

Assessing the impact of increased parliamentary openness

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*In democratic society, **citizens require parliament to be open and transparent** about the law-making process and other parliamentary business.*

*Many parliaments have made commitments and are **taking specific actions to increase openness**. This session will look for evidence of **the positive and negative effects of parliamentary openness**, and assess its impact including on public perceptions of parliament.*

Positive effects

- **To fight against corruption**
 - how public expenditure is being made
 - how lobby is interacting with decision making actors
- **To strengthen the democratic processes**
 - Background of candidates
 - Held authorities accountable for their promises
- **To facilitate the civil society a participatory role in public policies development**
 - Open Data

Negative effects

- **Asymmetry of knowledge.**
 - First sight information is not the same in the eyes of experimented users
- **Can easily gets into privacy instead of public interest matters**
 - Then it turns into a kink of political pornography
- **Deepen distrust**
 - Trust is only possible when you don't know something. Transparency becomes necessary when you have a lack of trust.

What is the limit of transparency?

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