



Technical Training Program on Parliamentary Oversight Mechanisms



"Institutionalizing and Financing Parliamentary Knowledge Base: Expertise, Research, and Think-tanks"



Prof. Dr. Elke Devroe





"Institutionalizing and Financing Parliamentary Knowledge Base: Expertise, Research, and Think-tanks"



GÜVENLİK SEKTÖRÜNÜN

How to learn more about ISF in order to organise oversight?

- 1. Gather information from *Expertise centers, Research-centers or groups,* NGO's and Think-tanks is important in order to use external, valid and objective information on ISF's.
- 2. Insourcing *external* expertise can be handy when no internal expertise is available or/and when objectivity and justification is needed from a neutral academic authoritarian source.
- 3. In some countries political parties have his own 'study think thank' but because of reason of acceptability for members of parliament in the Parliamentary Committees and neutrality, is it recommended to rely also on external evidence-based knowledge.







"Institutionalizing and Financing Parliamentary Knowledge Base: Expertise, Research, and Think-tanks"



Based on "best practices" of "excellence centers" in different EU countries, members of parliament can different ways to make use of information:

- 1. Insource external evidence and research information useful in the ISF oversight function of parliament
 - Through the participation of *stakeholders* from civil society by means of parliamentary hearings, surveys, oral and written question, round table meetings, online and town hall meetings.

2 Outsource research to institutions and thinks thanks in order to obtain neutral scientific information for Parliament in an effective and accountable way



Provide a yearly budget for outsourcing



"Institutionalizing and Financing Parliamentary Knowledge Base: Expertise, Research, and Think-tanks"



What kind of institutions do we present?

- Institutions with mission to transfer research, statistics and knowledge
- Working on issues of police, policing and oversight
- Transferring neutral and objective information to Parliament
- Supporting the scrutiny role of Parliament







"Institutionalizing and Financing Parliamentary Knowledge Base: Expertise, Research, and Think-tanks"



We elucidate on structure, organization, tasks, benefits and pitfalls, ways of finance of institutions in the following countries:

- European level
- UK (including Scotland)
- France
- The Netherlands
- Sweden
- Germany
- Belgium



We join the internet link of every institution for further information





The European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS



This project is funded by the European Union. Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.

http://archive.ipu.org/pdf/publications/research-en.pdf

What? The in-house research department and think tank of European Parliament

Created: November 2013 as a directorate-general within the Parliament's permanent administration. Consequence of reorganization of the DG Presidency, pooling in a budgetary neutral way existing services with an analytical focus

Mission: assist Members of the European Parliament and parliamentary committees by providing them with independent, objective analysis.

Organisation: Three main Directorates:



(1) Members' Research Service: undertakes the EPRS's research for individual MEPs and produces a wide variety of general analytical publications on EU issues for the Parliament as a whole.

(2) Library: manages the European Parliament's Reading Rooms in Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg, which are also used as a venue for policy roundtables.



The European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS)



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The European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS)

http://archive.ipu.org/pdf/publications/research-en.pdf

(3) Impact Assessment and European Added Value (Directorate C): conducts specialist studies in ex-ante and ex-post policy evaluation for the Committees of the European Parliament.

The Directorate is organised in six units:

- European Added Value,
- Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit,
- Ex-Post Impact Assessment Unit,
- European Council Oversight,
- Scientific Foresight (STOA)
- Global Trends Unit.



Plus two horizontal Units that deal with Strategy and Coordination, and Resources. All publications by EPRS are available freely for general public.





The European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS)



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Comments:

- 1. The research Service provides general policy support. And is not specialized on ISF's
- 2. Besides that each political group has its own research service, open exclusively to its members.
- 3. Lot of capacity, 200 staff







The European Policy Center



FOREIGN POLICY / PODCAST Feminist foreign

policy: What's in a

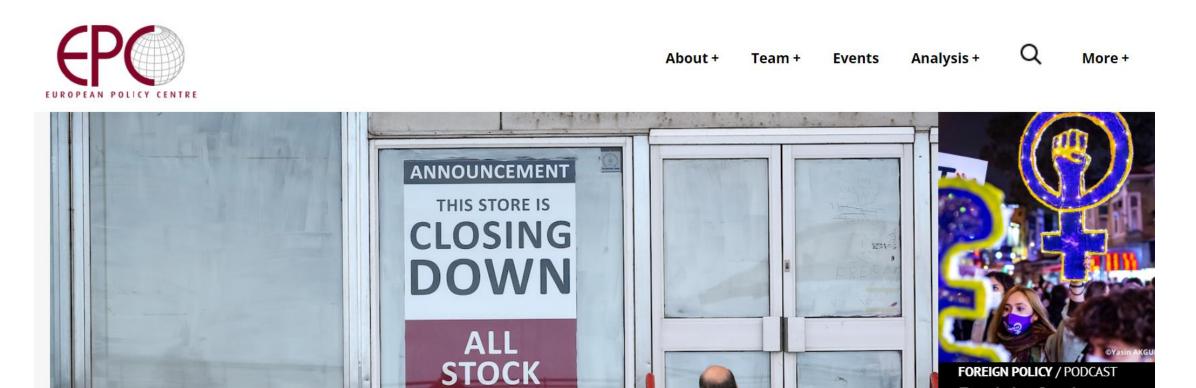
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16 December 2020



MUST GO!

A REAL PROPERTY.



FCONOMIC GOVERNANCE / POLICY BRIEF



The European Policy Center



This project is funded by the European Union. Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.

The European Policy Centre (EPC) is an **independent**, **not-for-profit think tank** dedicated to fostering European integration through analysis and debate, supporting and challenging decision-makers at all levels to make informed decisions based on evidence and analysis, and providing a platform for engaging partners, stakeholders and citizens in EU policy-making and in the debate about the future of Europe.

The EPC was launched as a think tank in 1996. In 2003, the EPC was established as an international not-for-profit organisation under Belgian law.

Funding:

The EPC's total income in 2019 was $\in 2,998,993$. The EPC ended the financial year 2019 with a surplus of $\in 82,406$, bringing the equity capital to $\in 177,489$.





The European Policy Center

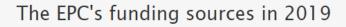


FINANCING

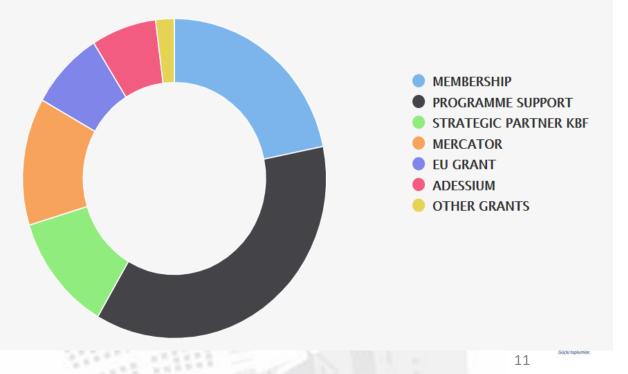
FUNDING

The European Policy Centre (EPC) is committed to sound financial management and to transparency in respect of its funding sources. In line with its mission statement, the EPC is an independent think tank and none of the financing it receives affects its independence in any way. By the same token, any financial support received for EPC activities, including publications, does not commit the funding organisations in any way and the views expressed are solely those of the authors.

The EPC's total income in 2019 was \in 2,998,993. The EPC ended the financial year 2019 with a surplus of \in 82,406, bringing the equity capital to \in 177,489. See below under audit report for more details.



The values represent % of the total funding received in 2019





The European Policy Center



Publications

Our publications address the major challenges facing the European Union and look at the long-term trends underpinning EU policymaking. They include recommendations that contribute to the debate, help to inform the policy agenda and take European integration forward.

Research

Policy agendas are studies through a multi-disciplinary approach.

Solid expertise and forward-thinking to provide insight into EU politics and develop practical policy proposals.

The EPC works on the basis of a three-year strategic plan.











The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST)

https://post.parliament.uk/ No research on ISF's

The Home Office

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office

The first duty of the government is to keep citizens safe and the country secure. The Home Office has been at the front line of this endeavour since 1782. As such, the Home Office plays a fundamental role in the security and economic prosperity of the United Kingdom. Home Office is a ministerial department, supported by 30 agencies and public bodies.

Different departments for research and information











- 1. Department Analysis & Insight (HOAI) <u>http://scienceandresearch.homeoffice.gov.uk/hosdb</u>
 - This department covers the following areas: alcohol, crime, counter terrorism, drugs, crime, migration, policing, fire and rescue.
 - HOAI brings together economists, statisticians, operational and social researchers, intelligence analysts and others.
 - HOAI is part of Science, Technology Analysis and Research, delivering high quality analysis and insight to support the department in delivering its objectives.

2. Statistics at Home Office

- <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office/about/statistics</u>
- Producing Home Office statistics that count. The statistics support the Home Office objectives, and inform government, Parliament and the public.
- The department produces and publishes timely, accurate and objective statistics in the form of commentary, tables and data on the following, also on policing and police workforce.









Home Office official statistics are published independently as part of the code of practice for official statistics. Many of these are national statistics and subject to assessment by the UK Statistics Authority.

They must meet certain criteria, which include being:

- fit for purpose
- methodologically sound
- politically independent
- transparently produced

E.g.Annual Crime Statistics Trends reports, Victim Survey for England & Wales.

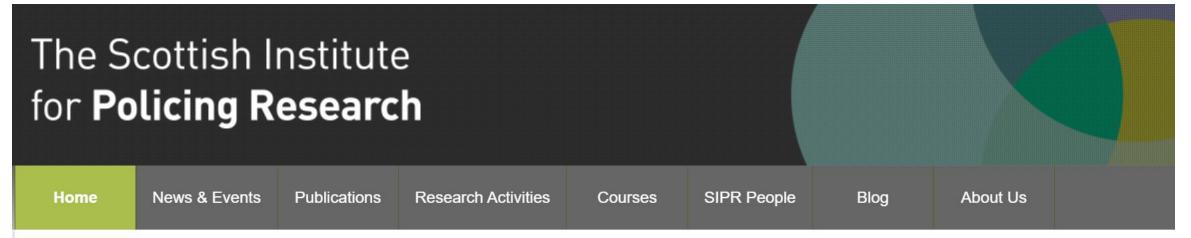






United Kingdom (Scotland)













3. Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) <u>http://www.sipr.ac.uk/</u>

Scottish parliament has a Justice Sub-Committee on Policing.

Key role of this Sub-Committee is to consider and report on the operation of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 as it relates to policing.

The 2012 Act established the Police Service of Scotland ("Police Scotland") and the Scottish Police Authority, which is charged with oversight of Police Scotland.

Created: SIPR was established in 2007.

Funding: Supported during its initial 5 year phase by investment from the Scottish Funding Council and the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland.



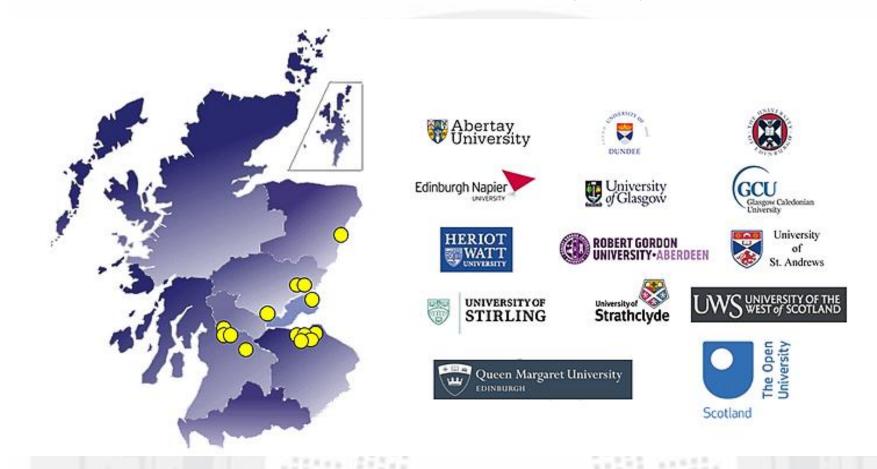
A core budget will be assigned for the annual running of SIPR, and decisions will be made regarding budgets aligned with the operational plan on an annual basis, in line with the academic year. An annual report which will summarise the activity and value of SIPR will be prepared for the Board of Governance.



United Kingdom



Collaboration between Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, and 14 Scottish universities established to carry out high quality, independent research and to make evidence-based contributions to policing policy and practice.







Governance Structure

Figure 1: SIPR Governance Structure Board of Governance Executive Committee International Advisory Committee Chief Police Officers and Academics and Leadership Team Leadership Team Director, Knowledge Exchange and Business Manager, and 4 Associate Directors Network Leads Networks Police-Community Evidence & Education & Public Relations Investigation Leadership Protection

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United Kingdom

İÇ GÜVENLİK SEKTÖRÜNÜN SİVİL GÖZETİMİNİN GÜÇLENDİRİLMESİ PROJESİ III. AŞAMA STRENGTHENING CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT OF INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES

PROJECT - PHASE III

UN DP Güçlü bireyler. Güçlü toplumlat



United Kingdom



The **Board of Governance** have overall reasonability and final approval for all SIPR activities and operations although several responsibilities are delegated to the **Executive Committee** and **Leadership team** where appropriate.

The running of SIPR will be led by the SIPR Leadership Team, with much activity delivered through the four **networks**. Additionally, the leadership team are responsible for engaging the wider SIPR membership from across all member organisations in order to capitalise on the skills and experience of the collective policing research network throughout Scotland.

The SIPR Leadership Team will develop a draft annual operational plan and the Executive Committee will contribute to its development and an aligned budget. Plans will be presented to the Board of Governance for approval.





United Kingdom



An International Advisory Committee comprising leading researchers and senior members of the policing and policy communities from the UK and around the world has been appointed to advise on the strategic direction of SIPR with respect to its key aims of conducting relevant research, making evidence-based contributions to policing policy and practice, and capacity building.

The International Advisory Committee will also help identify opportunities for SIPR to engage in research and knowledge transfer activity in partnership with others at both national and international levels.





United Kingdom



Mission:

- 1. Facilitate excellent, independent research of relevance to policing (RESEARCH);
- 2. Engage in a range of knowledge exchange activities to strengthen the evidence base on which policy and practice are improved & developed (KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE);
- 3. Nurture a culture of learning & innovation (LEARNING AND INNOVATION);
- 4. Promote the development of national & international links with researcher, practitioner and policing communities (PARTNERSHIPS).

Lots of initiatives, this one interesting for our project:

"All Hands On"



Deliberative democratic ideals, citizen participation, and the practice of public service concerns about the state of contemporary democracy and *efforts to enhance how citizens participate.*

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United Kingdom



Strategic Plan 5 year plan (2019 - 2024) Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) Objectives

- 1. Research: Increase policing research capacity under three strategic research priority themes in order to shape strategic focus and respond to external drivers. Enhance excellence of SIPR policing research through improvements to quality assurance processes.
- 2. Knowledge exchange: Facilitate events and enhance knowledge exchange tools. Support evidence to practice routes and develop pathways to enable and document impact.
- 3. Learning & Innovation: Nurture learning and innovation in policing organizations and universities, supporting the postgraduate community and the next generation of researchers and practitioners. Foster links between higher education and policing organizations and partners to support training, education and innovation.
- 4. Partnerships: Facilitate networking and collaboration between academics, practitioners, and policy makers nationally and internationally. Develop strategic links with new and existing partners.



This project is funded by the European Union

France



cesdíp

Centre de recherches Sociologiques sur le Droit et les Institutions Pénales



ACCUEIL



Centre de recherches Sociologiques sur le Droit et les Institutions Pénales (CESDIP) https://www.cesdip.fr/





France: CESDIP



CESDIP is the emanation of the "Service d'Études Pénales et Criminologiques" (SEPC) of the **Ministry** of Justice, created in 1969.

CESDIP conducts research in the field of penitentiary institutions, police, security policy and public opinion on crime.

CESDIP occupies a particular place in the domain of human and social sciences, because of its historical specialization in the field of penal institutions and deviancies.

Organisation: supra-structure, formed by:

- The National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS):
 CNRS is one of the most important research centers in the world. It is an interdisciplinary public research organisation under the administrative supervision of the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research;
- The Ministry of Justice;
- The University of Versailles Saint-Quentin; and
- The University of Cergy-Pontoise.





France: INHESJ



L'Institut National des Hautes Etudes de Sécurité et de la Justice (INHESJ) https://inhesj.fr/

INHESJ is a public administration of the prime minister. It proposes educational programs to higher responsables of public and private sectors, conducts scientific research and produces statistics on crime and delinquency.

This institute was joint with the « l'Institut des hautes études du ministère de l'Intérieur (IHEMI) » le **1er janvier 2021** and is now called **IHEMI**.

Organisation

INHESJ has a direction, a council of administration and a scientific council.



Transparancy:

All research reports are published





Netherlands



1. Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) https://english.wodc.nl/

WODC



Research and Documentation Centre

Search







Netherlands Research and Documentation Centre



This project is funded by the European Union. Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.

The WODC (Research and Documentation Centre) of the **Ministry of Justice and Security** is an international knowledge center on security, police, criminal, civil and administrative justice and migration issues.

Vision

"Excellence" and "customer-orientation" are the organization's guiding principles. Its major output is knowledge for the benefit of policy development.

Mission:

Its scientific contribution to policy development and evaluation comprises:

- defining the research policy of the Ministry of Justice and Security;
- assessing the need for expertise and information within the Ministry;
- advising how much and what kind of research is needed to answer policy-related questions;
- conducting in-house research and commissioning external research;



- indicating the possible implications of research findings for standing policy; granting access to official files for research purposes;
- disseminating information (e.g. publication of magazines, organization of conferences, etc.)



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Netherlands Research and Documentation Centre



Organisation: WODC has a staff of 90 +/- researchers

Director and 4 departments

- 1. Management Support Division
- 2. Research Divisions (3) executing policy supporting scientific research
- ✓ Crime, Law Enforcement and Sanctions (CRS)
- ✓ Justice Administration, Legislation, International and Aliens Affairs (RWI)
- Commissioning Research Division: A large part of the annual program is executed by universities and private research centers



3. Statistical Data and Policy Analysis Division: Gathers, treats and analyses data and renders these accessible

4. Documentary Information Division





Netherlands Research and Documentation Centre (WODC)



This project is funded by the European Union. Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.

Transparency: all research is published

Data on research at the WODC are gathered in a database which is available online (in Dutch only).

This database contains both research performed at the WODC as well as contracted out research.

Various stages of research – ranging from the start-up phase to the completion of the research – can be found in the research database.

Published research is also available at the English website (see Publications) and most recent publications can be found full-text on the Dutch website.



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Home > Research Areas

NSCR Research

Our research program is based on four leading questions: Who commits crime and why? Where, when and how is crime committed? What are the consequences for victims and society? How does society respond to crime?

Our researchers conduct joint research from various disciplines on various themes. For example, the criminal careers of terrorists and cyber criminals, the choice of locations where burglars and poachers commit their crimes, the consequences of e-justice (#MeToo), conflicts in public spaces and the bystander effect, the effectiveness of probation supervision, and the transfer of criminal behaviour within families. Frequently, our research is not about just one leading question, but several questions are combined. For example in research





Netherlands Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)



Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) https://nscr.nl/en/

NSCR conducts fundamental scientific research into crime and law enforcement. Its research is substantively innovative, methodologically state-of-the-art and contributes to the solution of major societal issues in the field of security and justice.

NSCR is part of the Institutes Organisation of the Dutch Research Council (NWO).

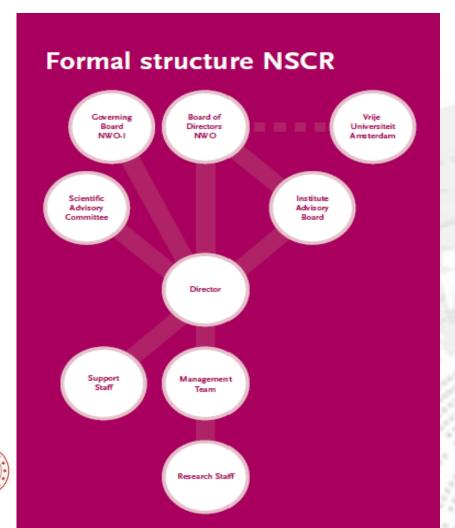






Netherlands Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)





NSCR collaborates both nationally and internationally with a large number of scientific research institutions.

The National Police, the Ministry of Justice and Security and NSCR have entered into a framework agreement for a five-year research program, What works in policing: towards evidence-based policing in the Netherlands.

The research is developed and carried out by NSCR, with the cooperation of the National Police, the Police Academy, universities from the Netherlands and abroad, universities of applied sciences and other knowledge institutions.





Sweden: SIPRI



Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

https://www.sipri.org/

SIPRI is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament.

Established in 1966, SIPRI provides data, analysis and recommendations, based on open sources, to policymakers, researchers, media and the interested public.

Based in Stockholm, SIPRI is regularly ranked among the most respected think tanks worldwide.

Mission

- undertake research and activities on security, conflict and peace;
- provide policy analysis and recommendations;
- facilitate dialogue and build capacities;



deliver authoritative information to global audiences.





Sweden: Sipri



This project is funded by the European Union. Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.

Statutes

The Statutes are the guiding principles of SIPRI's work. They were adopted by the Swedish Government.

History and funding

SIPRI was established on the basis of a decision by **the Swedish Parliament** and receives a substantial part of its funding in the form of an annual grant from the Swedish Government. The Institute also seeks financial support from other organizations in order to carry out its research.

Structure

SIPRI's organizational structure comprises the Governing Board and the Director,

a Deputy Director,

the Research Staff Collegium,

and Support Staff,



Staff: around 50–60 people.





Sweden: Sipri



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International reach

Located in Stockholm, Sweden, SIPRI offers a unique platform for researchers from different countries to work in close cooperation. The Institute also hosts guest researchers and interns who work on issues related to SIPRI's research.

SIPRI maintains contacts with other research centers and individual researchers throughout the world. The Institute also cooperates closely with several intergovernmental organizations, notably the United Nations and the European Union, and regularly receives parliamentary, scientific and government delegations as well as visiting researchers.

Research and communications

SIPRI's research agenda is constantly evolving, consistently remaining timely and in high demand. It has a high impact, informing policymakers, parliamentarians, diplomats, journalists and experts.





Sweden: Sipri



Transparent and accountable

Dissemination channels include an active media and communications program, seminars and conferences, a monthly newsletter and a renowned publications program.

Important publication:

https://www.sipri.org/publications/2020/working-paper/preventing-violentextremism-germany-coherence-and-cooperation-decentralized-system



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Germany Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA)



This project is funded by the European Union. Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.

Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt BKA) https://www.bka.de/

Origin:

Created in 1951.

At that point in time, the "Law on the Establishment of a Federal Criminal Police Office" came into force.

A short time afterwards the "Criminal Police Office for the British Zone" in Hamburg became the Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Police Office), abbreviated BKA.

Legislators thus acted on the authority granted by the **German Constitution** to set up central agencies at Federal level for police information and communications as well as for criminal police work. Wiesbaden was designated as the headquarters for the new criminal police agency that same year.





Germany Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA)



The orientation, build-up and expansion of the Bundeskriminalamt are, and always have been, closely tied to the national and international development of crime and the specific role of the BKA within the existing security architecture in Germany, Europe and the world.

Constant changes in the forms and means of the commission of crime, as well as the criminal geographical regions, make enormous demands on the police.

The Bundeskriminalamt has been facing these for more than 50 years with constant review and adjustment of working methods and organisational structures of police forces in order to ensure the competent performance of its duties at all times (oversight)

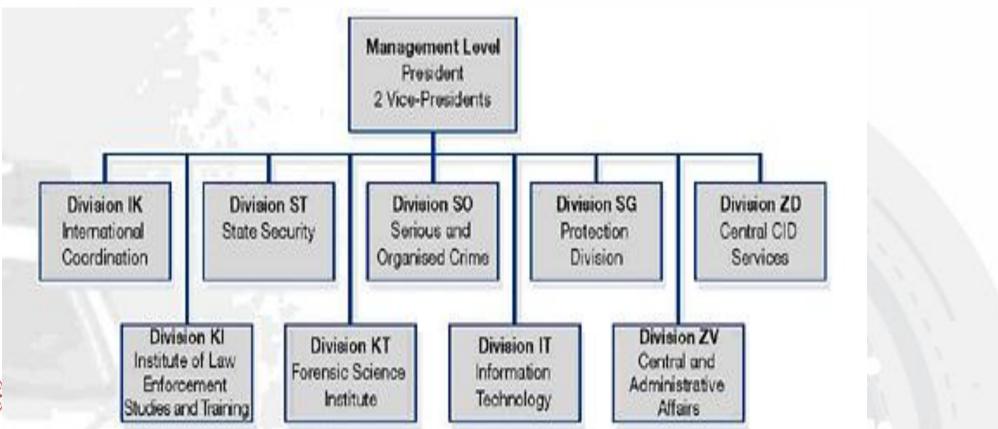




Germany Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA)







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A R A R A

UN DP Güçlü bireyler. Güçlü bireyler.



Germany



Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Department of Criminology

https://csl.mpg.de/en/

The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law belongs to the Human Sciences Section of the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science, a formally **independent non-governmental and non-profit association**.

Three research departments in the Institute:

- the Department of Criminal Law,
- the Department of Public Law, and
- the Department of Criminology.



With this programmatic organization, the Institute is in a position to address the entire spectrum of current, security-relevant issues – in terms of the phenomena and the associated actors, authorities, concepts, and instruments – in an analytical and methodically comprehensive manner.







ps Centre for Policing and Security

Welkom op de website van het Centre for Policing and Security CPS

Sinds meer dan 30 jaar ontmoeten wetenschap, politie, opleidingsinstellingen en veiligheidsdiensten elkaar op de activiteiten die door het CPS worden georganiseerd.

Het CPS is een onafhankelijke organisatie die het doel nastreeft samen met de politie en alle actoren in de veiligheidssector gemeenschappelijk bij te dragen aan het oplossen van maatschappelijke vraagstukken en problemen in de ruime veiligheidssfeer. De activiteiten die door het CPS worden georganiseerd liggen dus steeds op het kruispunt van de veiligheidssector, de politie en de maatschappelij.

Studiedomeinen

Politie

- Lokaal-integraal veiligheidsbeleid LIVB
- Evenementen- en crisisbeheer
- Inspectiediensten & fraudebestrijding
- Innovatie, technologie & Veiligheid ITV

Soorten activiteiten

- <u>Studiedagen & seminaries</u>
- <u>Lezingen & debatten</u>
- <u>Opleidingen</u>

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- Onderzoeksbevordering
- <u>CPS-prijs voor de beste scriptie</u>
 Spelle liek naar de eerstkemende

Publicaties

- Vanaf 2020: <u>nieuwe CPS-publicaties</u> i.s.m. Uitg. Vanden Broele
- Andere publicaties



Belgium



Centre for Policing and Security (CPS)

http://www.politiestudies.be/

Collaborative non-profit organization that brings together scientists, police, security agencies, educational initiatives in the domain of security on a voluntary basis.

It is a independent organization, which aims to contribute in a collaborative way to the solving of security issues. The organization is funded by contributions by participants in the initiatives taken.

Kind of activities:

 \checkmark Conferences and seminars

- ✓ Lectures and debates
- ✓ Courses



 \checkmark Promotion of research









Organisation

Board of directors with chairman and general meeting determines policy and controls finances

Study-domains

- ➢ Police
- Local security governance
- Events and management of crisis
- Inspectorates and fraud
- Innovation & technology
- Police competences
- > International police and justice collaboration











From the *characteristics* of each of these institutions, we distilled a '*European norm*'.

We detected 5 different *conditions* these kinds of institutes need to possess in order to meet the standards of independent research institutes equipped to inform Parliament:

- 1. Scientific integrity (not having a hidden political agenda but truth seeking)
- 2. (party)neutrality & objectivity
- 3. Evidence-based (not normative research but empirically based)
- 4. Transparency (publication policy) and to the Parliament and to the tax-payer (citizen)
- 5. Cost effectiveness (strategic Plan with budget, control of budget regularly)







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Thank you for your attention