



Federal Government
Commissioner for
Information Technology

Nine-point plan for a digital Germany

Priorities of the Federal Government Commissioner
for Information Technology, Dr Markus Richter

As at: July 2020
Subject to regular updating

The Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI) ensures that people can enjoy the benefits of the internet. It works to ensure that user-friendly public services are available online throughout Germany. At the same time, the BMI helps to balance the risks and opportunities of digital technologies by increasing IT security and strengthening the digital autonomy of the state and every individual. To this end, the BMI provides skills training for its own staff and employees of the whole federal administration as well as support in the form of consolidated administrative services to empower not only its own employees but also those of the whole federal administration.

The BMI is the driver and guarantor of digital transformation and administrative modernisation; it stands for information and cyber security and technological sovereignty. In this context, data protection and transparency provide a basis for trust.

DIGITAL SOCIETY AND CYBER SECURITY IN GERMANY AND EUROPE



1. Design effective data policy

- Present an open data strategy and adopt the Second Open Data Act to signal cultural change within the public administration and society and the digital autonomy of citizens.

2. Increase cooperation at European level

- Set national and international cyber security standards for new technologies;
- Lay the groundwork for the EU-wide discussion of the European path to a value-based and user-centred digital transformation (the Berlin Declaration on Digital Society);
- Press ahead with the introduction of an IT security label at European and national level;
- Expand operational cooperation, e.g. CyCLONe, Blue Olex;
- Increase visibility in international organisations: exerting Germany's and Europe's influence in the OECD, the United Nations, the IGF and other standardisation bodies.



3. Establish an electronic identity

- Virtual cards for use on mobile phones, e.g. online ID function;
- Make it easier to use the eID function, e.g. resetting PINs; use in corporate networks;
- Involve industry in the commercial use of the eID function.

4. Expand digital administrative services (Online Access Act)

- Invest in implementing digital transformation:
 - Press ahead with the implementation of the Online Access Act at state and local level by promoting the use of one-for-all/all-for-one solutions
 - Create possibilities for the BMI to fund digital innovation in public administration (the public administration as an innovation hub)
 - Speed up the roll-out of administrative services
- Set up user-friendly digital platforms to make services accessible more quickly and easily and to facilitate communication with public authorities: The federal portal and user account for businesses will go into operation in 2020.

5. Modernise the public administration and internal administrative services

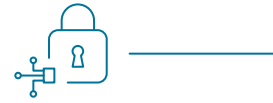
- Increase the efficiency of administrative processes;
- Test and establish new working methods, e.g. pilot agencies for agility, tool box;
- Digitise and consolidate internal administrative processes in parallel with the implementation of the Online Access Act; take advantage of the introduction of electronic records and of the Bundescloud to boost digital transformation;
- Modernise registers: Create an overall architecture and interconnecting registers in line with data protection requirements;
- Reach out to and involve citizens.

6. Set up an e-government unit as a digital innovation and transformation hub of the federal administration – “service by the administration for the administration”

- Empower: experiences with agile and innovative working methods in the federal administration;
- Bring people together who drive innovation in the federal administration, in industry, civil society and the research community;
- Enable innovative solutions by pursuing new approaches, such as project management support, mentoring and assistance in finding the right partners.

7. Promote digital skills

- Create a digital academy at the Federal Academy of Public Administration (BAköV): expand the skills campus in Berlin to provide more digital skills training;
- Support a cultural change in public administration, e.g. through transformation coaching, qualification for user-friendly administrative action and support for interdisciplinary administrative structures.



8. Safeguard the digital autonomy of Germany and Europe

- Ensure manufacturer independence/non-proprietary solutions through modular architectures and standardisation, particularly by using open source software;
- Secure supply chains for digital products and services; create federal cloud computing structures for federal, state and local governments and at EU level, e.g. in the Gaia-X project;
- Upgrade the security of classified material in a digital context (IT security protection) to ensure the digital autonomy of the federal administration;
- Take advantage of new technologies (IoT, Connected & Autonomous Mobility, AI) for use by the public administration.

9. Reinforce Germany's cyber security architecture

- Evaluate and update the 2016 Cyber Security Strategy;
- Strategically develop network infrastructures of the public administration, e.g. Network Strategy 2030; Digital Radio Strategy 2030;
- Strengthen the role of the federal administration in general (CISO) and that of the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) in particular;
- Combat content punishable under criminal law on the internet: expanding the law on cyber crime; adjust the Telecommunications Act and Telemedia Act; complete negotiations on the TCO Regulation.

For further information, please visit:

www.cio.bund.de

www.onlinezugangsgesetz.de

Publication data

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As at July 2020

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