[**Public administration**](http://endic.naver.com/enkrEntry.nhn?entryId=82d6f457b111489e8b65efc3976e07af&query=public+administration)

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E-Government in Germany

**Germany's general management framework and jurisdiction**

With the name of the Federal Republic of Germany, the federal states already indicate Federal level and the state level and local level is divided into is kind of cold, but also

Local government in the federal system, including the right to be able to explain only about the legislative and administrative areas of responsibility on a complex set of skills entails. Financial resources of the local level is partially guaranteed by the Basic Law and the State Constitution is

**The meaning of coordination and cooperation**

Fragmentation of the administrative system in Germany is led by a complex system of cooperation and sometimes cooperative central government ".Against the background of e-government themes, it is a responsibility shared by the federal government and the state of the catalog is worth mentioning. Cooperation in various forms has emerged. Of course, a lot of informal cooperation, especially among professionals in the field, is this management discussion on legislative issues as well as covers.

**German e-government strategy**

A high level of IT penetration in public institutions in general as a whole because of the initial situation is committed at all levels. Of course, some small local government agencies are lagging behind. E-service management more transparent, more efficient and more customer-oriented all around the clock to make the 365 days a year from a single point should be provided. Sometimes this vision for a democratic government promises to be a stimulating factor involved in e-government, highlighting the concept of politically active citizens are supplemented by.

**Leading role in supporting the federal level**

Thus, the federal government e-commerce or e-government and legal worries, offering as early as 1997 on electronic signature legislation. At that time, it is the world's electronic signature on the legal framework was one of the first. Supplier first before you enter the market, but given the complexity of the technology, the demand for power generation and the few remaining legal uncertainty due to the lack of expected, it was until 2001. Meanwhile, in 2001, especially in the European Electronic Signature Directive comes first revision of the law was passed. For the success of electronic signature applications are aware of the important role of the federal government at the local level electronic signatures, in particular the use of multimedia and to promote the development and application began in 1998. Responsible for the implementation of electronic services in general the service is the responsibility of institutions. This distributed approach only three elements is complemented by centralized. Provide know-how for the start of the various departments to adjust IT policies and IT objectives in the inter-ministerial committee chaired by a department of the Ministry of Interior, it is recommended that all work order issues. Second, the basic components of the IT infrastructure development in the central and can be used by all federal agencies.

**The national level: the first step in a comprehensive strategy.**

As a first step, they distributed a variety of efforts to define and compile the guidelines and principles of administrative reform and e-government a link to a wide range of projects in accordance with the detailed timetable tended to. Of course, all of them or providing information to describe is impossible.

**Local Level: Current Status and heterogeneous variety of approaches.**

The contact between citizens and government is done at the local level it first started to try to e-government. Regional levels vary greatly because of the innovative potential, however, the current e-government, and access to the diversity of the progress towards a strong reason for the features.

**Framework for cooperation and coordination and access to.**

IT organizations with a wide range of information about the administration of the need for cooperation between the layers were realized a long time ago. In 1992 and then in more detail in KoopAADV under the expert handling all administrative hierarchy consists of the following committee says: IT in the field of cross-linked mutual information with the government agencies are facing increased demands of communication will strengthen Important areas of cooperation, as well as comprehensive is a complex problem that requires cooperation. Examples of common infrastructure (intranet, etc.), general application development and continuous improvement are the development of standards. Revised technical standard than the law requires a form of cooperation is much broader legal rules for the reasons (both 'code' and to think in spite of) compared to the detail. One week and one on the relationship between local government and, as in many countries there are laws of automated data processing. Most of them are computer-intensive data center's many municipalities (Datenzentralen) has been introduced to was enacted in 1970.
Automatic data processing laws, but they share some characteristics that show the diversity of approaches.
In addition, most local and state legislation and framework for cooperation between the two stable given the hybrid organizational units have found it. This organizational unit is part of the council, and a computer center. In addition, most of the legislation rather focuses on skills and knowledge center is set. They are usually assigned to data processing in the 1970s focused on the statistics coming out of the computer center of the Secretariat for.

**The federal government (local governments) cooperation.**

German system is characterized by a strong dispersion of the administration. In turn symbolizes the nature of local and regional decentralization of the execution of the law tend to work based on the premise that it has much more to consider and that is to improve water-soluble.

The world of IT, but it is different administrative organization is about much more than the traditional regime of interdependent and interconnected economies of scale of the world. Federal Constitutional Court, the other conditions affecting the ability to recommend the use of the principle of mutual care has developed. Regulations, as well as a limited range of due process, as well as co-operation if it it (see Brohm 1983:531) If you cannot cope with the competent authorities in order to support other obligations may lead to This principle also (: 124ff see Eifert 2001) to other issues that affect the administrative organization can be called. It is a very vague principles, and it can cause a condition that the obligation to cooperate with the unknown. The federal government and the states, or states want to cooperate intensively, on the other hand, the above-mentioned general limitations they are facing. According to the influential commentary, they are capable of it results in the loss of one of them wearing a very close co-operation is not permitted to enter. Competence "synchronization" problems of the third-party decision heavier constitutional issues raised under this background, cooperation can not be adjusted to work at least was not at all, would be limited to a unanimous decision in the field will be limited, but in practice these limits interpretation failure to comply with a lot of models for cooperation. This is a good e-government a reality interpreted by academic commentators configurations that deviate from the requirements may be in a different field, one body Zija, Germany Stadtetag its location and for e-government instructions, issued a statement spelling. Stadtetag the ability of all levels of the other calls. Anyway recognized that there is a nearly complete organizational autonomy of local government organizations cannot keep up this statement, but the need for cooperation of federal e-government realized The dilemma, as well as throw light is giving the federal level to enact binding rules has a very small capacity, mainly about how to create a unified standard cooperation.

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