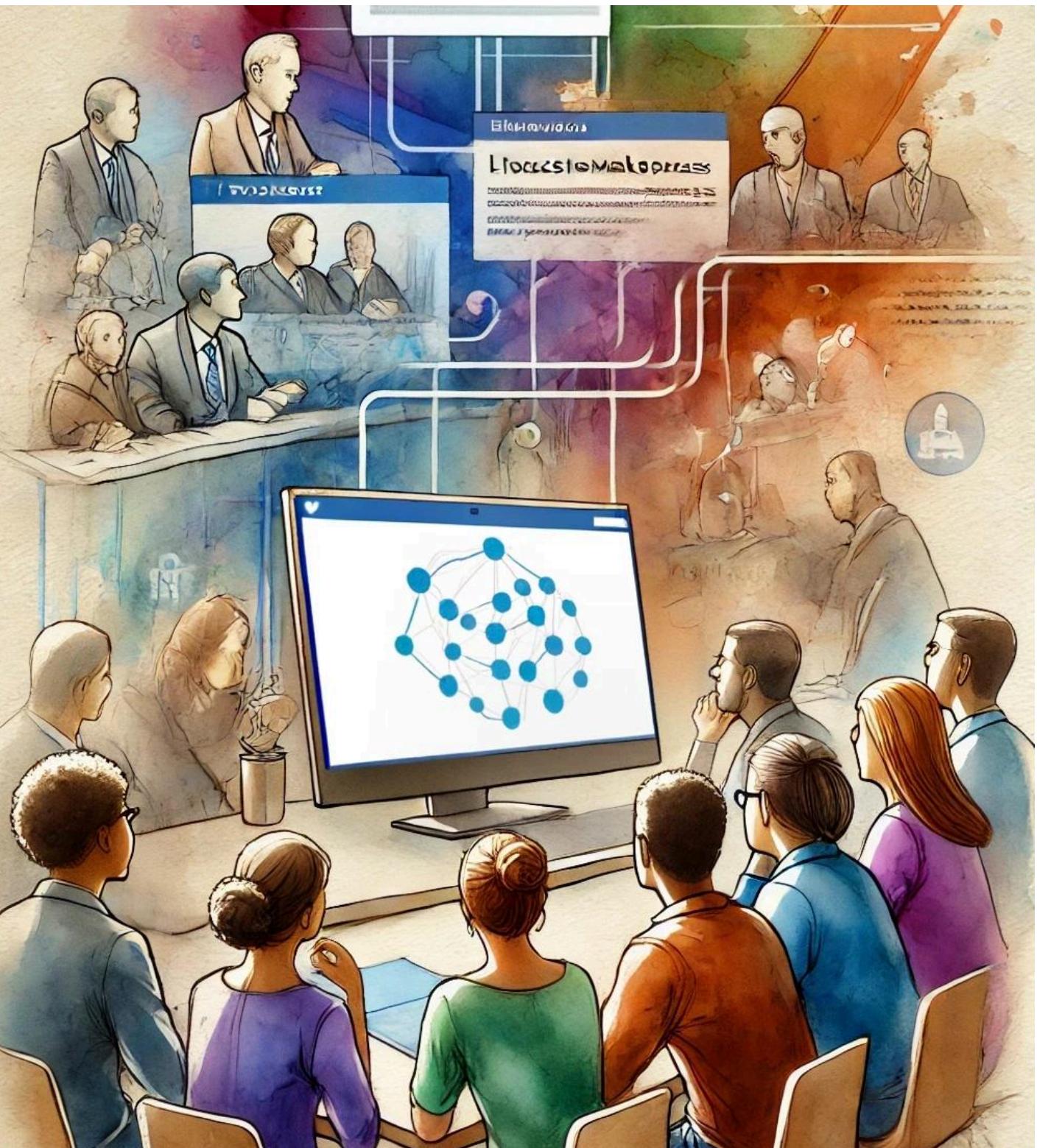
### Recorded Knowledge Sharing

Capturing relevant experiences through articles or videos for others to access at any time.

\*The scenario illustrations are generated with AI.

## Additional Support: Promote parliament related knowledge.

By enhancing people's understanding of the parliament, the barriers of gathering information can be lowered, accelerating the cultivation of related talent.



### Accumulating a Knowledge Base

Organizing and presenting parliamentary knowledge on a website, such as procedural explanations or case-studies of bill proposals.



### Events

Regular events aimed at individuals unfamiliar with parliamentary operations.

# Appendix: Digital Tools Benchmark

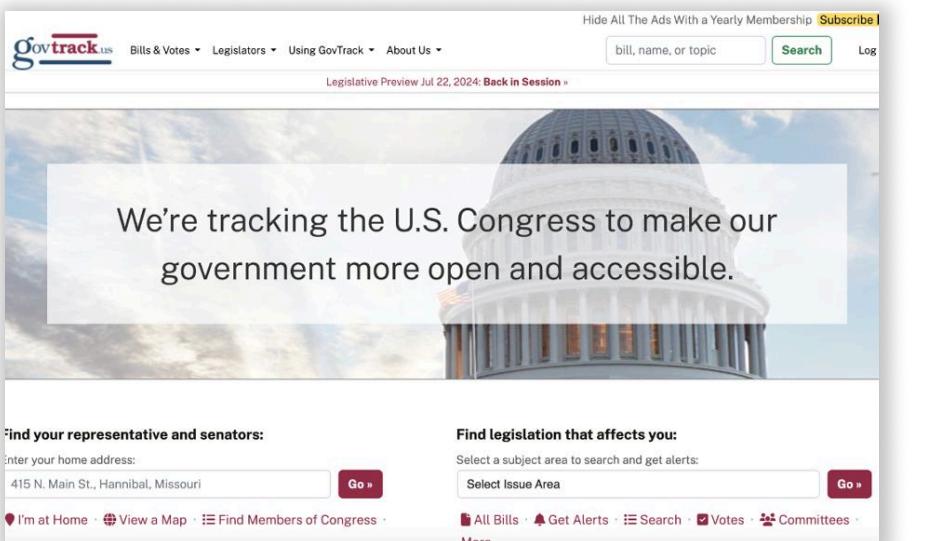
## Benchmarked Websites



### They Work For You (UK)

<https://www.theyworkforyou.com/>

Operated by the charity organization mySociety, this tool provides free technology and data to make it easier for citizens to access parliamentary information, understand the actions of MPs, and promote government transparency.



### GovTrack (USA)

<https://www.govtrack.us/>

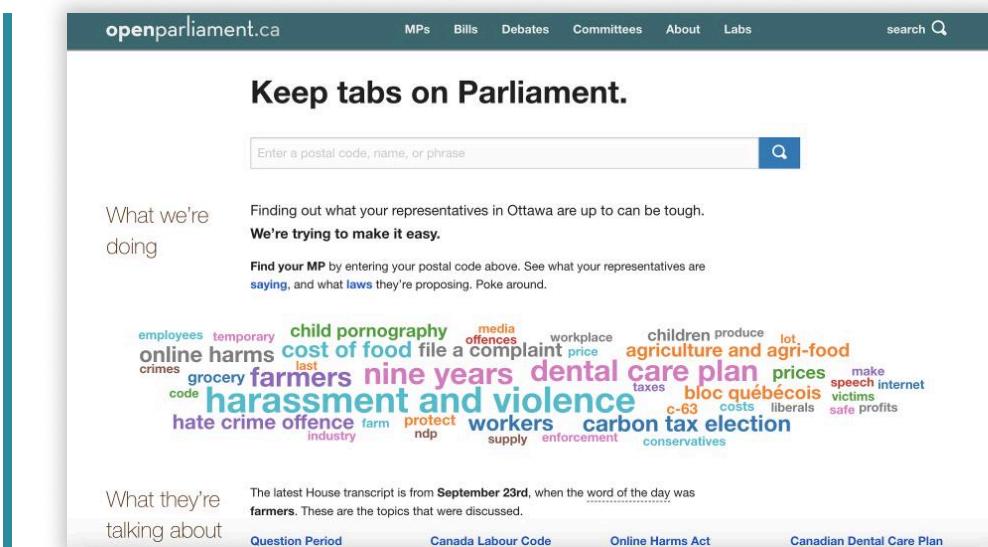
Operated by Civic Impulse, LLC, GovTrack tracks the U.S. Congress and provides legislative information and transparency, helping citizens engage with the national legislative process.



### Open Parliament TV (Germany)

<https://openparliament.tv/>

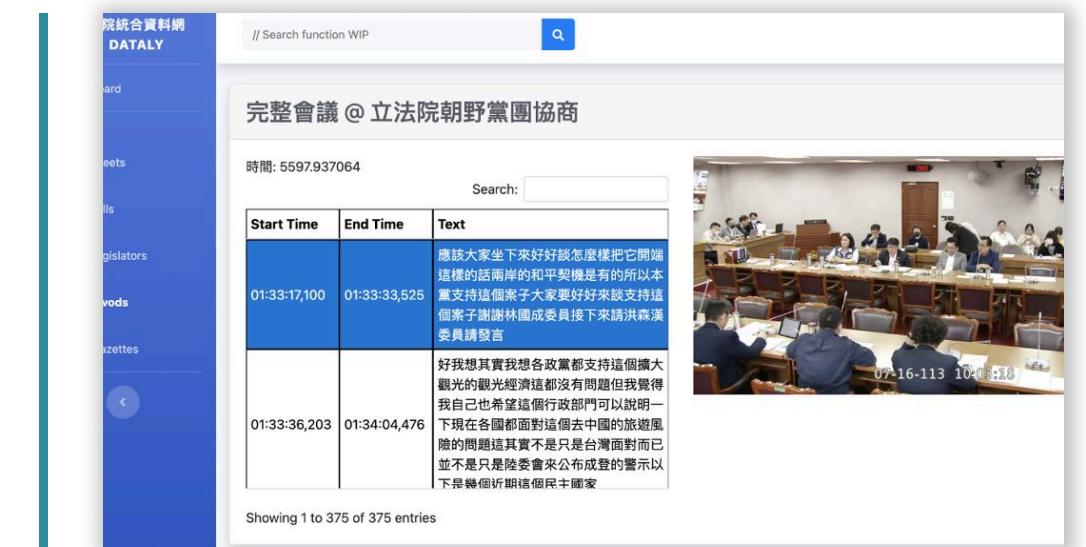
A nonprofit, open-source project by the Center for the Cultivation of Technology, this tool provides a video platform for parliamentary sessions, enhancing visibility and accessibility for smaller parliaments.



### openparliament.ca (Canada)

<https://openparliament.ca/>

This independent website aims to improve accessibility to parliamentary activities, such as voting, speeches, and committees, fostering democratic transparency.



### Dataly (Taiwan)

<https://dataly.openfun.app/>

Developed by Openfun, Dataly aims to make parliamentary information more transparent and accessible for users.

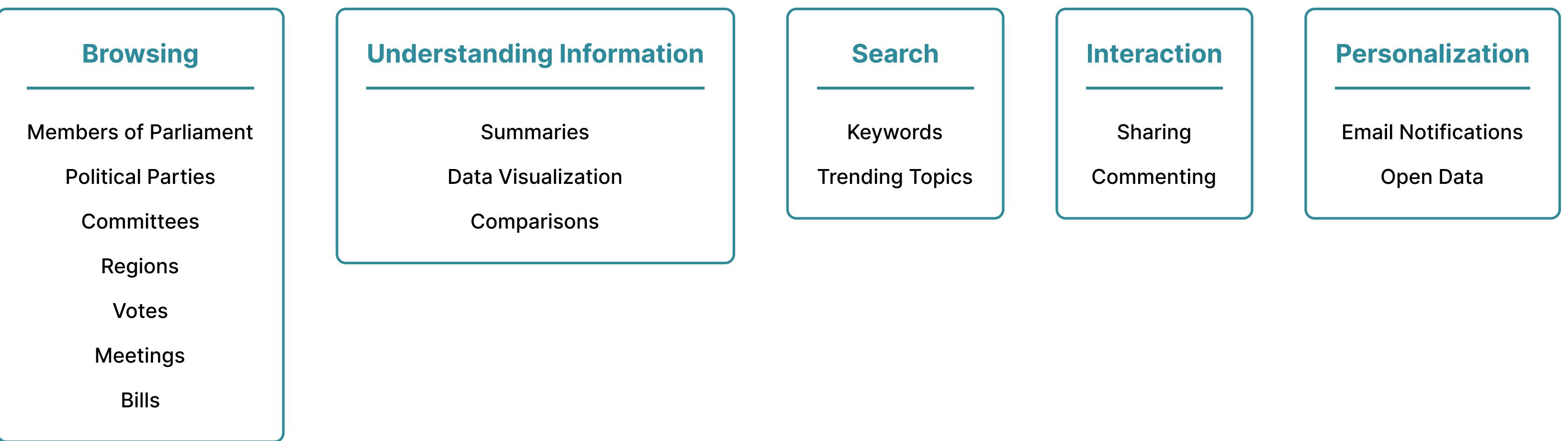


### Law-diff (Taiwan)

<https://openfunltd.github.io/law-diff/>

Developed by Openfun, Law-diff offers search and comparison functions for legislative bills.

## Overall Features



## Feature Example: Browsing

**Diane Abbott**  
Labour MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington [@HackneyAbbott](#) <https://facebook.com/Dianeabbott>

[Send a message](#) [Get email updates](#) [Search this person's speeches](#) [Search](#)

Overview Voting Summary Recent Votes Register of Interests

**Browse content**

- Profile
- Appearances

**Donate to TheyWorkForYou**

TheyWorkForYou is run by a small team but has a big impact - can you help us go further?

[Donate now](#)

**About your Member of Parliament**

Your MP (Diane Abbott) represents you, and all of the people who live in Hackney North and Stoke Newington, at the UK Parliament in Westminster.

MPs split their time between Parliament and their constituency. In Parliament, they debate and vote on new laws, review existing laws, and question the Government. In the constituency, their focus is on supporting local people and championing local issues. They have a small staff team who help with casework, maintain their diaries, and monitor their inbox.

**What you can do**

- Find out [more about your MP](#), including [their voting summary](#), [register of interests](#) and [recent speeches](#).
- [Write to your MP](#), or find out about your other local representatives [on WriteToThem.com](#).
- Find out more about [Hackney North and Stoke Newington](#) on the [Local Intelligence Hub](#).

**They Work for You (UK)**  
Display information on parliamentary members, voting records, bills they've sponsored, and explanations for the general public on the role of MPs.

Time Period: 01.10.2013 - today

645 speeches found [Autoplay Results ▶](#)

Date	Length	Speaker	Topic
13.12.2018	04:58	Florian Hahn (CDU/CSU)	Brexit
09.11.2018	04:31	Konstantin Kuhle (FDP)	Brexit-Übergangsgesetz
09.11.2018	04:31	Christoph P	Brexit-Über

[...] Sie lautet: Brexit. [...] In Ihrem Beitrag aber habe ich nichts zum Brexit und zur Frage, wie der Brexit gestaltet werden soll,

[...] Heute liegt uns das sogenannte Brexit-Übergangsgesetz vor, mit dem ein Teil dieses nationalen

[...] Aber vor all der Brexit Grozen. [...] Wie au

**open parliament tv (Germany)**  
Filter live video segments by political party.

**Access to Information, Privacy and Ethics Committee**

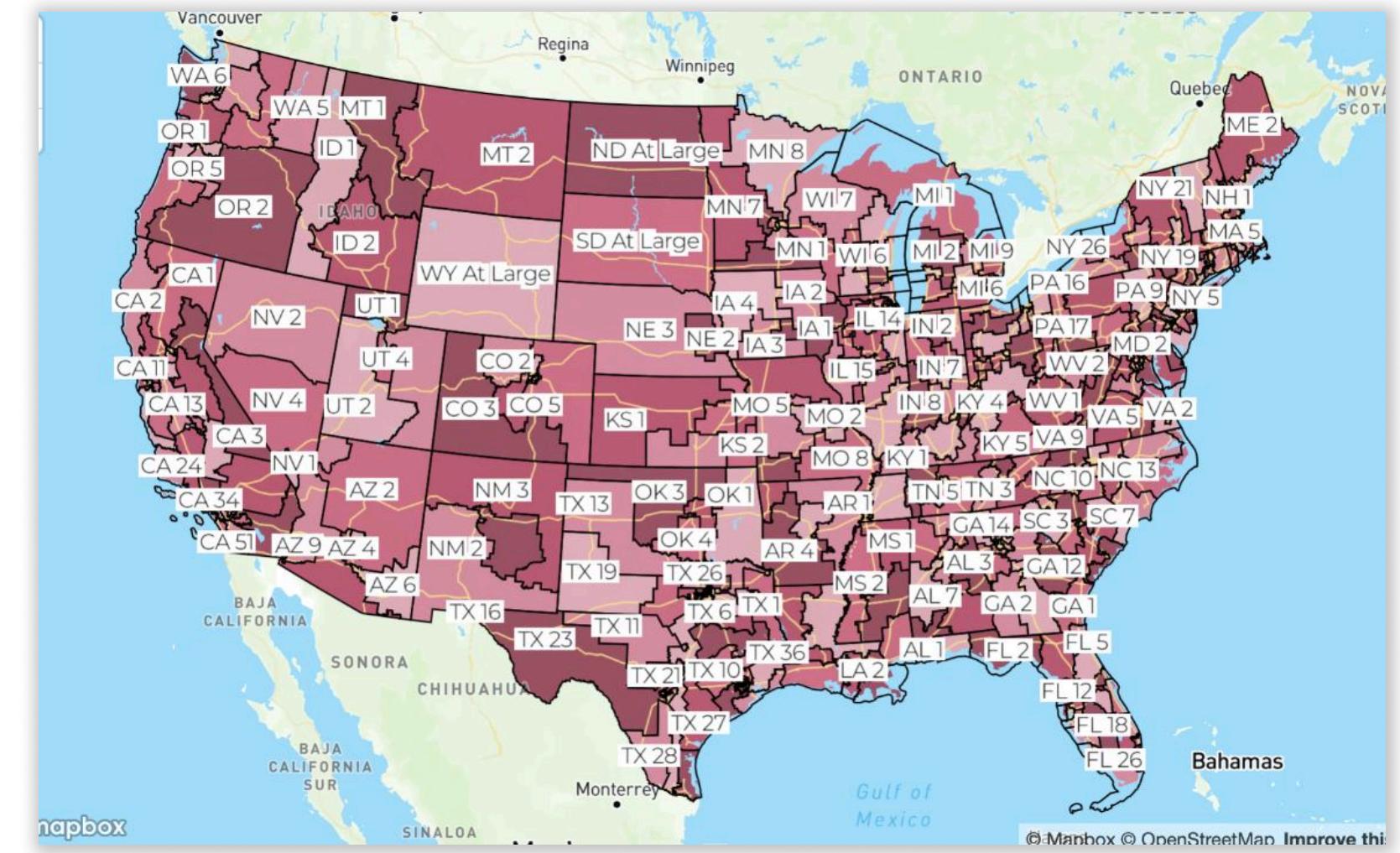
Search Information & Ethics transcripts

This committee's page on [Parliament's site](#) is much more comprehensive than this page.

Meetings

July 17	June 18	June 6	June 4
May 30	May 28	May 21	May 16
May 9	May 7	May 2	April 30
April 18	April 16	April 11	April 9
March 21	March 19	March 4	Feb. 29

**openparliament.ca (Canada)**  
List all meetings of a specific committee.



**govtrack (USA)**  
Search for information by region.

## Feature Example: Browsing

### Bills & Votes

**Recent votes**

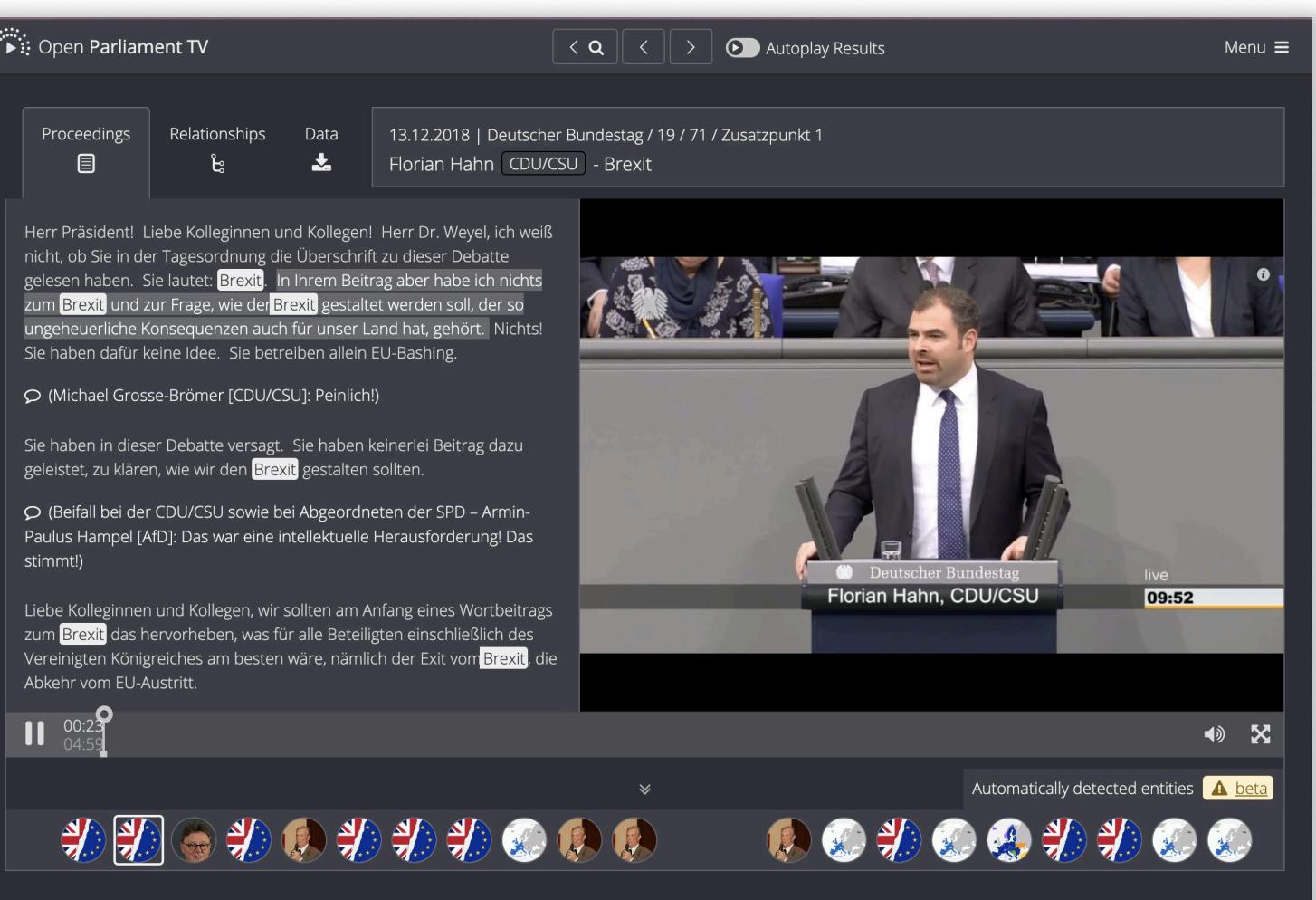
- #853 Failed S-224 Bill S-224, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (trafficking in persons) (report stage amendment)
- #852 Passed C-323 3rd reading and adoption of Bill C-323, An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act (mental health services) (recommittal to a
- #851 Passed C-323 Bill C-323, An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act (mental health services) (recommittal to a
- #850 Passed Private Members' Business M-109 Instruction to the Standing Committee on Procedure and
- #849 Passed C-65 2nd reading of Bill C-65, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act
- #848 Failed C-65 2nd reading of Bill C-65, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (reasoned amendment)

See all 853 votes for this session.

**Recently active bills**

- C-74 Law Appropriation Act No. 2, 2024-25
- C-226 Law National Strategy Respecting Environmental Racism and Environmental Justice
- C-20 Public Complaints and Review Commission
- S-15 Amend the Criminal Code and the Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial
- C-69 Law Budget Implementation Act, 2024, No. 1
- S-9 Law Amend the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation
- S-287 Amend the Canada Transportation Act (interswitching)
- S-202 Law Amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Parliamentary Visual Artist Laureate)
- C-59 Law Fall Economic Statement Implementation Act,
- C-50 Law Canadian Sustainable Jobs

**openparliament.ca (Canada)**  
Display recently active bills and voting results.



**open parliament tv (Germany)**  
Access specific meeting videos and transcripts.

### Upcoming business

Tuesday, 10 September 2024

**Commons: Main Chamber**

- Justice (including Topical Questions) Oral questions; 11:30 am

**Lords: Main Chamber**

- Lords Spiritual (Women) Act 2015 (Extension) Bill - second reading – Baroness Smith of Basildon Legislation
- Measures to implement to attract more foreign direct investment to the United Kingdom – Lord Harrington of Watford Short debate

**Lords: Select Committee**

- Industry and Regulators Committee Private Meeting; 10:30 am – 12:30 pm; To be confirmed
- Justice and Home Affairs Committee Private Meeting; 10:30 am – 1:00 pm; To be confirmed
- Communications and Digital Committee Private Meeting; 2:00 pm – 3:30 pm; To be confirmed
- European Affairs Committee Private Meeting; 4:00 pm – 6:30 pm; To be confirmed

**Lords: Grand Committee**

What is this?  
Upcoming business takes information from the calendar published by Parliament, and links it with our MP/Lord data, to give you an overview of what will be happening in Parliament on a given day.

Search upcoming business  
Search term  Search

Future business calendar  
August  
Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun  
1 2 3 4  
5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
12 13 14 15 16 17 18

**They Work for You (UK)**  
View records and transcripts of meetings by selecting a date.

## Feature Example: Understanding Information

Overview Voting Record Recent Votes

How Diane Abbott voted on paying higher benefits over longer periods for those unable to work due to **illness or disability**.

**Browse content**

- Major votes
- Minor votes
- Back to all topics

**Donate to TheyWorkForYou**  
TheyWorkForYou is run by a small team but has a big impact - can you help us go further?

**Donate now**

**Benefits for Those Unemployed Due to Illness or Disability**

The amount of welfare benefits paid to those unemployed due to disability or illness has been the subject of a number of votes in Parliament.

Diane Abbott almost always voted for paying higher benefits over longer periods for those unable to work due to **illness or disability**

To suggest amendments or new votes for inclusion, please [use this feedback form](#).

TheyWorkForYou has calculated this MP's stance based on votes we have grouped on this topic. [Learn more](#).

You can browse the source data on [PublicWhip.org.uk](#). We are in the process of moving away from using the PublicWhip and there may be some discrepancies between the two sites.

### They Work for You (UK)

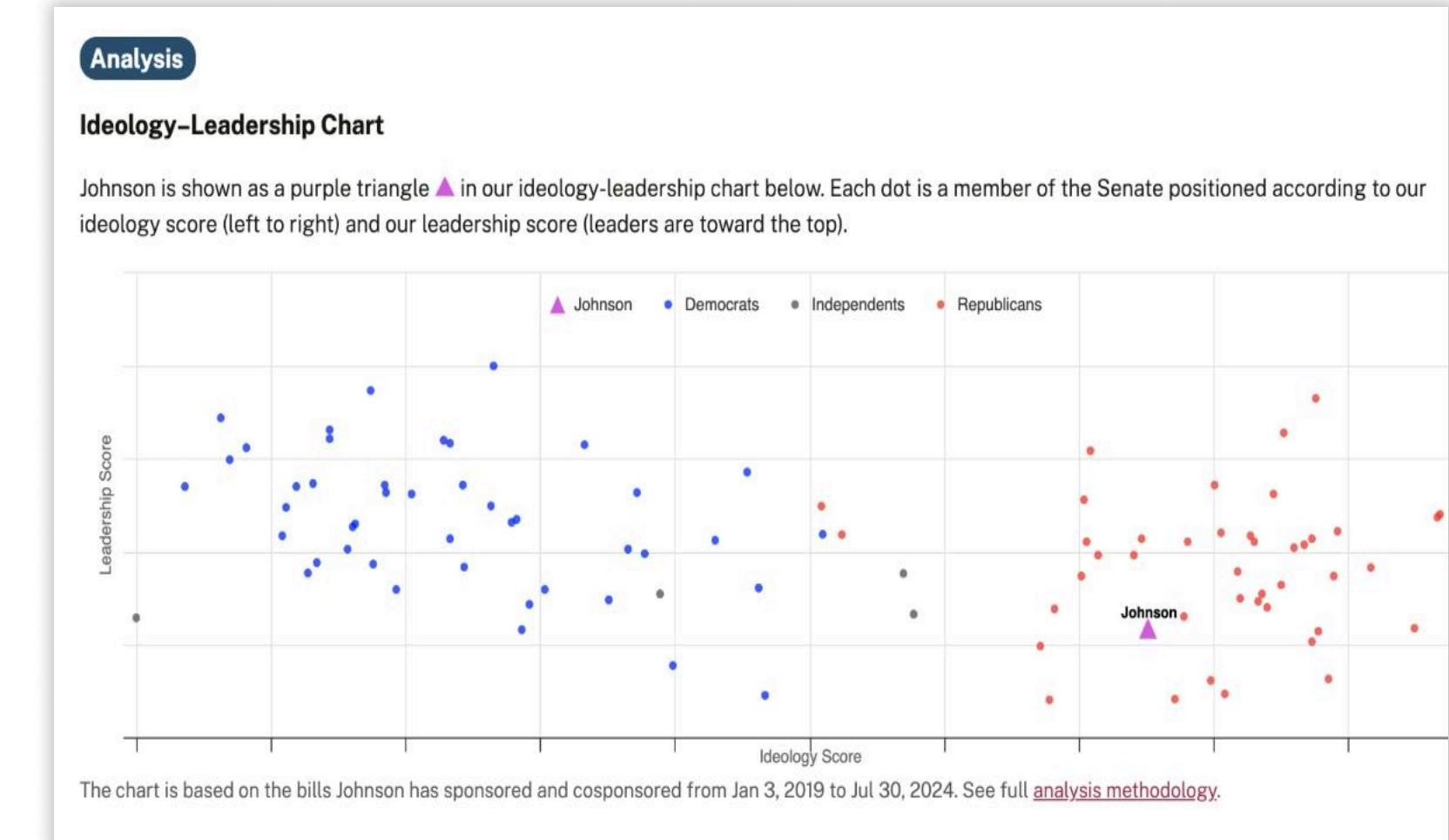
Summarize the voting tendencies of specific members on various issues and compare these with their party's voting patterns.

條文索引

版本名稱	條文內容
現行條文	第二十二條 依第十七條及第十八條提出之口頭質詢，應由行政院院長或質詢委員指定之有關部會首長答復；未及答復部分，應於二十日內以書面答復。但質詢事項牽涉過廣者，得延長五日。
本院委員羅智強等31人	第二十二條 依第十七條及第十八條提出之口頭質詢，應由行政院院長或質詢委員指定之有關部會首長答復；未及答復部分，應於三十日內以書面答復。但質詢事項牽涉過廣者，經質詢委員同意後，得延長五日。
本院委員羅智強等16人	無

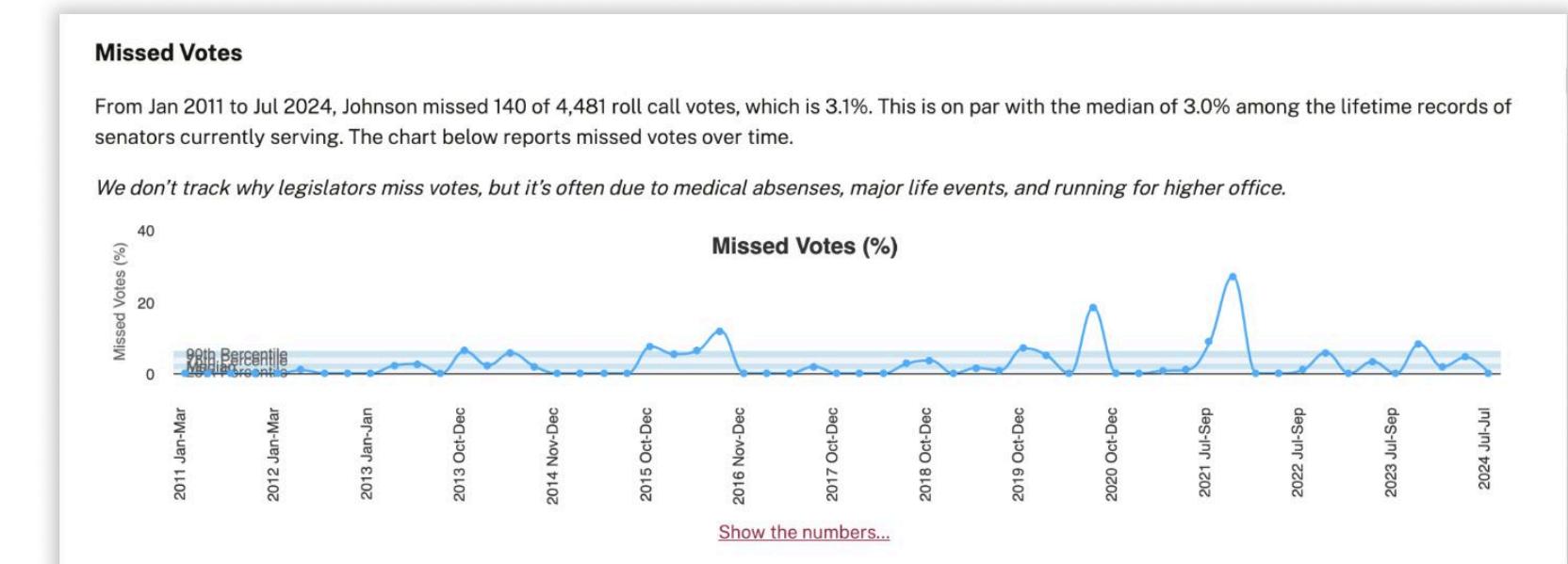
### law-diff (Taiwan)

Compare bill contents item by item, highlighting the differences.



### govtrack (USA)

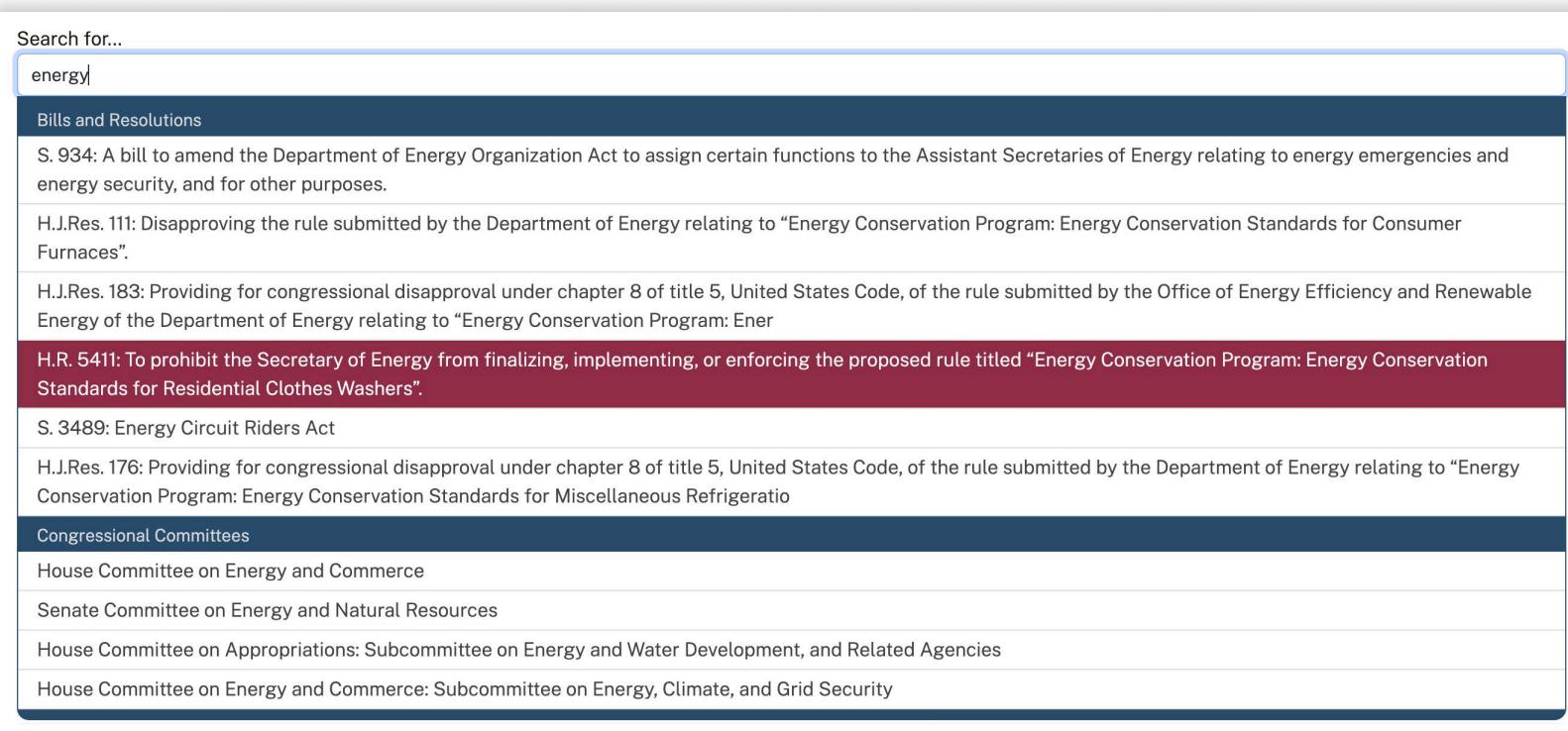
Use data visualization to show the similarity in support among MPs for certain bills and identify leading figures.



### govtrack (USA)

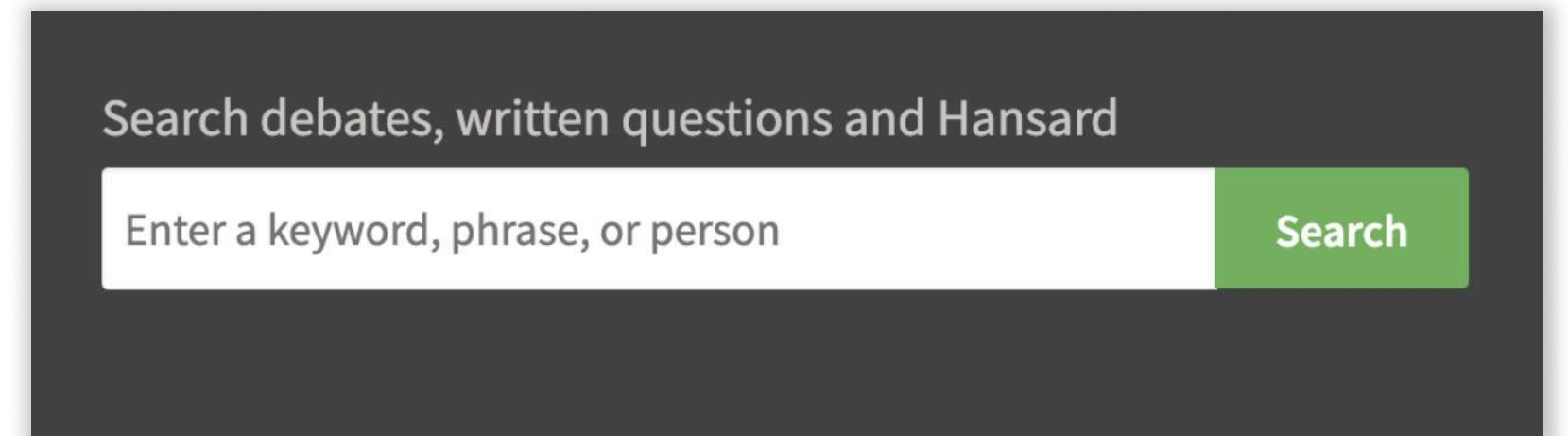
Display a visual timeline of missed votes.

# Feature Example: Search



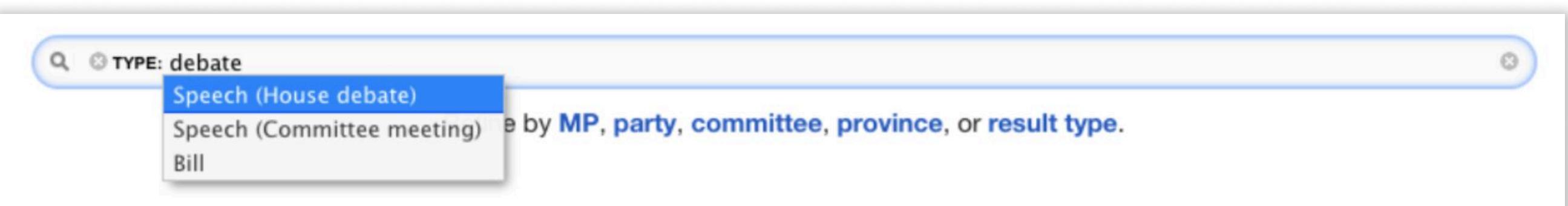
govtrack (USA)

Display suggested search data while typing keywords to help narrow down specific information.



## **They Work for You (UK)**

Search across different types of information (e.g., meeting records, bills) using keywords.



[openparliament.ca](http://openparliament.ca) (Canada)

Conduct searches within specific scopes using keywords.



[openparliament.ca](https://openparliament.ca) (Canada)

Use a word cloud to visually represent trending keywords.

## Feature Example: Interaction

**open parliament tv (Germany)**

Customize shared screenshots when copying share links.

**They Work for You 的 Write to Them (UK)**

Find specific MPs by postal code and send messages through the website interface.

**They Work for You (UK)**

Share MP transcript to social media.

**Contact Sen. Jerry Moran**

You are currently on the website GovTrack.us, which has no affiliation with Moran and is **not** a government website. Choose from the options above to find the right way to contact Moran.

**govtrack (USA)**

Provide contact recommendations based on user's situation.

## Feature Example: Personalization

**Get email when new items match this search:**

Create an alert

Jan. 1994

Results 1 - 15 of 54

### openparliament.ca (Canada)

Receive email notifications when information matching specific criteria is available.

### out the Data on GovTrack.us

GovTrack gets its information from a variety of sources, including official government data as well as community data repositories and research. Here is the data we have, the sources we use, and suggestions for how you can get it too.

In 2005, we were the first to make U.S. federal legislative information comprehensively available in an open, structured data format. Since then, we've worked with many others, including other public interest projects, and anyone to freely reuse for any purpose. Our data was the basis for dozens of other congressional data projects, including major projects of the Sunlight Foundation and investigative stories at major news publications, and continued to be used by Congress itself as it began publishing open, structured data itself. You can [read about our 15-year campaign](#) to open up Congress's data.

#### Current Information (118<sup>th</sup> Congress)

Members of Congress Biographical information and committee assignments for current and former Members of Congress are available through the [legislators project](#), a community repository we originally developed and help maintain.

Photos are sourced from various locations, including the [GPO Guide to House and Senate Members](#), and individual legislator pages.

To get the data it's best to use the [congress-legislators project](#), but you can also get raw Member data from the [House](#) and [Senate](#).

Also see [How To Build an App to Call/Mail Congress](#) and [Creating congressional district maps with Mapshaper](#).

### govtrack (USA)

Detailed data source descriptions allow users to locate information independently.

Members of Congress / Darren Soto

## Rep. Darren Soto

Representative for Florida's 9<sup>th</sup> District

pronounced DAR-un // SOH-toh ⓘ

**Track Him** **Contact Him**

Soto is the representative for [Florida](#)'s 9<sup>th</sup> congressional district ([view map](#)) and is a Democrat. He has served since Jan 3, 2017. Soto is next up for reelection in 2024 and serves until Jan 3, 2025. He is 46 years old.

[Soto's Official Website](#) [OpenSecrets](#) [Bioguide](#)  
[C-SPAN](#)

### govtrack (USA)

Receive email updates for information on specific MPs.

### TheyWorkForYou's API makes it all much simpler

An easy way to access data from the UK's parliaments and regional assemblies

Self-service subscription: manage keys and payments online

Adjust your quota as you need it, or cancel at any time

Reduced rates/free of charge for non-profit or charitable projects

#### What is an API?

API (Application Programming Interface). Is a program that allows you to query a database — in this case, TheyWorkForYou's vast amount of parliamentary data, updated daily — for information.

No more manual searching, spreadsheet formatting or out of date information — let the API bring you the data you need, so you can get straight to work.

Plans start from £20/mth. [See plans](#)

### They Work for You (UK)

Paid API integration for more customized data use.

# Thank you

This project was funded by the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) as a preliminary study for developing open parliamentary digital tools. If you have any questions or wish to discuss this report further, please feel free to contact us.

[contact@openfun.tw](mailto:contact@openfun.tw)



Openfun's founder, Ronny, has a background in open government movements and has long promoted open data and contributed to open source. The company was founded with the hope of transforming open culture into a company, gathering like-minded partners to advocate for open culture in Taiwan.