Germany’s Electronic Government

행정학과

21180762

윤나경

**1. Germany’s the competent of the General Administration system**

**1) Germany’s complex administrative overview**

Local governments about the rights of the government system, including to responsibility for legislative and administrative capacity in areas of shall be accompanied by complex set. Local (community) within the limits set by the law to regulate all the tasks have legislative and administrative skills. By federal specified or state law that applies in the area regulation of specific law or legal rules. This law or the application of the general public and various government agencies, especially in many formal requirements are included in the provisions.

**2) The cooperation and coordination of meaning**

Germany’s fragmented administrative system is sometimes called cooperative partnership has led to a complex system, but the government according to the Basic Law have linked in many ways. Cooperation by political pressure may be legal constraints. The closest form of cooperation is the basis of public institution. Able to state a clear identification of responsibility because it tends to interfere with the responsibilities and jurisdiction in the state and their ability to raise same constitutional, but the co-constitution of the loss is clearly up to the limit.

**3) Germany’s e-government strategy**

E-service management more transparent, more efficient and more customer-oriented in order to make all the time, 365days a year to be provided at a single point and this vision will be liable for democracy knowing that stimulate the participation of e-government highlights the elements and politically active citizens should be guaranteed by the concept.

**4) Government: state in support**

Development and Application of multimedia to promote the business media colleagues began in 1998, especially at the local level of the electronic used signature. Administrative procedure to add online to certify in writing the main obstacle to the communication needs of the various provisions of the federal government to amend the Civil Code of the joint draft federal law on electronic communication system, starting with the Administration Procedure Act by some weeks has been corrected.

**5) State position: A comprehensive strategy towards the first step**

Many e-government projects at the level of government, but a lot of more or less large number of countries to develop a comprehensive e-government strategy began. As a first step, they want to the various decentralization initiatives, guidelines and principles, and administrative reform, including a link to a wide range of projects as defined by the government has started work on a schedule details. Between public and private companies BOS online services, as well as the electronic signature process to integrate the implementation of e-payment and interest in this IT issues for a variety of organizations, including support for centralized e-government strategies been integrated into a wide range of BOS started including information systems and communications systems for all institutions are providing a lot of tools and services.

**6) Local position: Phenomena and approach a variety of heterogeneity**

In addition to general information, residents, and various registration, e-government, vehicle licenses building permits and other related inquiries and a variety of services including the registration of cultural services. But officials here are facing about complaint. Capital as well as materials of qualified companies, amendments to the laws are still missing, inadequate management tailored technical resolution and lack of standardization of the missing the most unhappy situation.

**7) (E-government) system and approach to cooperation and coordination**

Standard applications as well as technical and organizational standards should be supported can be further developed. As mentioned above, 80% of the city, such as the wide range of standard and research professionals critic can improve the placement of emphasis on the need for cooperation. Monitoring the development of a variety of ways to adjust the options for providing differentiated functionally dominant mechanism and implement the organization’s decision-making system that aims to bring adopted by politicians, but did not.

**8) Common problems and cooperation mode**

Stored in the electronic payment applications ranging from document contains all of the examples described above, the majority of government strategy emphasizes the need for these applications, but no one way to cooperate with them to ensure their widespread use is reached Although clearly tell a lot about how to be revealed. Certain administrative procedures can be useful in the area of ​​standardization, of course also available in the form of one and the other items may be added.

**9) The cooperation of state and local government agencies**

Collaboration between all state and local governments for the particular legal system has. The most prominent example is to find the registered office. If you move to a new place for live electronic communications, as well as the registered office and the registered office live in the old place in the IT system will be realized. Various registered office must be interoperable law on the registration of the population no longer in their former residence of the registered office of the notice is not to be amended because it is needed more than ever.

**10) Important for the integration of e-government agency KoopA ADV**

That do not involve constitutional issues 'sync' with an emphasis on the meaning of the center of the discussion of mutual information matching is the most important institution, which was founded in 1970, IT administration used was derived from the first wave of Administrative important for questions about the application of IT in public administration guidelines to be discussed between the Commission will open periodically.