



Parliamentary Information Services in 2020: the road to the future

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Parliamentary Information Services in 2020: the road to the future

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Department of Information Services

- Founded in 1815
- Provides information services to MPs, parliamentary groups, committees, and administrative offices, as well as to journalists, government organizations and citizens
- Selects, acquires and supplies 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



Organization

- Total staff of 70 people = 60 Full Time Equivalents (FTE)
- Three information units with both front- and back-office duties (35 FTE)
- Support unit (10 FTE)
- ICT unit (7 FTE)
- Archives (6 FTE)
- Secretariat (2 FTE)

- Separate Research Service (15 fte)





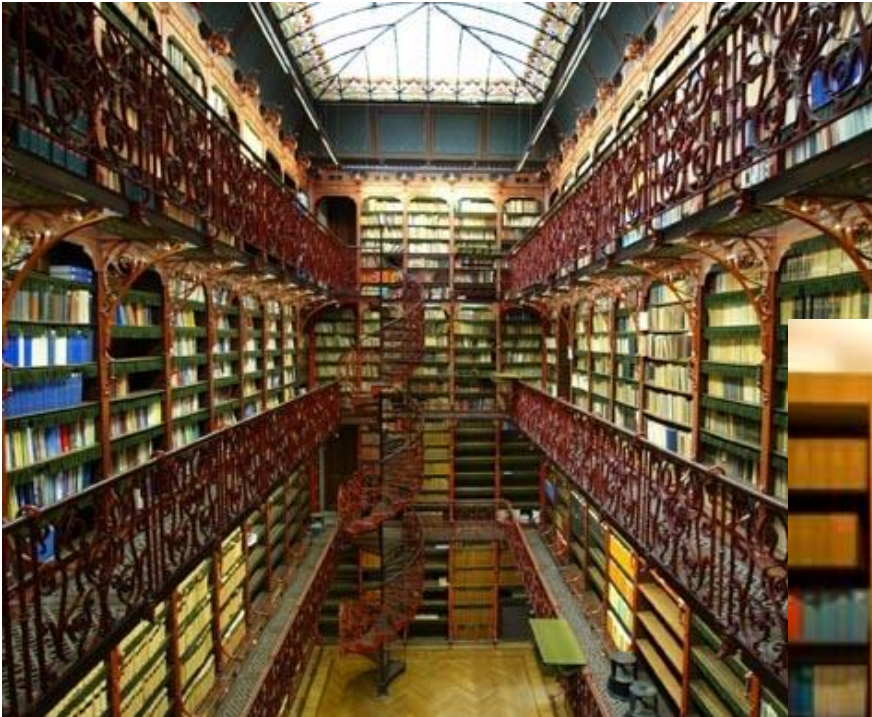
Mission Statement

The Department of Information Services delivers an indispensable contribution to the quality and transparency of the work of parliament, by:

- providing all necessary information to MP's and their staff, on time and in a professional way
- providing access to all parliamentary information for citizens and other organisations



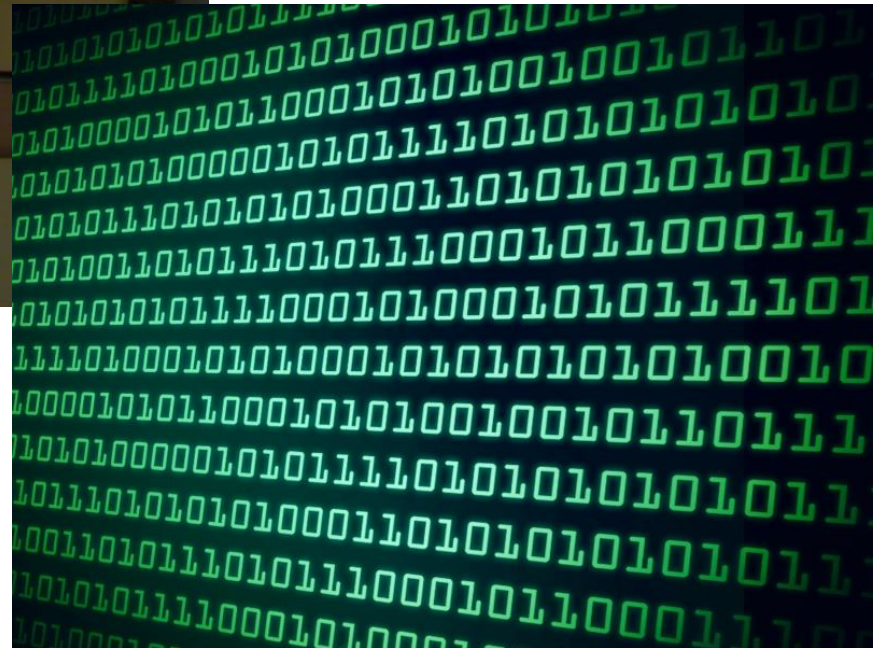
Library



TWEEDE KAMER DER STATEN-GENERAAL

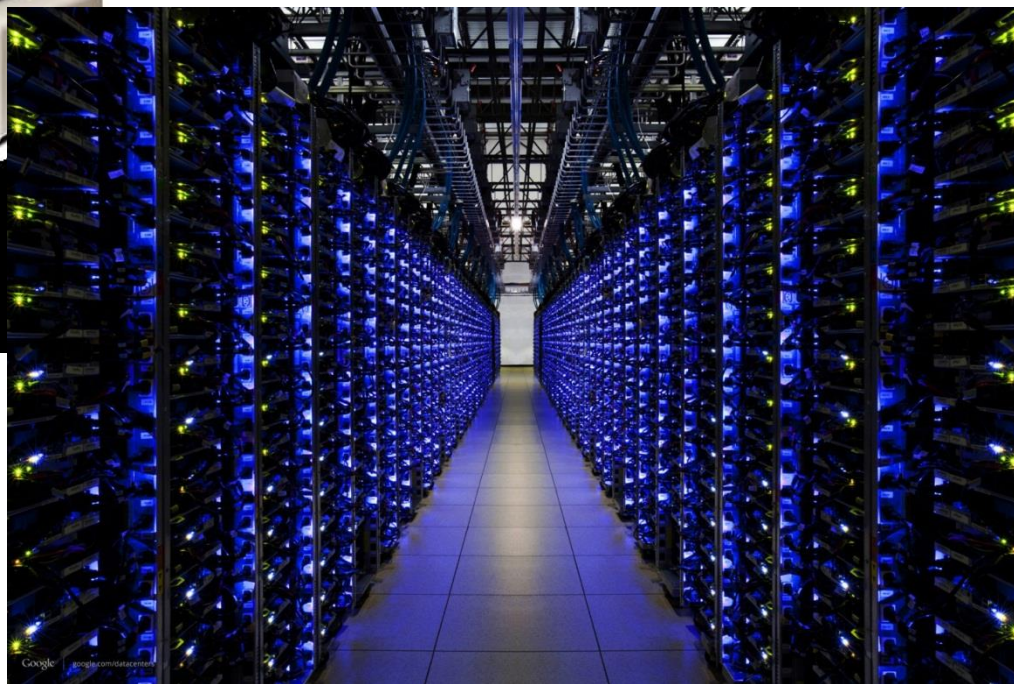


Archives





Data Warehouse





Today's challenges

- More possibilities by technology
- More information
- Changing needs of clientele
- Any time, any place, any device

but also:

- Cutbacks in budget and personnel
- (Possible) restructuring of the organization



Long term strategy

- 2014-2020
- All 70 staff members involved
- Strategy team of 6 persons, one per department
- Joint sessions with all staff
- Interviews with other organizations and experts

- Implementation by 6 teams, led by the department's management
- Feedback group



Six tracks of change

1. Positioning of the department and cooperation inside and outside the parliament
2. Staff education and training
3. Parliamentary information
4. Contextual information
5. Workflows and information technology
6. Products and services



1. Positioning and cooperation

- Strong focus on ‘account management’: what do the MP’s need?
- Partnering with other departments within parliament (in process chains): research department, committee staff, registry and legislation office
- Distinction in service levels:
 - Primary: MP’s and their staff
 - Secondary : citizens
 - Tertiary: press and lobbyists
- Role as the provider of parliamentary information to the outside world



2. Staff education and training

- Change in business processes, new technology, more customer-driven: need for training
- Information specialists: from all-round to more specialization (analysts, information managers)
- Knowledge management
- Large part of staff works in parliament > 25 years
- Strategic Personnel Planning: method for long-term HR decision-making



3. Parliamentary information

- All parliamentary information from 1814 to this day
- Use of open standards for metadata
- Use of open format (XML)
- Use of unique identifiers for subjects, key actors
- Relationship with other information

- Goal is: 'Linked open data' ***** re-use of information



4. Contextual information

- Created outside, used inside
- As digital as possible
- Use of open standards for metadata
- Obtain from outside organizations/vendors
- Use of human language technology for metadata

- Analysis of social media
- Radio and Television programmes

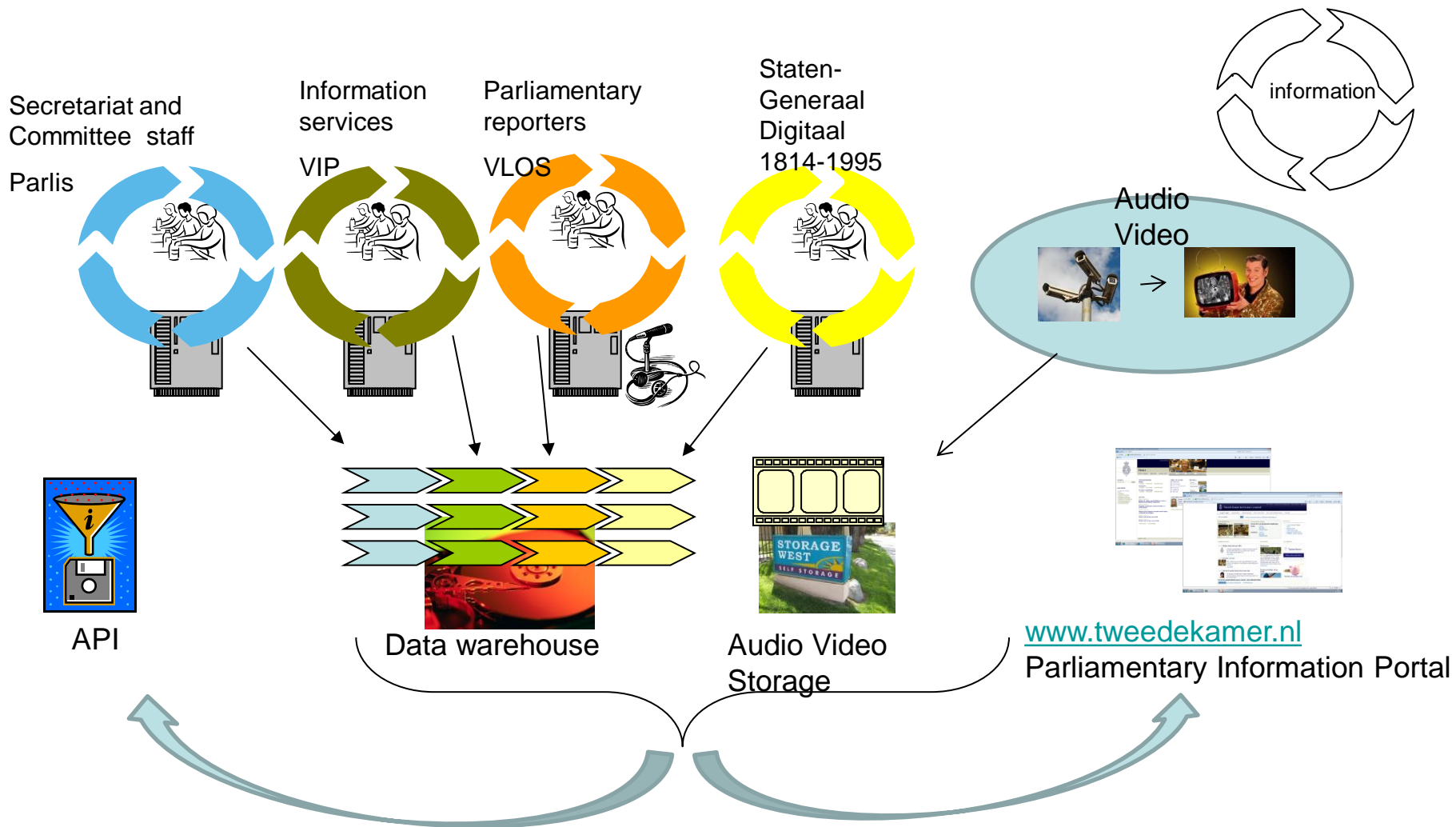


5. Workflows and information technology

- Combining different workflows in process chains
- Simplify and/or redesign business processes
- Integration of information flows
- Reduce the number of information systems
- Promote the use of innovative technology: search technology, language technology, speech-to-text,
- All based on the information architecture



Information architecture





6. Products and services

- Central information desk remains important
- Products linked to the agenda of parliament
- Close cooperation with research department
- Personalized products and services for MP's and their staff
- More analysis
- Quicker development of products and quicker replacement



Lessons learned

- It's all about change management (and communication)
- Change needs a 'sense of urgency'
- Bottom up approach takes time
- Commitment of a large part of staff is very important
- Use of existing work- and project groups
- Readiness for change dictates the pace

