

A GUIDE TO SCIENCE IN PARLIAMENT

This special insert, produced as a pull-out supplement in the Whit 2005 issue of Science in Parliament, is provided by the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee for the widest possible distribution at the outset of the new Parliament. It is primarily intended for the benefit and attention of recently elected Members of Parliament, and also to inform and update those who have been re-elected, and Members of the House of Lords.

The guide aims to provide a brief summary of some of the more important networks currently available in the Palace of Westminster, that are designed to support Parliamentarians who have interests in Science, Engineering and Technology (SET). These networks will help them to take confident and informed decisions on such important matters, with the fullest possible support from expert scientists and others, who are there to help with access to and objective assessments of the relevant information and databases.

It is to be hoped that Parliamentarians will find this information interesting and make the fullest possible use of these resources, both in their own interests and that of the work of Parliament generally.

House of Commons Library: Science and Environment Section (SES)

Science has played an increasingly important role in many facets of modern life. Politicians are often asked to make decisions and to talk about the scientific details of those issues without having any scientific background. It is possible for such Members to receive a background brief on a subject or to approach research clerks for answers to specific questions raised by other briefings. Library briefings are prepared in complete confidentiality and most often returned in the form of a personal letter to the Member concerned, regardless of whether the Member actually initiated the enquiry. Library staff have a remit to provide information that usefully informs Members and makes them aware of all the issues, the various stances taken on the issue and relevant Parliamentary comment.

Staff

The staff of the Science and Environment Section have been recruited with the need for a broad science background in mind. All staff are suitably qualified with many trained to PhD level and one fully qualified medical doctor. Obviously, with only five research clerks it is not possible to claim that all enquiries will be answered by an expert but a high level of scientific understanding underpins all enquiries.

Information

The section has a webpage¹ that hosts information specifically relevant to the section but contributes material to the main Library pages on the Intranet,² and section staff are listed in *Who Does What in Research* (which is a subject based guide to information provision in the Library).³

Like all Library sections, SES produces a range of material in a variety of forms. Tailored briefs for Members are individually deadlined and usually intended for a particular use. However, there are also more general briefings available such as Standard Notes

and Research Papers. Research Papers are written for the second reading of Government Bills and some Private Members' Bills while Standard Notes tend to be available on topics that attract a high level of demand. Existing material, such as papers and notes, can be supplied almost immediately during office hours and are always available via the Intranet.⁴

The section is in possession of a wide range of printed material that is carefully tended by professional librarians and this material is available for Members and their staff to peruse. Books and reports are collected on subjects relevant to issues handled within the section in the course of its work. Unfortunately, while some material is available to be sent to Members, there is not a facility whereby the Library can provide books and reports to Members' offices.

Enquiries

As described, much of the work done in the section is in direct response to Members' enquiries. While it is often useful for Members, or their staff, to call the relevant research clerk to discuss their enquiry, requests for information arrive via letter, fax and e-mail. On receipt of an enquiry a deadline is arranged and a delivery method. Often, constituency related enquiries can be answered within two weeks while more urgent requests sometimes run to any information available within thirty minutes and can be faxed or e-mailed. It is a policy to meet whatever deadline is imposed by the Member with the caveat that rushed enquiries are likely to be less polished, tailored or well presented.

¹ <http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/sections/ses/seshome.asp>

² <http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/welcome.asp>

³ http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/general_pdf/wdwr.pdf

⁴ Papers: <http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/wdw/rp/rplist.asp>

Notes via the A-Z subject pages index:
<http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/welcome.asp>

The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology

The Parliamentary origins of POST

The initiative to create the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology came from within Parliament itself, as members of both Houses increasingly realised during the late 1970s and early 1980s the extent to which science and technology issues permeated Parliamentary business. The sense emerged of the need for an organisation which would provide Parliament with impartial information and analysis of science and technology issues. The UK was not alone in perceiving such a need - similar offices already existed in the USA, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands as well as at the European Parliament.

A funding appeal by the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee enabled POST to be established as a charitable foundation in 1987. After three years' demonstration of the services that could be provided to Parliament in general, as well as to Select Committees, the case for its Parliamentary establishment was reviewed by the House of Commons Information Committee during the 1991/2 session. The Committee recommended that Parliament should directly support the work of POST from 1993 to 1996. The House of Commons endorsed this in June 1992, followed by the House of Lords in October 1992. In April 1993, POST thus became, unusually, an office of both Houses of Parliament. In October 1995, the Commons Information Committee recommended funding for POST until at least 2001 and in July 2000 concluded that POST had demonstrated its value such that it ought to be made a permanent institution. The House of Lords concluded similarly in early 2001, so that on April 1 that year, POST indeed became a permanent institution serving both Houses.

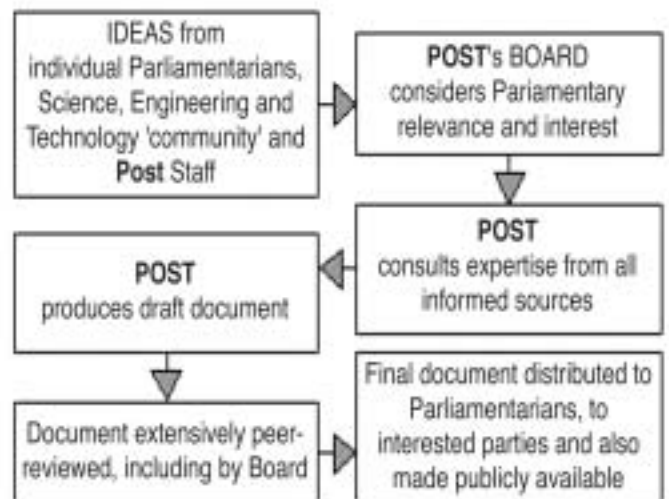
POST's operations

POST provides Parliamentarians with information and analysis to enhance their understanding of current scientific and technological issues. It responds to such Parliamentary needs, whether they reflect a general requirement, or the specific interests of Select Committees. POST places a strong emphasis on anticipating forthcoming policy issues whose handling will require understanding of their scientific and technological aspects. Drawing on the knowledge, expertise and talents of the science and engineering community, within the UK and globally, POST acts as a totally independent and objective source of information and analysis. It is politically neutral, serves Parliament as a whole and tailors its work to specific Parliamentary needs.

POST's Board is appointed by official Parliamentary procedures and has 14 members from both Houses (many of whom have been active scientists or engineers), from all the major parties. There are also four distinguished non-Parliamentary members who provide professional input from the main science, engineering and medical disciplines. The Board determines POST's general policy and priorities, and ensures that it has an effective, practical working relationship with Members of both Houses, Select Committees, the Parliamentary Libraries and a wide range of organisations outside Parliament. POST's Director and staff execute the policies determined by the Board and help it to decide on topics for future analysis. A new Board will be appointed for the new Parliament.

POST produces two main types of publications. The most numerous and distinctive are 2-4 page briefings, called POSTnotes that aim to summarise succinctly the factual background to, and main policy issues related to, a particular subject. Examples produced over the last year include Data Protection in Medical Research, Organ Transplants, Carbon Capture and Storage, the Bushmeat Trade and Digital Television. Longer reports, up to 100 pages, are also produced. The most recent – the longest report ever produced by POST, was on the sensitive subject of Terrorist Attacks on Nuclear Facilities. All POST publications, whatever their form, are extensively peer reviewed in draft to ensure their accuracy and completeness.

The Production Process for POST Publications



POST and Select Committees

POST also works very closely with Select Committees in both Houses. While this certainly includes the two Science and Technology committees, it is by no means restricted to them. POST has assisted virtually all the Commons Select Committees as well as Lords European sub-committees and ad-hoc committees. POST's assistance can be through oral briefings and various kinds of background research. In fact, work begun in collaboration with a committee often leads to a POST publication.

POST in the Wider World

POST is an active member of the network that brings together the similar offices that now serve national – and several regional – parliaments in numerous European countries. This collaboration enables it to keep abreast of issues with an international dimension and has resulted in participation in several joint projects.

For further details on POST please contact the director:

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House of Commons Science and Technology Committee

Chris Shaw

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The Science and Technology Committee has existed, in its present form, since 1992.¹ It is established as a departmental select committee under House of Commons Standing Order No 152,² appointed to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the Office of Science and Technology and its associated public bodies.

The Standing Order prescribes that the Science and Technology Committee should have eleven Members. Members are nominated by the Committee of Selection and appointed by the House for the duration of the Parliament (though there is normally some membership change each Session). Places on the Committee are divided in proportion to party representation in the House of Commons. The Committee elects one of its members as Chairman.

Select Committees operate by deciding on a topic of inquiry, taking evidence, both written and oral, and reporting their findings to the House. As a general principle, reports must rest on evidence, and the evidence is published. It is for the Committee members to decide upon the inquiries they will undertake, and the evidence they require. Inquiries can be very varied, both in topic and length. Some reports may rest on written evidence alone, others on extensive oral hearings, as well as written evidence. Oral evidence is normally taken in public and may be televised. On occasion, the Committee may publish the evidence without any report as a means of placing matters on record. The Committee may also make informal visits.

The Committee's reports are followed by a Government response (normally published as a Command Paper, or as a Special Report from the Committee) and in some cases by a debate in the

House. If dissatisfied with the response, or to establish what progress has been made, the Committee may issue a follow-up report or conduct a short follow-up inquiry.

In the 2001-2005 Parliament, the Committee published 39 reports and 32 special reports. Its work included inquiries into:

- the structure and funding of university research,³
- the use of science in international development policy,⁴
- Government support for nanotechnology,⁵
- light pollution and astronomy,⁶
- the work of the seven Research Councils,⁷
- school science education,⁸ and
- short term research contracts in science and engineering.⁹

The Committee works closely with the House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology on an informal basis, and has the power to meet jointly with that committee, or one of its sub-committees, in formal session, to deliberate or to take evidence.

The Committee is served by a small secretariat from the Clerk's Department, and can appoint specialist advisers to assist it in dealing with complex or technical matters.

Information about House of Commons Committees, including all published reports and evidence, can be found on the internet, via www.parliament.uk/s&tcom

¹ A Select Committee on Science and Technology existed from 1966 to 1979.

² The Standing Orders are reissued and renumbered from time to time; the number given refers to that used in the 2001 Parliament.

³ Eighth Report, Session 2004—05, HC 220-I

⁴ Thirteenth Report, Session 2003—04, HC 133-I

⁵ Fifth Report, Session 2003—04, HC 56-I

⁶ Seventh Report, Session 2002—03, HC 747-I

⁷ First Report, Session 2002—03, HC 161, Third Report, Session 2002—03, HC 132, Fifth Report, Session 2002—03, HC 674, Ninth Report, Session 2002—03, HC 936, Third Report, Session 2003—04, HC 6, Eighth Report, Session 2003—04, HC 462, First Report, Session 2004—05, HC 13

⁸ Third Report, Session 2001—02, HC 508-I

⁹ Eighth Report, Session 2001—02, HC 1046-I

Science and Technology in the House of Lords

A House of experts

Ever since the middle of the last century, Prime Ministers have sent a small but steady stream of top scientists, engineers and medics to the House of Lords. The Independent Appointments Commission has clearly sought to continue this tradition: their first list of peers announced in April 2001 included the President of the Royal Society, the Director of the Royal Institution, and the Chief Executive of BP Amoco. The 2004 cohort included the President of the Royal Academy of Engineering, and the co-founder of a major pharmaceuticals company.

Select Committee on Science and Technology

Since 1979, the House of Lords has played to its strength in these areas by appointing a Committee "to consider science and technology". This is a very broad remit, covering any of the many places where science – in its widest sense – meets public policy.

The Committee has tended to consist of around 15 members, of all parties, with healthy representation from the "Cross Benches" (independents). Membership has generally been balanced between top scientists, and peers with an interest in science but no special expertise. Of the Committee's 8 Chairmen from 1979 to 2005, 5 were scientists, and 5 (not the same 5) Cross Benchers.

The Committee operates as follows:

- The Select Committee chooses a topic for inquiry.
- The Committee sets up a Sub-Committee to conduct the inquiry, with a Chairman, and extra members co-opted from the wider membership of the House to bring in necessary expertise. The Committee has normally been resourced to support two Sub-Committees at any one time.
- The Sub-Committee proceeds in the usual manner of parliamentary committees, issuing a Call for Evidence, conducting hearings, and producing a report. Inquiries typically take between 6 months and a year.
- The parent Committee considers the report and publishes it.
- The inquiry Chairman introduces a debate in the House; and the Government responds in writing.

The range of the Committee's interests can be seen from a list of its recent major reports:

Science and the Regional Development Agencies
Fighting Infection
Renewable Energy: Practicalities
Science and Treaties
Radioactive Waste Management

Current topics under investigation are:

Energy Efficiency
Scientific Aspects of Ageing

The Select Committee reports formally to the House of Lords, but its influence reaches beyond Parliament, with a long history of publications informing Government policy, although the results can sometimes take a few years to be recognised:

- In a report in 1988, the Committee identified the absence of a research function within the NHS. The Government responded by putting in place the NHS R&D Strategy, worth £514m in 2000-01, headed by a Director of R&D with a seat on the NHS Executive.
- The Committee's report on Air Travel and Health in 2000 did much to promote public awareness of health issues (and deep vein thrombosis in particular) connected with aviation. In order to implement the Committee's principal recommendation the Government established an inter-departmental Aviation Health Working Group in November 2000.
- The 1999 report on complementary and alternative medicine recommended regulation of the herbal medicine and acupuncture professions. This was implemented, following consultation, by the Department of Health in 2004.

Recent reports on renewables and radioactive waste have been widely cited as part of the current public debate on future energy supply.

The Committee has a permanent staff of 5, plus specialist advisers appointed for the duration of each inquiry. Co-operation with the Commons Science and Technology Committee staff, and with POST, is close.

Clerk: Christopher Johnson

Inquiries: 020 7219 5750.

e-mail: hlscience@parliament.uk

Select Committee on the European Union

The largest body of committee work in the House of Lords is done by the European Union Committee and its six Sub-Committees. Its remit is to scrutinise the law and policies of the EU. These regularly raise issues of science and technology, particularly within the remits of Sub-Committee B (Energy, Industry, Transport) and Sub-Committee D (Environment, Agriculture, Public Health, Consumer Protection).

Inquiries: 020 7219 6083.

A free weekly notice of all House of Lords committee business is available: phone 020 7219 6678. Information, including full text of Calls for Evidence and reports, is on the Committee's web site www.parliament.uk/hlscience.

The Parliamentary and Scientific Committee

Professor Peter Simpson or Mrs Annabel Lloyd

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The Parliamentary and Scientific Committee is a primary focus for scientific and technological issues providing a long-term liaison between Parliamentarians and scientific bodies, science-based industry and the academic world.

The main aim is to provide Members of both Houses of Parliament with authoritative scientific and technological information and explain its relationship with matters of public interest and the development of policy..

Meetings

The Committee meets once a month when Parliament is sitting to debate a scientific or technological topic and its relationship with political issues. These debates address scientific issues presented with the particular needs of Members of Parliament in mind. They take place in a Committee Room, starting at 5.30pm and are usually followed by informal receptions. Most debates are followed by a working dinner where the informal atmosphere facilitates open and wide-ranging discussion.

Annual Luncheon

The Committee's annual lunch, held at the Savoy Hotel, is a significant event in the Parliamentary calendar, when some 250 Parliamentarians and leaders of the scientific establishment and industry assemble to hear an address. Speakers have included every Prime Minister since the 1940s, Leaders of the Opposition, Presidents of the CBI and the Royal Society, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal.

Membership

Before the election the Committee had 122 Parliamentary members: 73 from the House of Lords; 49 from the House of Commons; the Scientific membership was made up of representatives of 235 bodies including scientific and technical institutions, science-based companies, universities and organisations representing those significantly affected by science.

Science in Parliament

Science in Parliament, the journal of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee, presents a comprehensive record of science and technology within both Houses of Parliament and the European Community. It is published four times a year in February, May, July and October.

The Associate Parliamentary Engineering Group (APEG)

Mr Tom McLaughlan

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Website: www.apeg.org.uk

The secretariat is provided by The Royal Academy of Engineering

The Associate Parliamentary Engineering Group is the only Parliamentary Group dedicated solely to the promotion of engineering in Parliament. In the mid 80s a need was perceived by the engineering industry and profession for a focus in Parliament and the Group was set up in February 1986. It is now a well established Group with a representative membership in 2000 of over 110 MPs and Peers, 44 non-Parliamentary individuals and some 110 engineering companies, consultancies, universities and other corporate bodies.

The Group acts as a forum for the exchange of information and views on engineering development. It operates on an all-party basis within and outside Parliament in order to:

- Promote positively a clear understanding of the contribution of engineering to national prosperity in the context of the world economy.
- Highlight topical issues which are of interest and concern to Parliament, the public and the profession.
- Encourage a climate in which engineering can thrive.
- Emphasise the importance of high quality education and training to engineering and for engineers as business managers.

Its main means of promotion is a programme of meetings in the House of Commons while Parliament is in session. Government ministers, key politicians and prominent business people are invited to speak on topical themes, recent examples of which are Crossrail, Airbus, R&D and Engineering Education and Training. Senior politicians are also invited to be the guest speakers at the APEG annual dinner in the House of Lords.

Parliamentary Information Technology Committee (PITCOM)

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Founded in 1981, PITCOM is a policy forum on information and communications technology and its implications. Until Parliament was dissolved in April John McWilliam was its Chairman.

Membership

In the last Parliament PITCOM enjoyed the membership of 140 MPs, Peers and MEPs – drawn from all political parties – and 240 corporate representatives and academics from the IT world.

Meetings and Presentations

Monthly meetings are held with speakers in the House of Commons, sparking lively debate. Issues recently covered have included:

- Major Government IT Projects
- Responses to the Threat of Electronic Attack
- A National ID Card
- Freedom of Access v Privacy
- Telecommunications Regulation
- Priorities for e-Government.

Overseas Study Tours for Parliamentary Members

These have been to Canada, the US, Sweden, Finland, Germany and Japan.

Party Conferences

Fringe meetings are organised each year at the Labour, Conservative and LibDem conferences on wide-ranging topical subjects.

PITCOMentry

Accounts of our meetings are published in a dedicated section of *Government Computing*.

In the New Parliament...

Monday 23rd May 6.00 pm: Prof Jon Crowcroft and Dr David Cleevely

Policy Towards Next Generation Networks

Tuesday 14th June 11.00am: Mr Speaker opens an IT exhibition for MPs and Peers in Portcullis House

Monday 27th June 6.00 pm:

Richard Granger and Prof Sir Cyril Chantler

NHS Connecting for Health

7.30 pm: House of Lords Terrace Reception.

Parliamentary Space Committee

For several years in the late 1970s and early 1980s, a dedicated group of Parliamentarians in the Parliamentary Space Committee sought to keep alive UK interest in Space developments. After discussions with representatives of the UK Industrial Space Committee (UKISC) – the Trade Association of the UK Space Industry – it was agreed that the All-party Parliamentary Committee would invite UKISC representatives from the smaller trade associations covering remote sensing and specialist technology companies to join them in an enlarged PSC.

In the last Parliament, the Committee had nearly 50 Parliamentary members from both Houses and 80 industrial members.

Links were soon established with the British National Space Centre and international organisations, such as the European Space Agency, INMARSAT, EUTELSAT, NASA and the Japanese and Indian Space Agencies. Speakers from these organisations have been invited to Westminster and visits organised to the ESA facility in Kourou in French Guyana, Paris, Toulouse and the European Commission in Brussels.

Eight years ago, an agreement of co-operation was signed with the French Parliamentary Committee (GPE) and in 1999, the PSC assisted in the formation of a European Parliamentary Space Conference (EISC). This included France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and now several of the new EC members.

Plans are already in hand for the re-structuring of the Committee following the General Election. These will start with a Parliamentary reception and the participation of the Officers in the EISC Conference to be held in conjunction with the Paris Air Show in June.

Further details of PSC activities can be obtained from the Administrative Secretary, Frank Richardson at 22 Gloucester Place Mews, London W1U 8BA (Tel 0207 487 4872).

Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies (PGES)

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MPs and Peers founded the Group in 1980 to establish a permanent dialogue in anticipation of future energy problems. These are likely to arise from decisions involving such long lead times that it falls to a future Government to handle the consequences. Paddy Tipping MP has been Chairman since 2002.

Membership

Prior to the general election, the Group enjoyed the membership of some 200 MPs, Peers and MEPs – drawn from all political parties – and 110 associate members from companies, institutes, user groups, representative bodies, regulatory bodies and embassies.

Meetings and Presentations

Roughly once a month members hear a speaker at the Palace of Westminster or receive a morning briefing at the site of one of its associate members. Recent speakers have included:

Mike O'Brien MP – Energy Minister
Lord Whitty – Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Defra
Sir Digby Jones – Director-General of the CBI
Professor Michael Laughton
Alistair Buchanan – Chief Executive of Ofgem
Tom Delay – Chief Executive of The Carbon Trust
Philip Sellwood – Chief Executive of the Energy Saving Trust.

The off-the-record discussion, which follows the speaker's address, is a valued feature.

Visits

The Group has been fortunate enough to travel far and wide on a range of visits including to the British and Norwegian North Sea, France, Tunisia and Kazakhstan.

Receptions and Dinners

The annual dinner takes place in the Cholmondeley Room of the House of Lords with a Minister as guest of honour. A Summer Reception for members and Ministers is held on the House of Commons Terrace.

Energy Focus

Energy Focus is the Group's journal. Published three times a year, it contains the papers of our speakers and catalogues relevant Parliamentary proceedings.

In the New Parliament...

Tuesday 7th June 6.00 pm: Sir David King – Chief Government Scientific Adviser

Climate Change and Energy Policy

Tuesday 19th July 7.00 pm: End of term Reception on the House of Commons Terrace.

The Royal Society of Chemistry

Dr Stephen Benn

Parliamentary Affairs
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Website: www.rsc.org e-mail: BennS@rsc.org

The Royal Society of Chemistry is the leading scientific society in building bridges between the scientific community and Parliament. The Society operates under its Royal Charter commitment "to serve the public interest" and in this spirit undertakes a wide range of Parliamentary activity designed to offer assistance to MPs and Peers on all sides of both Houses at a time when more and more issues they face have a scientific aspect to them.

Parliamentary Link Scheme

At the heart of the Society's contribution to Parliament is the pioneering Parliamentary Link Scheme which is open to every Member. It is an All-Party scheme that "links" an MP with a professional member of the Society who lives in that MP's constituency. This Society Link is someone to whom the MP can turn if she or he needs information or advice on science issues, especially chemistry. Over 200 MPs have benefited from this Link Scheme in recent Parliaments and the Society offers Link Scheme membership to every Member elected in the new Parliament. One of the Link Scheme's greatest attractions is that an MP doesn't have to do anything! This is a service provided by the Society for the public good to assist MPs in their Parliamentary role.

Parliamentary Links Day

Once a year in June the Society holds a special event in the House known as Parliamentary Links Day which has become the largest scientific event of its kind held in Parliament – with contributions in recent years including the Prime Minister, the Chancellor, Cabinet Ministers, Government officials and leading Parliamentarians, as well as scientists of international renown. Links Day now involves all the core science and engineering community. This provides MPs and Peers with short presentations on a wide variety of topics – whether the economy, health, education, energy, climate change and the environment, sustainability, sport, leisure, food etc – and all other subjects relating to science. All MPs and Peers are invited.

Parliamentary Occasions

The Society organises special occasions in Parliament such as the Science and the General Election events supported by every single major science and engineering organisation in the UK and which launched the Charter for Science and Engineering in 2001 and Policies for the Next Parliament in 2005. Past examples have included the unique Parliamentary Receptions for Nobel Prize Winners or outstanding British scientists, the launch of The Age of the Molecule educational resource for schools and colleges and Parliamentary Awards for outstanding contributions to the cause of science. The Society organised the first exhibition ever held in Westminster Hall and also hosted the first-ever informal meeting of the Science & Technology Select Committee held outside the House for a special Science Question Time with young scientists, subsequently repeated each year in the House.

Parliamentary Briefing

The Society provides MPs and Peers with Parliamentary briefings on science issues that arise in Parliament: whether for Questions, Ministerial Statements, Committee and Report Stages of Bills, or Adjournment Debates. The Society provides briefing for science debates, submissions to Government or Select Committees, and provides Background Briefing Papers on all chemistry-related subjects. Over recent years the Society's briefings have been referred to in Hansard on over 150 separate occasions.

Devolution, European and World Affairs

The Society actively builds relationships with major devolved bodies in the UK, especially the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly, and provides assistance to UK MEPs as well as contributions to major EU events. The Society is also an international organisation with strong links within Europe and the USA, and with its worldwide membership has developing links with Asia and a global reach.

All Party and Associate Parliamentary Groups

Below is a list of the special interest groups active in the last Parliament concerning matters of scientific or technological interest. The rules governing these groups require that they re-register by 14th July 2005 in order to be included in the Administration Committee approved list. The approved list is updated periodically and is available in the Oriel Room and the Public Information Office of the House of Commons Library. It will be for the Members of the new Parliament to consider which of these groups should be re-established.

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| Aerospace | Intelligent Energy |
| Ageing and Older People | Internet |
| AIDS | Kidney |
| Asthma | Learning Disabilities |
| Astronomy and Space Environment | Lighting |
| Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder | Lupus |
| Autism | Malaria |
| Aviation | ME |
| Brain Injury | Men's Health |
| Breast Cancer | Mental Health |
| Built Environment | Minerals |
| Cable, Satellite and Digital | Mobile Communications |
| Cancer | Motor |
| Cardiac Risk in the Young | Motor Neurone Disease |
| Chemical Industry | Multiple Sclerosis |
| Conservation and Wildlife | Muscular Dystrophy |
| Construction | Myodil |
| Deafness | Nuclear Energy |
| Deep Vein Thrombosis Awareness | Obesity |
| Depression | Occupational Safety and Health |
| Design and Innovation | Offshore Oil and Gas Industry |
| Diabetes | Organophosphates |
| Drugs Misuse | Osteoporosis |
| Earth Sciences | Pharmaceutical Industry |
| Endangered Species | Pharmacy |
| Endometriosis | Population, Development and Reproductive Health |
| Energy Studies | Primary Care and Public Health |
| Engineering | Progressive Supranuclear Palsy |
| Environment | Pulmonary Hypertension |
| Epilepsy | Renewable and Sustainable Energy |
| Eye Health and Visual Impairment | Rheumatoid Arthritis |
| Fibromyalgia | Road Passenger Transport |
| Fisheries | Science and Technology |
| Flood Prevention | Skin |
| Fluoridation | Smoking and Health |
| Food and Health Forum | Social Science and Policy |
| Forestry | Space |
| FRAME | Stroke |
| Globe UK (sustainable development) | Sustainable Aviation |
| Haemophilia | Sustainable Waste |
| Headache Disorders | Telecommunications |
| Health | Thalidomide |
| Heart Disease | Transport Forum |
| Hepatology | Transport Integration |
| Infertility | Transport Safety |
| Information Technology | Underground Space (Tunnels) |
| Integrated and Complementary Healthcare | Vaccine Damaged Children |
| Intellectual Property Protection | Water |