



More: <https://smarterworkandhealthcare.wordpress.com/2019/03/02/58-germanys-digital-excellence-implementation-strategy-2019-next-week-article-from-voting/>

Germany's Digital Journey started in 2014

The digital strategy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Digital Agenda 2014 – for growth and employment, trust and security as well as access and inclusion

When the German federal government launched the digital agenda in 2014, it intended to set the course for digital change in Germany in order to assume a leading role as a powerful and innovative economy because the digitalisation of society and economy is a prerequisite for this. Digital technologies are crucial for innovation and they boost in productivity. This is the only way to drive economic growth while protecting jobs even in the future. What's more, it must be possible for both companies and individuals to move around freely on the net and to shape the web. For companies, this means that they must develop new business models and drive innovation. Citizens should be able to use digital offerings and services in their private and professional lives and to integrate them into everyday life.

These are the topics addressed by the digital agenda. The three principles – growth and employment, trust and security, as well as access and inclusion – are the cornerstones of the federal government's paper which also contains letters of intent on issues of web

policy.

Politics is thus setting the scene for all areas affected by digitalisation, such as learning, the working world, the economy and the preconditions for equitable inclusion in digital change for all.

The expansion of digital infrastructures, for instance, is one of the seven fields of action of the digital agenda: This will be based on the implementation of a nation-wide high-speed network in order to provide not only urban, but also rural areas with fast Internet services for all. Furthermore, companies and institutions will be better enabled to offer their customers and visitors free wifi services. In April 2017, the federal cabinet initiated revised legislation to ease the legal requirements regarding the duty of care obligations of open wifi providers who were previously held responsible for violations of legal obligations by their users.

Industry 4.0 is another important area. In order to enable economic growth in Germany, the country's strong industrial sector must be prepared for the digital future. Medium-sized enterprises will also be supported on their digital transformation journey. In order to achieve these aims, the federal government is obliged to create innovation-friendly preconditions for the economy. Increased support is also required for young companies who are particularly famous for their innovative potential to drive new business models. Technologies, such as cloud computing and big data, will also require stepped-up support.

Other fields of action of the digital agenda include areas, such as the innovative state, security and protection as well as trust in society and economy as well as the design of digital living worlds in society. Three ministries are currently involved in this work, i.e. the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, the Federal Ministry of the Interior as well as the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure. The agenda will expire as scheduled in 2017. In order to continue driving technological

progress even in the future, the Digital Strategy 2025 of the German government was presented in addition to the digital agenda in 2016.

More: <https://www.wirtschaft-digital-bw.de/en/digital-politics/digital-policy-germany/>

**Germany's Digital Journey
continued in 2017 with the job
search petition: Digitalminister
(m/w)**

Gesucht: Digitalminister (m/w)



frjoker

...

The screenshot shows the website **digitalministerium.org** with a petition titled **Gesucht: Digitalminister (n)**. The petition text discusses the need for a digital minister and lists organizations that support the petition. A red circle highlights the petition title and the text **Wir fordern die Parteivorsitzenden von CDU, CSU und SPD auf, einen Digitalminister/in zu ernennen.**

Gesucht: Digitalminister (n)

Wir fordern die Parteivorsitzenden von CDU, CSU und SPD auf, einen Digitalminister/in zu ernennen.

Die Digitalisierung ist die größte Veränderung der Gegenwart. Diese man nicht erfolgreich begegnen, indem man nichts ändert. Trotz sch Erfahrungen aus den vergangenen vier Jahren plant die Große Koali und SPD ein „Weiter so“ und stellt keinen Minister für Digitales.

Aufgrund der schlechten Erfahrung mit über zahlreiche Ministerien verte ohne echte Koordination haben CDU und CSU in ihrem gemeinsamen B die Schaffung eines Digitalstaatsministers im Bundeskanzleramt verspro war dies Konsens, während sich führende Vertreter dieser Parteien sogi eigenständiges „Digitalministerium“ ausgesprochen haben. Es ist unverte Koalitionsparteien hinter diesen Konsens zurückfallen könnten.

Dabei droht die Digitalisierung verschluckt zu werden. Unsere Schulen ur stecken in der Kreidezeit fest, Staat und Verwaltung arbeiten analog. Bei Breitbandinfrastruktur fehlen wirksame Impulse und die Wirtschaft finde wettbewerbsfähigen Rahmenbedingungen vor. Darunter leidet bereits te Innovationskraft. Wir drohen endgültig den Anschluss zu verlieren, mit fa Arbeit, Wohlstand und sozialen Frieden.

Nach einer repräsentativen Umfrage des Meinungsforschungsinstituts O der Deutschen einen deutlich höheren Stellenwert für das Thema Digitali der möglichen neuen Großen Koalition. Mehr als jeder zweite Deutsche i eines eigenständigen Ministeriums für Digitales. Regierungen in Frankrei Polen und Österreich haben diese Minister bereits.

Wir fordern die Vorsitzenden von CDU, CSU und SPD auf, die Digitali festen Verantwortlichkeit innerhalb der neuen Bundesregierung org verankern und eine/n Digitalminister/in zu ernennen.

Diese Organisationen unterstützen bereits die Petition

Logos of supporting organizations include: bitkom, bitm, Bundesverband IT-Mittelstand e.V., bne, Bundesverband Neue Energiewirtschaft, auvus, CCV, OSB, RAILS, SAVCON, TeleTrust, #DMW, and many others.

14.02.2018 – Der Bundesverband Deutscher Start-ups hat deshalb nun unter digitalministerium.org eine Online-Petition gestartet,

Wir fordern die Parteivorsitzenden von CDU, CSU und SPD auf eine/n Digitalminister/in zu ernennen.

More: <https://digitalministerium.org/>

„Man kann das Thema am Kabinetttisch der nächsten Bundesregierung nicht hoch genug hängen, denn wir müssen nochmal deutlich einen Gang zulegen bei der Digitalen Agenda.“

05.09.2017 – [via Handelsblatt](#)

Dorothee Bär

Mitglied des Bundestages



„Man kann das Thema am Kabinetttisch der nächsten Bundesregierung nicht hoch genug hängen, denn wir müssen nochmal deutlich einen Gang zulegen bei der Digitalen Agenda.“

05.09.2017 – [via Handelsblatt](#)

Dorothee Bär

Mitglied des Bundestages

I signed the petition because I thought the time was right for Setting Up a Digital Ministry and/or Digital Minister to drive Germany's Digital Development.

Digitalisierung: Der Koalitionsvertrag im t3n-Digitalcheck

Ein explizites Digitalministerium wird es auch in dieser Legislaturperiode nicht geben, vielmehr wird die digitale Netzinfrastruktur auch in den nächsten vier Jahren zum Verkehrsministerium dazugehören. Die Entscheidung, Digitalthemen vor allem unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Netzinfrastruktur einzuordnen, ist so kurzsichtig wie das [Digitalverständnis der deutschen Parteien in den letzten Jahren](#). Doch der kommenden Bundesregierung deswegen vorzuwerfen, dass das Digitalthema vollends zu kurz kommt, wäre dagegen auch nicht fair.

There was no decision about an Digitalministerium. It will belong to the Verkehrsministerium. But they want to push the Digital Strategy.

More: <https://t3n.de/news/digitalisierung->

Building the new German Government

March 12, 2018 By FTI Consulting

Ministers of Merkel's Fourth Cabinet

Six month after the general election, the new team of ministers to support Chancellor Angela Merkel is complete as CDU, CSU and SPD announced their candidates. State Minister for Digitization will be Dorothee Bär

State Minister for Digitalization: Dorothee Bär

Current position: CSU Deputy Chairman, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure

Previous: Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (2013-2017); Member of the Bundestag since 2002.

About: Bär made a name for herself as digital ambassador at the Transport Ministry. Technically she is not a full minister but her appointment to the Chancellery is a clear signal that digitization is a priority to Angela Merkel.

More: <https://fticomunications.com/2018/03/germanycabinet/>

Who is Dorothee Bär ?



„Laptop und Lederhose ist passé, jetzt ist das Dirndl und Digitalisierung.“



*„Wir wollen
Digital-
Weltmeister
werden.“*

Foto: AFP

Dorothee Bär, CSU
Staatsministerin für Digitalisierung

[Quelle: BamS]

In the coalition talks following the [2013 federal elections](#), Bär led the working group on digital policy; her co-chair was [Brigitte Zypries](#) of the [SPD](#). In the [third](#) government under [Chancellor Angela Merkel](#), she served as Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure under the leadership of Minister [Alexander Dobrindt](#). In this capacity, she was also the government's Coordinator for Freight Transport and Logistics.^[5]

State Minister for Digitization, 2018–present[[edit](#)]

In the negotiations to form a [fourth](#) cabinet under Merkel following the [2017 federal elections](#), Bär again led the working group on digital policy, this time alongside [Helge Braun](#) and [Lars Klingbeil](#). Following the formation of the new government, she was appointed to the newly established post of State Minister for Digitization.^[6]

More: <https://www.gettyimages.de/fotos/dorothee-b%C3%A4r?page=4&sort=mostpopular&mediatype=photography&phrase=dorothee%20b%C3%A4r>

More: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorothee_B%C3%A4r:

Dorothee Bär Instalover...



Dorothee Bär about/über Instagram
It is a fleecy Medium. The People are usually nice.

Es ist halt ein sehr flauschiges Medium. Die Leute sind in der Regel nett. Wenn mich einer auf Instagram angepöbelt hat, habe ich auch schon mal gesagt: "Geh rüber auf [Twitter](#). Da kannst du pöbeln." Wenn sich die Leute nicht darauf einlassen, das Medium

zu wechseln, dann fliegen sie raus. **Das heißt nicht, dass man nur Lobeshymnen hören will. Konstruktive Kritik ist völlig in Ordnung. Aber ich möchte, dass der Anstand gewahrt bleibt.** Das erwarte ich auf Twitter schon gar nicht mehr Politikern gegenüber. Auf Twitter gehen die Leute nicht gut miteinander um. Das sollte man natürlich nicht hinnehmen. Aber dort ist es wahnsinnig schwer, noch einen Erziehungsprozess einzuleiten.

More: <https://www.watson.de/deutschland/interview/298477042-gehrueber-auf-twitter-da-kannst-du-poebeln-sagt-dorothee-baer-ein-interview>

More: <https://www.instagram.com/dorobaer/?hl=de>

PRIVAT* [Website](#)

https://youtu.be/VLy_690vIo0

Dorothee Bär im Logo interview: <https://www.instagram.com/p/BkQCli-hRs3/?hl=de>

Instagram statistics from 2019/03/02



920
Beiträge

24,2 Tsd.
Abonnenten

2.639
abonniert

Nachricht



Dorothee Bär

Instalover, Mama, Politikerin, Gamerin, Jägerin, Fränkin, Bayerin, Teilzeit-Berlinerin, süchtig nach ☀️, 🍌, intelligenten Menschen & viel pink *PRIVAT*

www.dorothee-baer.de/

Abonniert von carodaur, delia_westwing, franziskakuppe + 7 weiteren Person(en)



More: <https://likeometer.co/@dorobaer>

More: <http://theinstapic.com/tag/dorotheebaer>

More: <https://www.swr3.de/aktuell/nachrichten/Insta-Analyse-Kann-Dorothee-Baer-Staatsministerin-fuer-Digitales/-/id=47428/did=4697782/1iie7qr/index.html>

More: <https://www.zeit.de/2018/50/digitalisierung-digitaler-wandel-beauftragte-dorothee-baer-cdu>

More: <https://www.welt.de/icon/partnerschaft/article175487120/Influencer-Check-Startet-Doro-Baer->

[bald-als-Instagram-Star-durch.html](#)

'Uneasy Digital Council

to drive technological
development in Germany



Germany wants to catch up in digitisation. On Wednesday (22 August), the new Digital Council meeting was meant to address some vital issues in its first sitting but many important questions remained unanswered. [EURACTIV Germany](#) reports.

In the recent coalition agreement between the CDU/CSU and the SPD, digitisation takes up a lot of space. It is mainly about the modernisation of public administration, digital infrastructures such as the 5G network, including rural supply, artificial intelligence research and alike.

According to the EU index, Germany ranks only in the mid-range of member states in terms of digitalisation

There is a desire to change this in the next few years.

With Dorothee Bär, it is the first time that a state secretary for the digital agenda has been appointed in a German government. She is meant to coordinate the work between the ministries on the topic. Nevertheless, business representatives were dissatisfied as they had expected an entire digital ministry instead.

The Digital Council will in future advise the German government on the important matter of digitalisation. Its ten members come from the realms of academia, research and the private sector and bring with them a wide range of practical experience. With their help, the opportunities offered by digitalisation are to be harnessed for the people of Germany. The body of experts will be chaired by Katrin Suder.

More: <https://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/bkin-en/news/the-faces-behind-the-digital-council-1504894>

More: <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/the-faces-behind-the-digital-council-1504894>

More: <https://www.normenkontrollrat.bund.de/resource/blob/300864/1548198/a53ca395512296087f96a45d0b839d44/2018-11-09-jahresbericht-englisch-data.pdf?download=1>

Now some of them, have a direct influence on the federal government's digital agenda – at least as consultants. Many members of the new Digital Council are "movers and shakers" from big companies or innovative start-ups. In addition, representatives from science and research belong to the panel, which according to Chancellor Angela Merkel, should be "small and powerful".

From now on, the Council will meet with the German Chancellor and other members of the government twice a year and will also hold its own meetings. A "critical approach" is desired. However, this is likely to happen when there is a need to urge the government to invest

more and faster in digitisation.

It is striking that the “movers and shakers” in the Council are confronted with employee representatives and that there are no ethical experts. Politically viewed, digitisation is far from being a mere technical question. Profound changes in the working world are imminent, and advances in artificial intelligence raise many ethical issues.

At the same time, in line with the government’s will, the Council should be “uncomfortable and impulsive”. It depends on that, if it wants to “keep up with the technological developments”.

That very well may be.

But when the Council is limited to this aspect, it will fall behind the public debate as digitalisation brings about completely new socio-political challenges, such as an immense need for new training concepts and offers, the issue of how humans retain control of the machine and where the boundaries are, or which decisions are not delegated to computers and much more beyond that.

The European Economic and Social Committee has recently made many helpful suggestions in this area, work councils and trade unions also participate in the debate. Nevertheless, for these contributions, there needs to be more political attention.

More: <https://www.euractiv.com/section/digital/news/uneasy-digital-council-to-drive-technological-development-in-germany/>

The Digital Strategy of the German government



More: <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/the-digital-strategy-of-the-german-government-1550216>

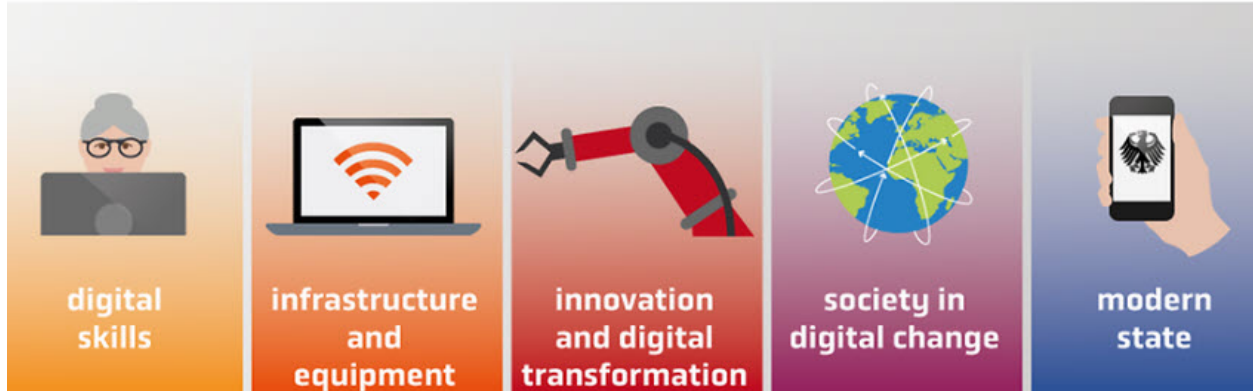
More: <https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/EN/Publikation/digital-strategy-2025.pdf?blob=publicationFile&v=9>

More: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6u_qLbQG044

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6u_qLbQG044

The German government intends to shape the digital revolution and prepare the country as well as possible for the future. To this end the government has put together a package of measures which is summed up in an implementation strategy. The aim is to further improve the quality of life for everybody in Germany, to develop economic and environmental potential, and to ensure social cohesion

The strategy embraces five fields of action



The Digital Strategy with its five fields of action: specific responses to the challenges posed by the digital revolution
Photo: Bundesregierung

The strategy embraces five fields of action: digital skills, infrastructure and equipment, innovation and digital transformation, society in digital change and the modern state. The fields of action bring to life the many advantages offered by digital change so that people experience them first hand. The implementation strategy offers specific solutions for every challenge,

along with implementation plans. It will be regularly updated and the achievement of its goals will be measured and reviewed.

Digital skills

The German government wants everybody to be able to make use of the opportunities afforded by digitalisation. They are to play an active and self-reliant part in shaping digital change and are to be enabled to deal responsibly with the risks involved. To this end more services are to be made available across the boards and the education system is to be geared even more to digital technology in everyday life, to the digital working and economic world and to the digital knowledge society.

The federal government's DigitalPakt Schule (Digital Compact for Schools) for instance is ensuring that fast internet connections are installed at some 43,000 schools in Germany along with an effective digital learning infrastructure.

Infrastructure and equipment

Effective infrastructure is the lifeblood of our society, particularly digital networks. Without them the people, private companies and public authorities will not be able to use the advantages of digital change – and they are needed in urban and in rural areas. The aim is for everyone to have a connection – everywhere at all times. The special importance and the vulnerability of digital infrastructure calls for security and special protection.

It is our goal to see all of Germany served by the new high-speed net by 2025. Germany is to become the leading market for 5G applications.

More: <https://smarterworkandhealthcare.wordpress.com/2019/01/23/33-superintelligence-needs-superspeed-where-we-are-with-5g-in-2018/>

Innovation and digital transformation

The force to shape change and create something new is a precondition for underpinning sustainable prosperity and social cohesion in Germany, Europe and the world in the long-term. The German government aims to ensure that technology and innovations are in line with the legal framework and the values of Germany and Europe. We want to become better at taking excellent technical research and using it to make and market excellent technological products in Germany and in Europe, and to set international standards with these.

The Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy is to bring research and development, and application of AI in Germany, to a leading level worldwide.

In the health sector, for instance, AI can help diagnose diseases earlier as well as developing new treatment options.

Society in digital transformation

Digitalisation needs values. People must be at the heart of all of the government's considerations and projects – even in the digital era. Whether people are open to digitalisation, or have concerns and fears, or whether they have to date been entirely indifferent to the digital world: digital transformation is to improve the lives of the people. The government aims to bring the country together and move it forward, safely and securely.

Positive progress can only be made if digital transformation is strongly anchored in society, if it is embraced by all sections of society and if the opportunities it offers are open equally to all sections. These are the framework conditions the government aims to put in place, at national European and global levels.

Modern state

Authorities should make people and company's lives easier not more complicated. That is why the German government wants to make dialogue with the authorities, and requests for services simple and secure for everyone. To this end, by the end of 2022, all of the services offered by authorities will be offered online.

Parents, for instance, will be sent the birth certificate for their new babies without having to make an application, and child allowance will likewise be paid automatically. Naturally, digital access to the authorities will be barrier-free, so that more people with disabilities can also be reached in this way.

Thursday, 15 November 2018

Germany's Digital Implementation Strategy 2019

Deutschland 4.0? Germany's Digital Strategy Over the Next Four Years

March 5, 2018

Mirko Hohmann is a Project Manager with the [Global Public Policy Institute](#) in Berlin. You can follow

him [@mirkohohmann](#).

Yesterday, the members of Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD) voted in favor of the coalition agreement that will see Angela Merkel remain Chancellor for the next four years. Although digital and cyber issues were recurring themes during the election, the agreement leaves many questions unaddressed. Nevertheless, here's what we can expect from the new German government over the next four years with respect to broadband roll-out, Europe's digital economy, and cybersecurity.

More: <https://www.cfr.org/blog/deutschland-40-germanys-digital-strategy-over-next-four-years>

Umsetzungsstrategie der Bundesregierung

Umsetzungsstrategie der Bundesregierung zur Gestaltung des digitalen Wandels

Der digitale Wandel verändert unsere Art zu leben, zu arbeiten und zu lernen fundamental und mit rasanter Geschwindigkeit. Wir – die Bundesregierung – wollen diesen Wandel gestalten und unser Land auf die Zukunft bestmöglich vorbereiten. Im Mittelpunkt steht: Was bringt die Digitalisierung dem Einzelnen? Und: Wie erhalten und stärken wir die Werte unserer freiheitlich demokratischen Grundordnung im digitalen Zeitalter? Hierzu hat die Bundesregierung wichtige Maßnahmen entwickelt und in der vorliegenden Umsetzungsstrategie zusammengefasst. Ziel ist es, die Lebensqualität für alle Menschen in Deutschland weiter zu steigern, die wirtschaftlichen und ökologischen Potenziale zu entfalten und den sozialen Zusammenhalt zu sichern.

Germany's Excellence Implementation Strategy 2019



More: <https://www.bmbf.de/en/excellence-strategy-5425.html>

Excellence Strategy The Federal Government and the Länder are strengthening cutting-edge research at German universities under the umbrella of the Excellence Strategy. Funding is provided to Clusters in selected fields of research and to Universities of Excellence.

In 2016, the Federal Government and the Länder agreed to launch a new funding programme to promote cutting-edge research at German universities. The goal is to strengthen Germany as an internationally competitive research hub in the long term. The funding programme aims to enable scientific excellence in research, raise the profiles of the universities and encourage even closer networking and cooperation among stakeholders in the science system. In this way, the Excellence Strategy combines

funding for cutting-edge research with long-term strategic investment in the higher education system. The newly launched Excellence Strategy is based on the predecessor programme – the Excellence Initiative – which ran from 2007 until 2017. This initiative played a major role in making outstanding research possible.

Moreover, it strengthened collaboration between universities and non-university partners and enhanced the international networks of German higher education institutions. This development has been widely recognized worldwide and, as a result, more and more foreign researchers are coming to Germany. Other countries have launched their own programmes modelled on the Excellence Initiative. This greater international visibility benefits the entire German higher education landscape. The new Excellence Strategy aims to maintain and expand on this positive development of recent years. The Excellence Strategy comprises two elements or funding lines: the Excellence Clusters and the Universities of Excellence.

Excellence Clusters

The “Excellence Clusters” funding line provides project-based funding in internationally competitive fields of research at individual universities or university alliances. The Excellence Clusters involve scholars from various disciplines and institutions in a collaborative research project. The funding enables them to focus intensively on the objective of their research, train young talent and recruit leading international peers. Universities that are host to an Excellence Cluster can furthermore apply for a “university allowance” that provides additional strategic funding to strengthen their organization and strategic orientation. Clusters of Excellence are funded for seven years. A second funding period of another seven years is possible. The funding calls are announced regularly every seven years.

Universities of Excellence

The “Universities of Excellence” funding line sets out to strengthen individual universities or university alliances as an institution and to expand their leading international position in research. Funding presupposes that institutions have successfully applied for at least two Excellence Clusters per individual university, or three Excellence Clusters in the case of university alliances. Universities of Excellence receive long-term funding, while the prerequisites for funding are re-

evaluated every seven years.

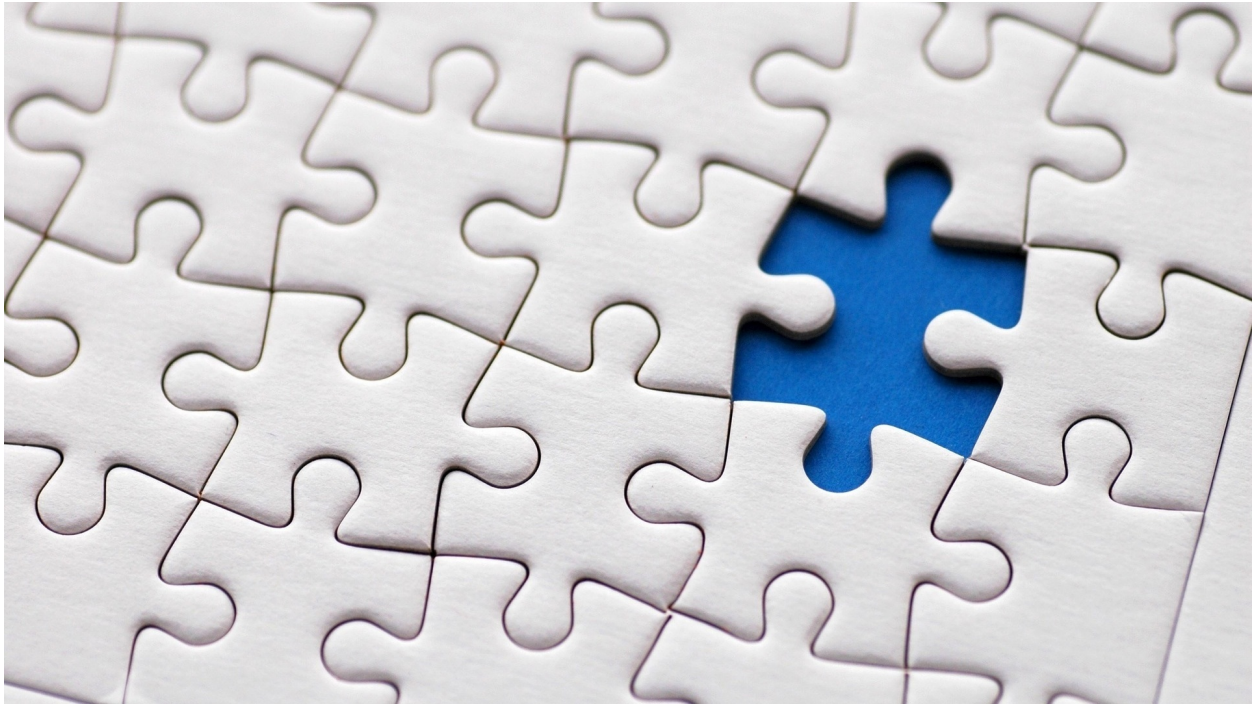
Moreover, Universities of Excellence are required to apply for the necessary number of Excellence Clusters every seven years in competition with other new proposals.

3/4 Decisions on the Excellence Clusters and Universities of Excellence are taken on the basis of fully science-led selection processes. The Federal Government and the Länder have commissioned the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) and the German Council of Science and Humanities (Wissenschaftsrat) to implement these processes. The first funding decisions under the Excellence Strategy were taken on 27 September 2018 when a commission involving international experts and the Science Ministers of the Federal Government and the Länder selected 57 Excellence Clusters to be funded starting on 1 January 2019.

The preceding science-led process for selecting the Excellence Clusters took almost two years and involved the evaluation of 195 proposals. The selection of the Excellence Clusters red the starting pistol for the second part of the Excellence Strategy. Universities that host at least two clusters or are involved in university alliances for at least three clusters can apply for funding as a University of Excellence until the end of 2018.

The funding decisions for the Universities of Excellence will be taken on 19 July 2019. Funding for up to eleven individual universities or university alliances will start in November 2019. The Federal Government and the Länder are making available some 533 million euros of annual funding for the Excellence Strategy starting in 2018. The Federal Government is providing 75 percent of the funds, while the remaining 25 percent are funded by the Land that is home to the Excellence Cluster or University of Excellence. Funding for Excellence Clusters accounts for about 385 million euros per annum, while the Universities of Excellence receive approx. 148 million euros of annual funding.

**Implementation of a Digital
Ministerium the missing piece in
Germany's Digital Puzzle**



Digital 9

The **Digital 9** or **D9** (previously the **Digital 5** or **Digital 7**) is a collaborative network of the world's leading [digital governments](#) with a common goal of harnessing digital technology to improve citizens' lives.^[1] Members share world-class digital practices, collaborate to solve common problems, identify improvements to digital services, and support and champion the group's growing digital economies. Through international cooperation, the D9 aims to identify how digital government can provide the most benefit to citizens. The D9 embodies [minilateral](#) engagement, where small groups of states cooperate on specific topics with a global impact.

Members

[Estonia](#), [Israel](#), [New Zealand](#), the [Republic of Korea](#), and the [United Kingdom](#) are the founding members of the D5.^[2] In February 2018, [Canada](#) and [Uruguay](#) joined the group to form the D7.^{[3][4]} In November 2018, [Mexico](#) and [Portugal](#) joined to form the D9.^[5]

Chairmanship of the D9 rotates on an annual basis. The chair is responsible for hosting the annual Ministerial Summit. Recent chairs include New Zealand (2017), Israel (2018) and Uruguay (2019).

The following government departments lead their country's engagement with the D9:

- The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
- The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications of the Republic of Estonia
- The Ministry for Social Equality of the Government of Israel
- The President's Office of the Government of Mexico
- The Department of Internal Affairs of the Government of New Zealand
- The Ministry of the Presidency and of Administrative Modernisation of the Government of Portugal
- The Ministry of the Interior and Safety of the Government of the Republic of Korea
- The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport of the Government of the United Kingdom
- The Agency for e-Government and Information Society at the President's Office of the Government of Uruguay

Until now Germany is not member of the Digital 9. Why not ?

More: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_9

Germany's Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure

The **Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure** (German: *Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur*), abbreviated **BMVI**, is a cabinet-level ministry of the Federal Republic of

Germany.

The Ministry itself has about 1300 employees. At the top is the Federal Minister, and there are three Parliamentary Secretaries and two civil servant undersecretaries. The ministry oversees 63 downstream agencies and authorities^[2] where around 25,000 people work^[3]

The agency was formed through the merger of the former Federal Ministry of Transport and the Federal Ministry of Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development, both established in 1949. The merged ministry was at first named Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing until it adopted the name Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS) in 2005. The current BMVI originated by renaming the BMVBS through an organizational decree by the Merkel III Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

More: <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/EN/PressRelease/2018/016-andreas-scheuer-new-federal-minister.html>

More: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Ministry_of_Transport_and_Digital_Infrastructure

Future Federal Ministry of Digital

The Federal Ministry of Digital should come as a result of the democratic wish of the Germans. 48 percent of the Germans 2040 who have been asked would like to have a Federal Ministry of Digital.

The Ministry should control the implementation of Germany's 2019 Digital Implementation Strategy and should realize the synergy effects of Digitization over all ministry and local Digital Ministers. To control the implementation, the Federal Ministry of Digital should establish a CEO Office of Strategy Implementation Management (COSIM). The COSIM should setup a Program Management Organization and should make

use of Program Management Software and Apps to efficiently control the implementation of the Digital Strategy.

The Ministry should be supported by a Digital Council.

The Digital Council will in future advise the German government on the important matter of digitalisation. Its ten members come from the realms of academia, research and the private sector and bring with them a wide range of practical experience. With their help, the opportunities offered by digitalisation are to be harnessed for the people of Germany. The body of experts will be chaired by Katrin Suder.

The current state minister of Digital, Dorothee Bär, should become the Head of the Future Federal Ministry of Digital. First act of the minister of Digital should be to become member of the Digital 9 to ensure global digital strategy alignment.

More: <https://smarterworkandhealthcare.wordpress.com/2019/02/04/43-implementing-superintelligence2525-supi2525-through-the-ceo-office-of-strategy-management-osm/>

Deutsche wollen ein Internet-Ministerium

Das große Zukunftsthema lautet: Digitalisierung. Doch die Bundesregierung konnte sich bisher nicht dazu durchringen, dafür ein eigenes Ministerium zu schaffen. Dabei ist das der große Wunsch vieler Bundesbürger.

Berlin Eine Mehrheit der Bundesbürger ist dafür, den Stellenwert der Digitalpolitik in der kommenden Legislaturperiode stärker zu betonen und würde die Einrichtung eines Internet-Ministeriums begrüßen. Das ist das Ergebnis einer repräsentativen Umfrage, die das Meinungsforschungsinstitut YouGov im Auftrag des Eco-Verbands der Internetwirtschaft im August durchgeführt hat. Die Ergebnisse liegen dem Handelsblatt vor.

Danach sind 48 Prozent der befragten 2040 Deutschen der Meinung, die Verantwortung für netzpolitische Themen in der nächsten

Legislaturperiode in einem Ministerium zu bündeln. Nur 19 Prozent der Befragten gaben hingegen an, dass die Verantwortung für netzpolitische Themen auch in der nächsten Legislaturperiode bei unterschiedlichen Ministerien liegen sollte.

Eco-Vizechef Oliver Süme mahnte vor diesem Hintergrund Handlungsbedarf an. „Die Digitalisierung wird auch in den kommenden vier Jahren ein wesentlicher Game-Changer in nahezu allen Bereichen unseres Lebens bleiben“, sagte Süme dem Handelsblatt. „Es wird daher mehr als Zeit, die Netzpolitik aus ihrer Nische zu holen und ihr im Rahmen der Regierungsarbeit den ihr angemessenen Platz zuzumessen.“

Neben der Einrichtung eines Internet-Ministeriums zur ressortübergreifenden Koordinierung netzpolitischer Fragestellungen, sollte aus Sümes Sicht auch die parlamentarische Arbeit aufgewertet werden. Er plädierte für eine Stärkung der Netzpolitiker im Bundestag, beispielsweise durch die Einrichtung eines federführenden Ausschusses. Hintergrund: Der bisherige Ausschuss „Digitale Agenda“ ist nicht „federführend“ bei Digitalthemen und kann lediglich „mitberatend“ tätig werden.

Dessen ungeachtet forderte Süme, die Digitale Agenda der Bundesregierung in der nächsten Legislaturperiode fortzuschreiben. „Dabei bedarf es neuer konkreter und objektiv messbarer Zielvereinbarungen“, sagte er. „Der Anspruch muss sein, nicht nur Schritt zu halten, sondern als digitaler Wirtschaftsstandort international eine Spitzenposition einzunehmen.“

Mehr:

Handelsblatt Artikel 1. Teil

<https://www.handelsblatt.com/politik/deutschland/digitale-agenda-deutsche-wollen-ein-internet-ministerium/20280298.html>

Handelsblatt Artikel 2. Teil

<https://www.handelsblatt.com/politik/deutschland/digitale-agenda-bundesminister-uneinig-ueber-einrichtung-eines-digitalministeriums/20280298-2.html>

Wieder kein Digitalministerium: Dorothee Bär wird Staatsministerin für Digitales

05.03.2018, 18:43 Uhr

Ein eigenes Digitalministerium ist es wieder nicht – aber immerhin: Die internetaffine 39-jährige CSU-Politikerin Dorothee Bär wird Staatsministerin für Digitales im Kanzleramt.

Sie ist seit 2010 auf Twitter, hat dort über 67.000 Follower und schon fast 26.000 Tweets bei dem Kurznachrichtendienst versendet: Die 39-jährige [CSU-Politikerin Dorothee Bär](#) kann man als als internetaffin bezeichnen. Zwar wird Deutschland unter der neuen großen Koalition wieder kein Digitalministerium bekommen, mit Bär wird aber immerhin eine Frau als Staatsministerin für Digitales im Kanzleramt, die sich auf dem Gebiet etwas auszukennen scheint.

Auf Twitter lieferte sich Bär gleich einen kurzen Schlagabtausch mit FDP-Chef Christian Lindner, der die Einrichtung des Amts der Staatsministerin für Digitales als „Trostpflaster“ bezeichnete. Es habe „keine wirkliche Durchschlagskraft“. Bär entgegnete, dass sie sich auf die Zusammenarbeit mit den FDP-Fachpolitikern im Bereich Digitalisierung freue und schickte dem „lieben Christian“ noch ein Smiley hinterher.

Zuvor hatte Bär, wie die FDP unter Lindner im Bundestagswahlkampf, ein Digitalministerium gefordert. Als für digitale Infrastruktur zuständige Parlamentarische Staatssekretärin sagte Bär noch im September [dem Handelsblatt](#), dass ein eigenes Ministerium für Digitalpolitik nötig sei, „weil kaum

eine andere Entwicklung der vergangenen Zeit unser Leben als Gesellschaft so verändert wie die Digitalisierung und es ausnahmslos alle erdenklichen Lebensbereiche betrifft“.

Staatsministerin für Digitales: Koordinierung von drei Ministerien

Als Staatsministerin für Digitales hat Bär jetzt die Aufgabe, die drei Ministerien, unter denen derzeit die Agenden der Digitalpolitik aufgeteilt sind – Verkehrs-, Wirtschafts- und Innenministerium –, zu koordinieren. Ein großer Mitarbeiterstab oder nennenswertes Budget stehen ihr dafür aber nicht zur Verfügung, wie das ZDF berichtet. Ob das gelingen kann, bleibt abzuwarten.

More: <https://t3n.de/news/baer-staatsministerin-digitales-973113/>

FDPSPD-Digitalkonzept

Deutschland braucht ein Digitalministerium

Vor dem Digitalgipfel am Montag in in Ludwigshafen legen drei SPD-Minister ein Positionspapier vor. Darin fordern Wirtschaftsministerin Zypries, Arbeitsministerin Nahles und Justizminister Maas mehr Regeln in der digitalen Welt. Für FDP-Generalsekretärin Nicola Beer ist der Vorstoß "ebenso durchsichtig wie traurig". Für die Digitalisierung bedeute die Große Koalition vor allem vier verlorene Jahre. Schlimmer noch: "Statt alle Kompetenzen in einem Ministerium zu bündeln, planen die SPD-Minister neue Bürokratie in Form einer Digitalagentur."

Nahles, Maas und Zypries lehnen ein Digitalministeirum ab. Ihnen schwebt vor, eine Digitalagentur zu schaffen, die die wissenschaftliche Beratung der Bundesregierung in Digitalisierungsfragen verbessert. Nach Ansicht der

Freien Demokraten wird die das derzeitige Problem nicht lösen: "Gerade bei digitaler Bildung, Glasfaserausbau und E-Government ist die Bilanz überaus mager". Angesichts des Kompetenzwirrwarrs ist das auch kein Wunder", moniert Beer. **Die Freien Demokraten fordern ein Digitalministerium, in dem die Fäden zusammenlaufen.** "Nur so können wir sicherstellen, dass die Chancen der Digitalisierung für Bildung, Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft genutzt werden können", wirbt Beer für das FDP-Konzept.

More: <https://www.liberale.de/content/deutschland-braucht-ein-digitalministerium>

Digitale Agenda braucht eigenes Ministerium

26.04.2017

Die Bilanz der Bundesregierung zur Digitalen Agenda ist durchwachsen. FDP-Generalsekretärin **Nicola Beer forderte, die Anstrengungen der Politik endlich in einem Ministerium zu bündeln:** "Allein schon die Aufspaltung der Digitalen Agenda auf mehrere Ministerien zeigt, dass wir dringend ein zuständiges Ministerium für die Digitalisierung von Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft brauchen."

Die Digitalisierung, die für die Zukunft Deutschlands überaus wichtig sei, komme viel zu langsam voran, kritisierte Beer. Dies zeige sich vor allem beim stockenden Breitbandausbau. "Wir erneuern deshalb unseren Vorschlag, die Anteile des Bundes an der Post AG und der Telekom AG zu verkaufen und daraus einen Fonds zu bilden, um den Ausbau zu beschleunigen", betonte die FDP-Generalsekretärin. Wenn Deutschland seine wirtschaftliche Stärke bewahren wolle, müsse es bei der Digitalisierung Spitzenreiter werden.

More: https://www.fdp.de/_digitale-agenda-braucht-eigenes-ministerium