



Cooperation between Dutch parliamentary research and information services

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Descriptive summary of Dutch politics (1)

- Parliamentary democracy
 - Elections every four years
- House of Representatives: 150 seats, direct elections
 - checks the government
 - co-legislator
 - representative of the people
- Senate: 75 seats, indirect elections by the Provincial Councils
 - Approves/rejects legislation from the House of Representatives. No right of amendment.



Descriptive summary of Dutch politics (2)



GROENLINKS



ChristenUnie

CDA

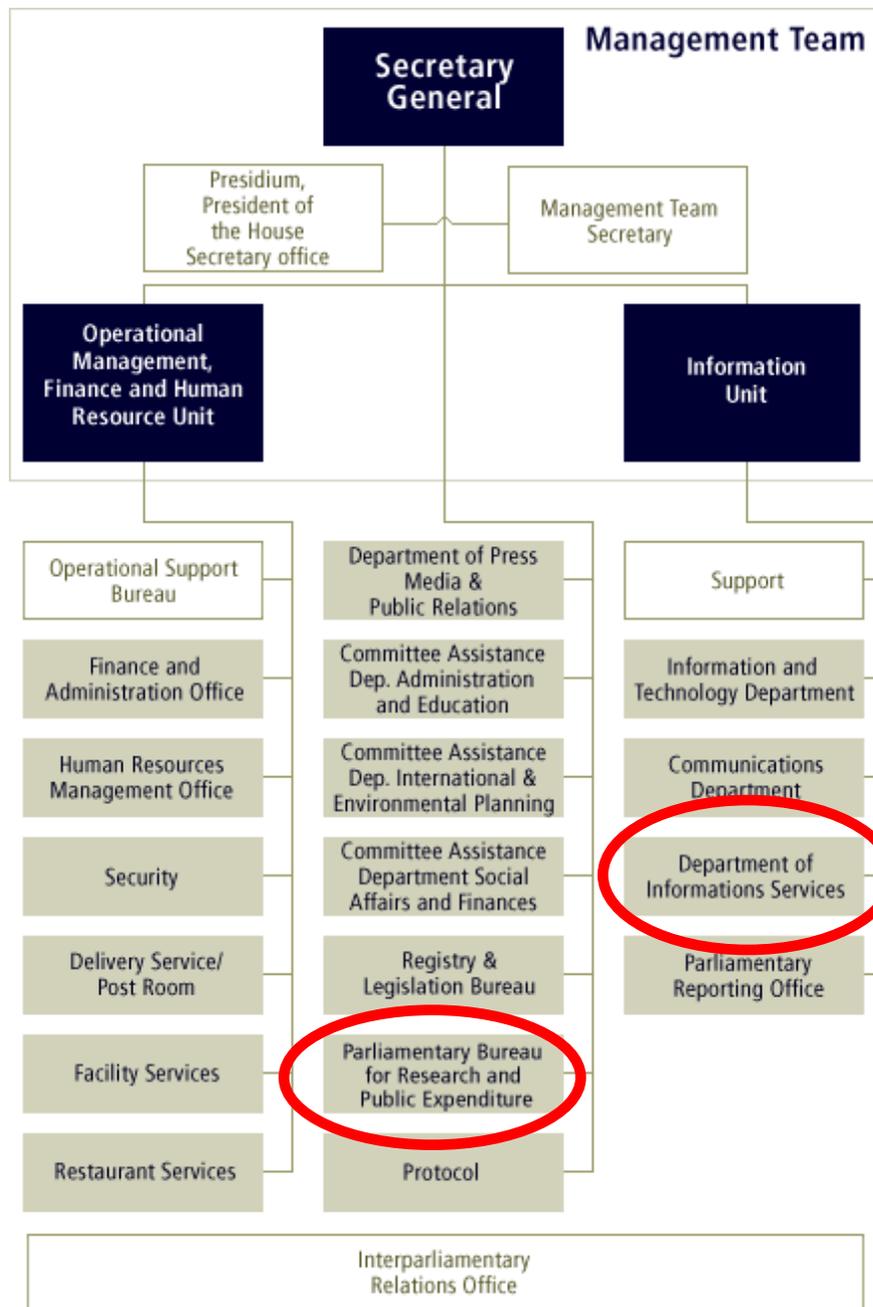


- In the House of Representatives:
 - 11 parties: majority from the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) and the Labour Party (PvdA): 79 seats (coalition)
 - Nine opposition parties
 - Smallest party: 2 seats
- 5 elections in the past 10 years
- Parliamentary groups and support for MPs



Functioning of the House's administration within a multi-party system

- Under the supervision of the Secretary-General
- Supports MPs and political processes
- 600 civil servants
- Rules of Procedure
- Neutral and non-partisan
- No political ties
- Roles:
 - Individual support (Central Information Desk)
 - Support for each committee
 - Institutional memory



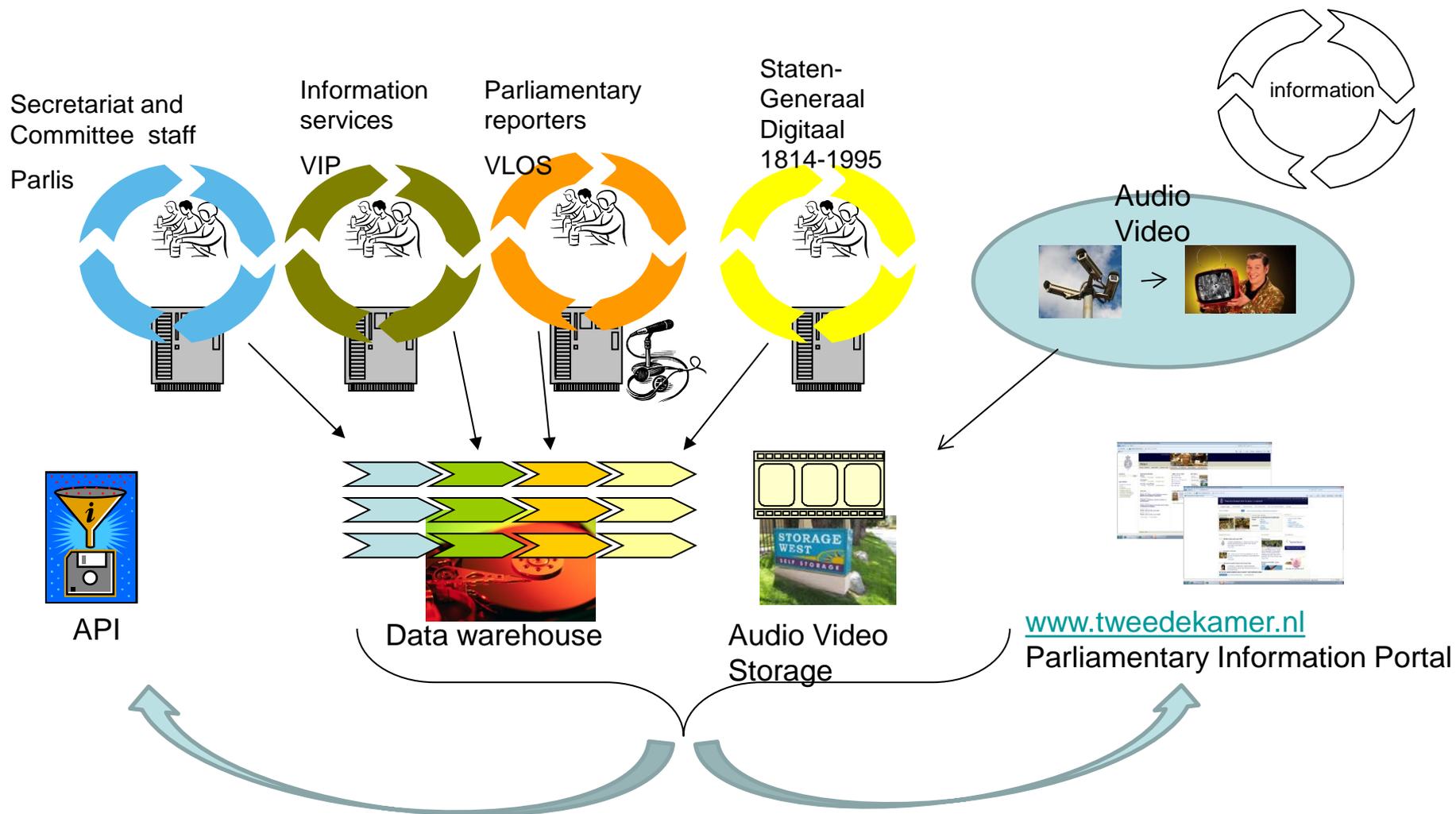


Department of Information Services

- Founded in 1815, 65 fte
- Provides information services to MPs, parliamentary groups, committees, and administrative offices, as well as to journalists, government organizations and citizens
- Selects, acquires and supplements parliamentary and contextual information and connects this information to each other
- Creates and delivers information products and services (including answering questions; supporting parliamentary inquiries; providing information through the intranet and websites; and ensuring the availability of many sources of internal and external information)
- Manages the Central Parliamentary Archives: the memory of the House of Representatives
- Develops and manages information systems, including search and language technology



Information architecture





Parliamentary Bureau for Research and Public Expenditure

- Founded in 1999, 12 fte
- Provides support to parliamentary standing committees by analyzing government documents, including budgets and annual reports; policy memorandums and evaluations; and progress reports (memorandums) on 'Major Projects'
- Provides support for parliamentary investigation committees (coordinating substantive research) and parliamentary inquiries
- Incorporates scientific knowledge to benefit political debate through cooperation with universities, assessment agencies and other knowledge centres.



Cooperation

- Between Research department, staff of committees and Department of information services
- Need for more research products is recognized
- Information specialists not fully equipped yet
- Service level agreement in 2007 and liaison officers appointed
- In 2009: start of the Research Agenda (4 large projects per year)

- Information specialists trained in analyzing, making abstracts and formulating unbiased opinions
- Cooperation is highly valued by both departments and also by MP's



Conclusions

- The cooperation worked out well because there was benefit for both departments
- Both departments still have their own specialties and expertise and maintain these
- The products are complementary
- Good contacts and willingness to cooperate by department heads and senior staff
- Fits in the Dutch custom of the 'Polder Model' (focus on consensus)



The next step?

- Stay separate or integrate into one department?
- Stay information specialist and researcher or become hybrid?
- The difficulties of unbiased information and research
- Role of social media (public opinion) in research?

