Written by Carlota Bustelos Tuesday, 29 March 2016 18:07 - Last Updated Friday, 01 April 2016 08:42



Since the end of 2015 Spain has a new set of legislation for the public sector that fully affects how documents should be managed. <u>Law 39/2015 of Common Administrative Procedure</u> and Law 40/2015 of the Legal Framework of Public Sector

lay the foundations of how to develop e-administration and, therefore, how electronic records in the public sector should

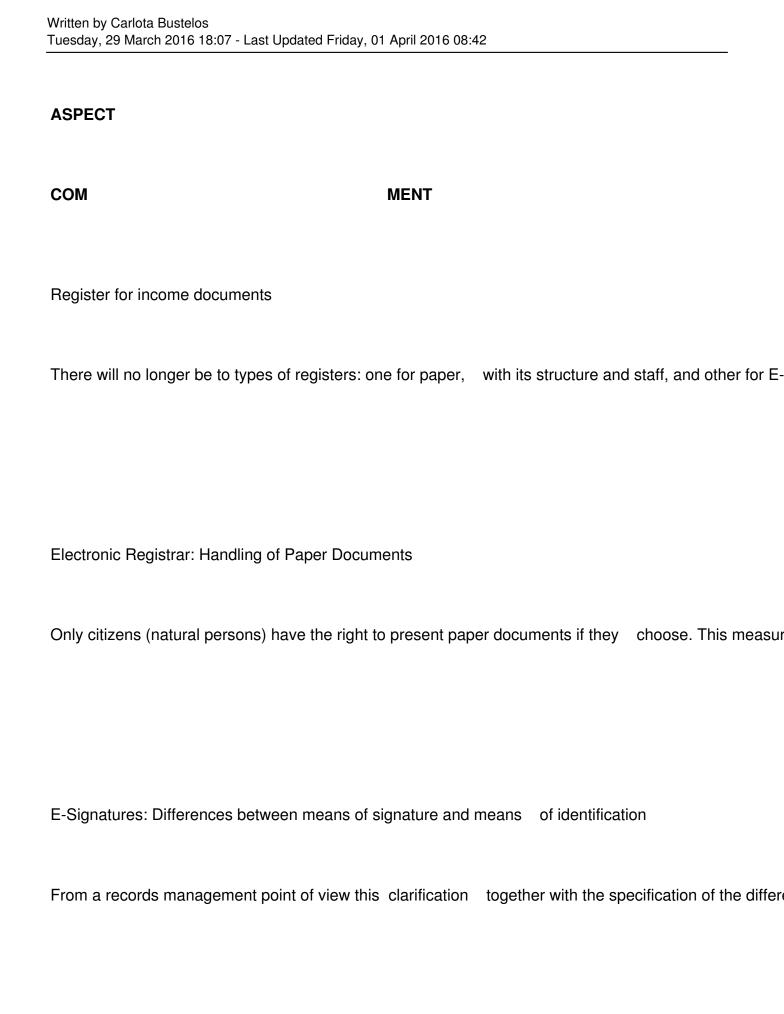
be managed.

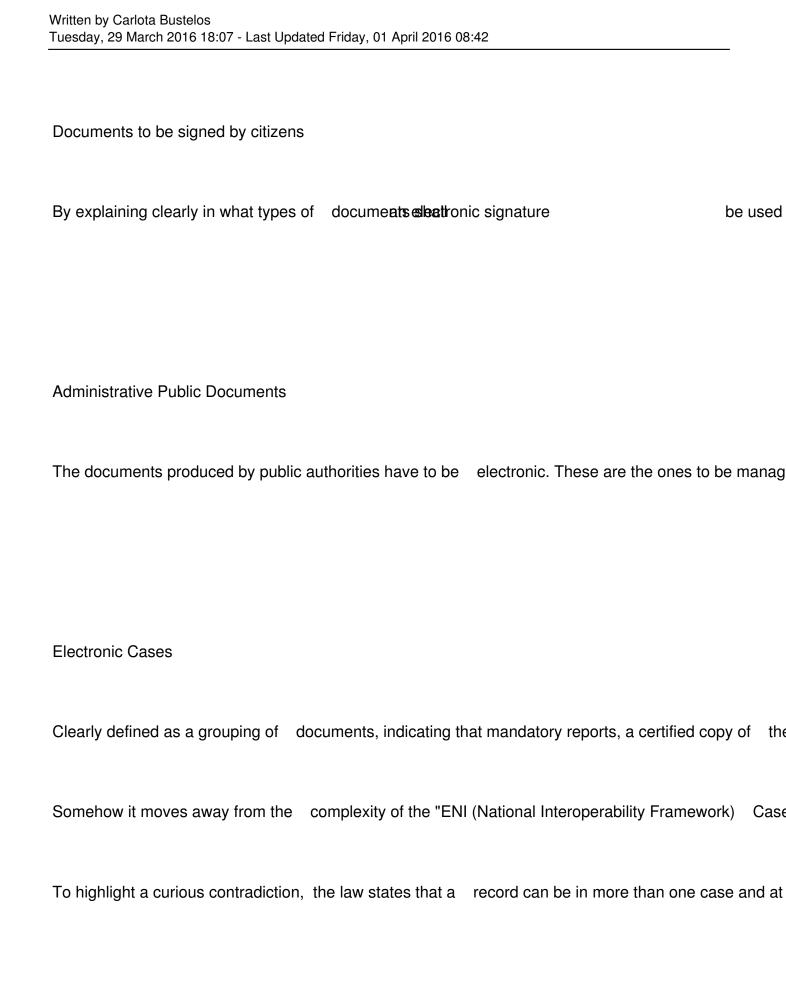
Overall, I welcome the content of the new legislation in what regards to document management. I think that it comes to settle and clarify the fundamental aspects, while simplifying some other issues that had unnecessarily complicated implementations. This is not to deny that some issues have already sparked some debate and the practical implementation is still pending to be solved.

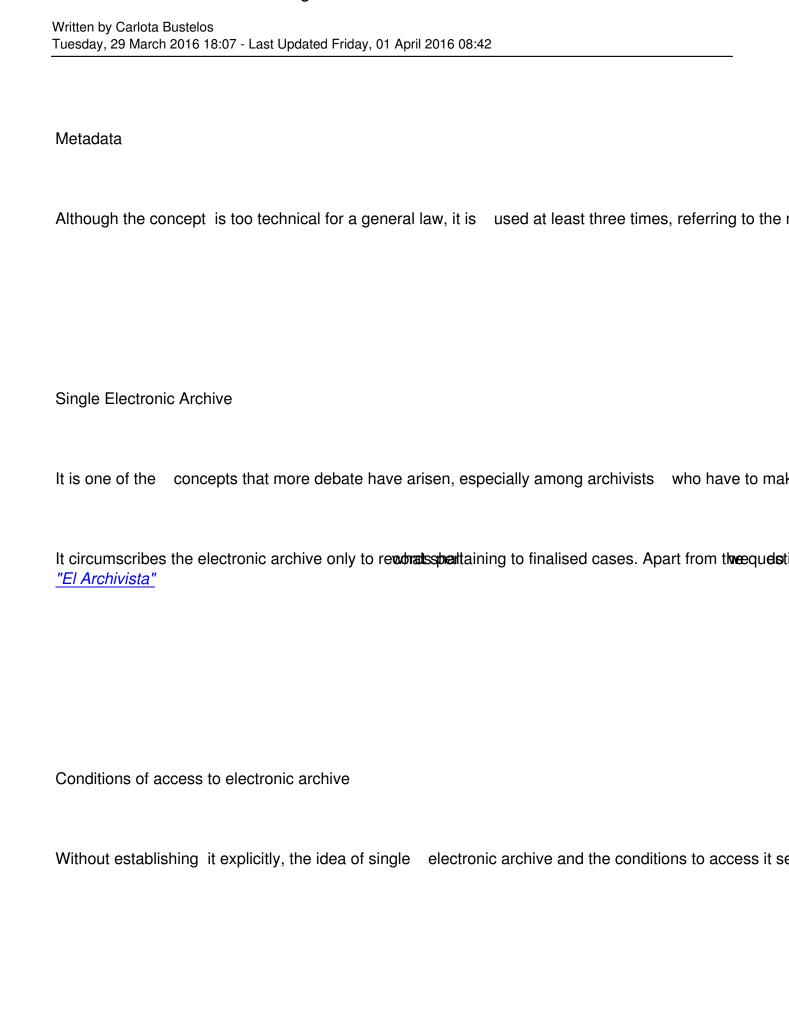
The big change introduced by this laws is to establish e-administration, and therefore electronic procedure, as the only possible. It's no longer a project of transformation by the leading administrations, but the norm. The exception is now the use of paper, which is relegated to a few isolated cases that should not affect electronic transactions as the norm. This is a breakthrough, as in common parlance it means that governments in Spain shall stop producing paper within the deadlines established by the laws. The possibility of "hybrid cases," an idiom so ugly as complicated and expensive in its practical implementation, is beyond discussion. We shouldn't spend more resources and brain cells defining this practice!

Besides the main change, I had to carefully review this legislation to prepare the course I teach in SEDIC

. I have gathered the most important issues in this table.







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