OPEN GOVERNMENT GERMANY

First National
Action Plan
2017 – 2019

Interim Report by the Federal Government

Interim Report by the Federal Government on the Implementation of the First National Action Plan 2017 – 2019

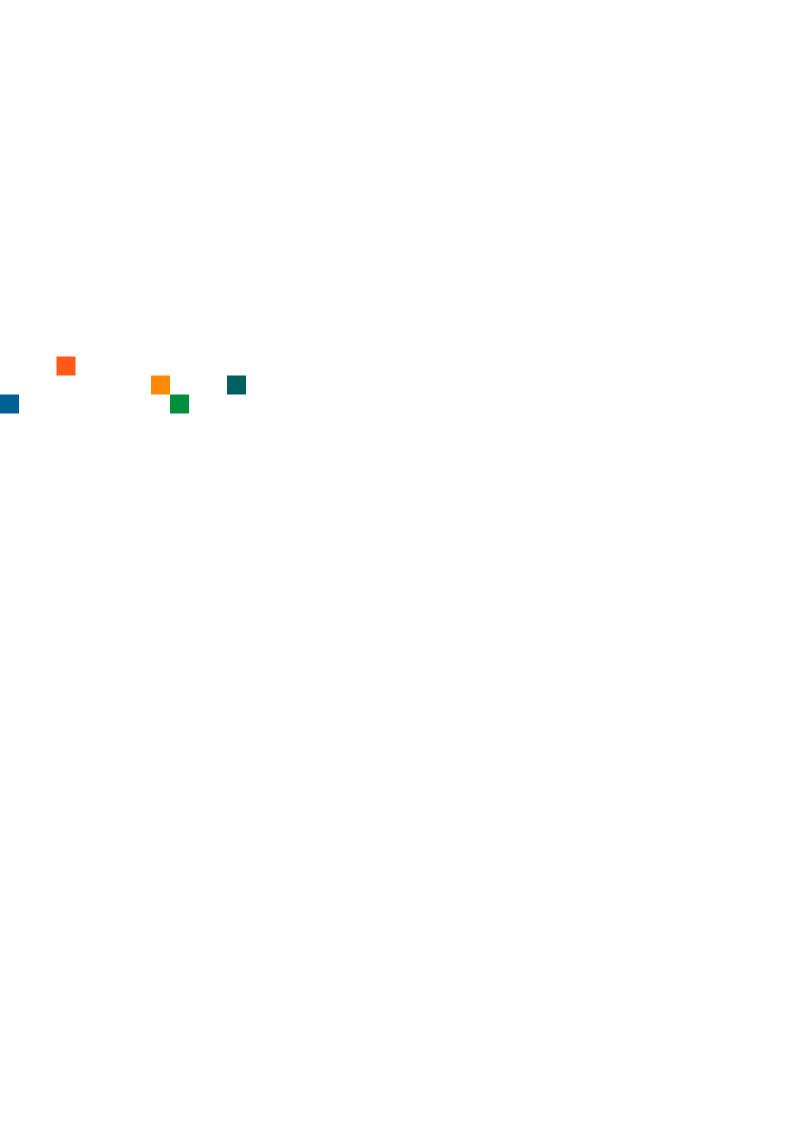**Germany's participation in the Open Government Partnership (OGP)**

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Introduction and background

The adoption of the First National Action Plan (NAP) for 2017–19[1] in August 2017 marked the first step of Germany's participation in the Open Government Partnership (OGP; see NAP p. 6). Fifteen Federal Government commitments in various domains are laying the groundwork for open government and establishing significant underlying factors for continually promoting public administration that is effective, responsive, transparent, participatory and innovative – in short, open government. (For more on this concept, see p. 7 of the NAP). By participating in the OGP, the Federal Government, federal states and municipalities in Germany are building on previously attained targets and prior experiences. (For the national context, see also pp. 8–10 of the NAP.)

This interim progress report is part of the reporting system within the OGP process. After one and two years, participating countries report their progress in a self-assessment report, which also undergoes a period of public comment. In parallel, the OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism produces its own evaluation, on which the government in question may make a statement. This accountability regarding the activities contributes to the commitment level and transparency of the process.

Since the adoption of the first NAP, there have been three changes to the framework conditions that bear implications on the national OGP process. The first is the April 2018 coalition agreement between the CDU, CSU and SPD parties for the 19th legislative period, which expresses strong support for the OGP commitments. Second, significantly, the responsibility for coordinating OGP participation was transferred from the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community to the Federal Chancellery in July 2018. Third, in April 2018, prompted by a Federal Government proposal, the IT Planning Council took a decision to involve the federal states and municipalities in the national OGP process.[2] This decision outlines the key criteria and enables the federal states and municipalities to have their own chapter in the next National Action Plan.

The self-assessment conducted in this interim report is Germany's first since it began the OGP participation process. Further efforts will be required before the Action Plan can be fully implemented; likewise, constructive responses and ideas are always welcome.

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1 Link: https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/veroeffentlichungen/themen/moderne-verwaltung/ogp-aktionsplan.html
2 Link: https://www.it-planungsrat.de/SharedDocs/Sitzungen/DE/2018/Sitzung_25.html

Germany's participation in the OGP is conceived as an iterative process. To obtain input for preparing the first NAP, the team – then under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) – contacted more than 100 representatives of diverse stakeholder groups (see p. 11 of the NAP). This initiated a dialogue that will be built upon in subsequent action plans.

Process for the National Action Plan

In October 2017, as part of a coordinated, interministerial effort, the BMI established an accessible system for monitoring the NAP's implementation. A comprehensible overview at www.verwaltung-innovativ.de straightforwardly illustrates the implementation status of each milestone.[3] This interim report will supplement the "traffic light" visualisation used there by providing detailed implementation reports (see Annex). A website about all aspects of the OGP process in a subsection of Bundesregierung.de is also in preparation. In the medium-term, this website should both better familiarise the public with the process and help to meet the accountability obligation.

In keeping with the OGP requirements, the interim report was sent in advance to approximately 100 civil-society organisations for comment (mostly the same organisations that had contributed ideas before the NAP was compiled). It was also provided to them on the above website, along with a statement encouraging their participation. Unfortunately, there was only one response. This outcome should also be discussed with civil-society organisations in the spirit of a shared learning curve. In addition, during the two-week commenting period, there was an informal conversation initiated by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, in which multiple NGOs and representatives of the Federal Government took part. From the Federal Government's perspective, background discussions on specific aspects of OGP processes could be held more frequently.

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3   Link: https://www.verwaltung-innovativ.de/DE/Internationales/OGP/berichtswesen/berichtswesen_node.html

Consistent with the implementation of the NAP milestones, particularly the structural improvements to the OGP process envisioned by Commitment 1, various informational, educational and networking activities have been carried out by Federal Government ministries and the Federal Chancellery as well as by federal states, municipalities and cross-sectoral initiatives. On 22 October 2018, for example, an informational event organised by the Federal Chancellery brought together stakeholders from the Federal Government, the federal states and civil society. A Municipal Open Government Conference held in Cologne on 4 September 2018, which was organised by the Offene Kommunen NRW (North Rhine-Westphalia Open Municipalities) initiative, dealt with transparency and participation at the municipal level. Furthermore, open government – not always designated by that name – is periodically the subject of high-level events, such as the Future Congress State & Administration, held in Berlin in June 2018; the Creative Bureaucracy Festival, held in Berlin on 7 and 8 September 2018; and Berlin Open Data Day, held on 11 October 2018. For the first time in the Science Year programme of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the advisory board of "Science Year 2018 – Working Life of the Future" incorporated not only scientific institutions but also unions and managerial representatives, who were integrated into the programme and participated in designing the Science Year. As part of Science Year 2018, many discussion and networking events were held, bringing together representatives of civil society, research institutions and the political system.

The structure and characteristics of the drafting and discussion process for the second NAP will shortly be announced once the conceptual decisions have been resolved and finalised. In the medium term, the question of how to permanently cement the dialogue between government and civil society in the implementation and monitoring of the OGP process should be resolved and communicated appropriately. In this area, the Federal Government expressly welcomes individual efforts by civil-society stakeholders to professionalise and build networks. At the same time, the Federal Government must acknowledge that, due to the cross-sectional nature of open government, it is not possible to fully achieve the goals of representativeness and thematic balance among the interest groups involved in the dialogue of the OGP processes, and that these are goals towards which all stakeholders must collectively strive. The OGP process should not produce parallel structures and neither should any important activities relevant to open government remain undiscovered during this discussion. It is therefore the responsibility of the public administration and civil society alike to ensure that stakeholders are networked appropriately for the purposes at hand. Equally desirable are any events that further address aspects of open government and expose a broader professional audience to these issues on a critical and constructive basis. OGP participation is a work in progress. If it prompts many discussions, that would fit the overall purpose of the project.

Implementing the commitments of the National Action Plan

At the time of this report, the implementation of the NAP commitments is well under way. Some 25 of the 68 milestones have been achieved. Another 31 are running on schedule, and there have so far been delays for 11 milestones. None of the milestones are currently at risk of not being implemented before the Action Plan expires. In general, there have naturally been some changes to the parameters, which also might have implications for the implementation of certain measures. Some of the delays are partially attributable to the process of forming a government, the budget freeze and the transfer of responsibility, changes that are not out of the ordinary in the work of government.

More details on the commitments, as well as a summary of progress and results associated with each one, can be found in the Annex. The table below gives an overview of implementation statuses:
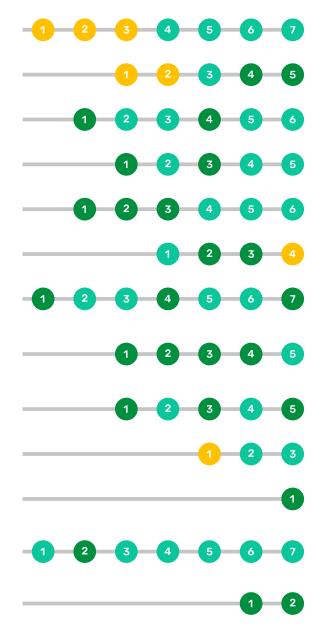
● Fully implemented

● Implementation begun/In preparation/ Partially implemented

● Scheduling delays

● Deadline unattainable or elapsed/ Implementation not according to schedule when surveyed

Commitment		**Milestones**

	Commitment	Milestones
1	Creating framework conditions for OGP participation	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
2	Implementing open data in administrative practice	1 2 3 4 5
3	Promoting the open data environment	1 2 3 4 5 6
4	Better access to and easy use of spatial data	1 2 3 4 5
5	Financial transparency – implementing the EITI standard	1 2 3 4 5 6
6	Transparency in development policy	1 2 3 4
7	Open data for intelligent mobility	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8	Strengthening citizen participation in environmental policy and urban development	1 2 3 4 5
9	ElterngeldDigital – electronic procedures for family benefits	1 2 3 4 5
10	Knowledge network for LGBTI people	1 2 3
11	Local Alliances for Family initiative	1
12	Monitoring the share of women and men in leadership positions, private sector bodies and the public service	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
13	Promoting open access to academic literature	1 2
14	Science Year 2018 – Working life of the future	1 2 3
15	Federal "Living Together Hand in Hand" competition	1 2 3

Because Germany's participation in the OGP is still in its early stages, there have been few opportunities so far for bilateral or multilateral dialogue on open government. Federal Government employees participated in the OGP Global Summits of 2016 in Paris and 2018 in Tbilisi and actively contributed to the expert discussions there. Furthermore, on a state secretary level, Germany participated in the European Open Government Leaders Forum in Milan in February 2018. On an operative level, Germany participated both in the workshop "Using Open Government to Build Trust in High-Income Countries", held in The Hague in October 2017, and in a workshop of the Council of Venice (a network of communication experts from EU member states and institutions), held in Luxembourg in March 2018. The OGP Global Summits also regularly include workshops for dialogue with OGP counterparts from other participating countries. The Federal Government plays an active part in this.

Mutual exchange and learning

In addition, Germany actively engages in professional dialogue with the OECD, although there is not currently any collaboration with the expert group on open government. Generally, a meeting on open data is held twice annually within the informal DACHLi group (comprising Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein); the next meeting will be on 21 November 2018. A representative of the office of the national open data metadata portal GovData.de participated in the International Open Data Conference in Buenos Aires in September 2018, after representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure had taken part in the previous conference, in Madrid, in October 2017. Representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Interior also participated in the Opendata.ch/2017 conference in June 2017 at the Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts.

Mutual dialogue among participating countries at various levels is a core component of OGP that is being actively practised by Germany – in both directions. One notable example is a regular meeting known as "Nordics+" among Scandinavian countries (sometimes joined by the Netherlands) along with representatives of the German Federal Government in Berlin, which has frequently also been attended by non-government organisations for the sake of expert dialogue.

The first half of the NAP period was dominated by the German general election and the ensuing government formation process, which first meant operating under interim budget rules and then resulted in a transfer of responsibility. For some of the projects envisioned in the NAP, these developments led to delays. In the other areas, good progress is being made on implementation of the commitments, although their ambitions and objectives are wide-ranging. The NAP was explicitly intended to first introduce and publicise the format and procedures of the OGP NAP while building bridges linking it with diverse policy areas. This process is still under way. Germany's participation in the OGP is increasingly provoking conversations at various levels about how open government can be strategically deployed and what opportunities it might present for projects in a wide range of policy areas. Municipalities and federal states have also expressed interest in this, a prospect the IT Planning Council's decision will address in the medium term.

Reconciling different interests in and perspectives on open government with the temporal, political and technical parameters of governance in the spirit of the strategic OGP process will remain a complex task, and not always an instant success, in the medium term. Thus, the idea of the OGP is also about building mutual understanding through ongoing exchange. Even in the context of open and mutual interaction, reform should not circumvent the democratic process. In particular, highly ambitious ideas for reform or far-reaching demands for openness can often only move forward following years of discussion as the outcome of a democratic negotiation process. This reality reveals the limits of the dialogue process in the context of OGP participation, which often generates ideas whose complexity prevents them from being processed within this framework. This can disappoint participants who have hopes of shorter-term successes. The Federal Government seeks a discussion characterised by trust and expertise in an iteratively optimised OGP process, which provides an opportunity for professionals that complements established processes.

Since the adoption of the first NAP, additional noteworthy factors favourable to open government have been instituted.

Conclusion, other projects and next steps

Since July 2017, the federal administration has been obligated to abide by what is commonly referred to as the "open data law", under which raw data available in electric form that is found to be publishable after a review of potential impediments must be published as open data in line with Section 12 (a) of the Act on E-Government (EGovG); its descriptive data (metadata) must likewise be added to the national GovData portal to ensure its discoverability. Accordingly, steps are being taken within the Federal Government to improve the provision of data. For example, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFS-FJ) has launched an open data portal in the autumn of 2018. At www.daten.bmfsfj.de, data sets compiled at the BMFSFJ or on its behalf are made available to the public. In addition to the raw data, the BMFSFJ also lists thematically associated additional information there so that interested users can thematically contextualise the published data. As part of its commitment to open data for smart mobility, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI) has already published more than 900 metadata records on topics related to transport, climate and weather, aerospace and infrastructure on its online portal at www.mCLOUD.de.

Partly in response to the October 2016 decision made at a summit meeting of Federal Government and federal state representatives,[4] more federal states – including Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia – are currently developing their own open data regulations.

In addition, a Federal Government decision planned for November 2018 would instate a rule requiring the publishing of draft versions of laws and regulations as well as responses to them from trade associations. This would constitute a key step towards greater transparency in the legislative process and would lay the foundation for a prospective Federal Government participatory platform, which was also called for by the coalition agreement for the 19th legislative period. A preview of what this would look like in practice may be viewed at https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/service/gesetzesvorhaben. This page links to the website of each federal ministry, at which legislative processes are described in extensive, transparent detail. For example, in the summer of 2018, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) set up a section of its website at www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/service/gesetze. When processes are under way, visitors can check a timeline to see the current legislative stage.

Until the autumn of 2018, the Federal Chancellor and Federal Ministers participated in the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe, a political debate held across Europe, via a series of dialogue events throughout Germany. The events strengthen civic participation and are a good opportunity to explain the government's work, as they centre on questions from citizens. The results of the dialogue events by the Federal Government and partners from civil society will be compiled and scientifically evaluated by an independent service provider. The Federal Government aims to use the results to draw conclusions about its European policy and the future form of the EU. Meanwhile, the national results will speak for themselves. In the next step, these results for all member states will be consolidated and presented to the European Council, which comprises the EU heads of state and government, in December. The European Commission will supplement the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe in the member states with an online survey.

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4   Link: https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/konferenz-der-regierungschefinnen-und-regierungschefs-von-bund-und-laendern-am-14-oktober-2016-in-berlin-beschluss-430850

The public administration's incorporation of stakeholders for idea generation and problem-solving is already either established practice or the subject of pilot projects in various realms of governance, although these practices rarely make explicit reference to "open government" as such. For example, the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) has invited the participation of citizen experts in the project "Institutionalisation of Social Dialogue" regarding cyber-security, a successor project to "Digital Society: Smart & Secure".[5] In October and November of 2018, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has carried out an online citizens participation initiative for its action programme on insect conservation.[6]

During the next few months, not only will preparations be made for the dialogue and drafting process of the second NAP, but a new German-language website for OGP participation will be created. These projects are part of Commitment 1 of the first NAP, which – within a broad concept – calls for measures to publicise and elicit participation in the further optimisation of the OGP process. Moreover, the Federal Government will extend its dialogue from "Nordics+" at the 2019 OGP Global Summit in Ottawa and publish future documents required by the process, such as the next NAP, in an accessible format.

In Germany, citizens, research and civil-society organisations, private-sector entities and even employees of the public administration experience open government in a wide variety of agencies and levels, but often not under this term. The Federal Government's objective is not to establish the dominance of a (new) term or concept, but to generate synergies and responsiveness in government – because open government is not an end in itself; it is a tool for improving mutual interactions and for harnessing new opportunities to innovate. The cyclical OGP process stimulates discussion, sparks engagement with open government and furnishes visibility and motivation.

The Federal Government welcomes individual activities in open government at all levels and appeals likewise to researchers and scientists to continue investigating open government – not only in its specialised applications (e.g. e-participation or open data) but also more generally (e.g. in terms of organisational theory, strategy, psychology, economics, etc.).

The Federal Government would like to thank all participants who play active roles in open government. Political engagement is a cornerstone of our democracy. A year from now, there will be a final report on the first NAP, which will once again undergo a commenting period. Civil-society organisations may express interest in participating in future consultations at any time by emailing ogp@bk.bund.de.

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5   Link: https://www.bsi.bund.de/DE/Presse/Pressemitteilungen/Presse2017/Digitale_Gesellschaft_smart_und_sicher_07092017.html
6   Link: https://dialog.bmu.de/dito/explore?action=startpage&id=90

Annex

Detailed reports on NAP commitments (see also pages 10 / 11).

1 Creating framework conditions for OGP participation

July 2017–June 2019
Implemented by: The Federal Chancellery

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Creating the basis to promote open government and formalise OGP participation in Germany. This first action plan is the basis for efforts in the framework of OGP participation and brings attention to open government across policy areas. Because participating countries are largely free to shape the participation process, which requires a structured approach taking into account the national context, there is an additional need for explaining terms and concepts and providing information.

What does the commitment entail?
Optimising the process of drafting and evaluating Germany's National Action Plans inside and outside the government. Meeting the OGP requirements, in particular regarding transparent procedures, awareness-raising and online and offline participation.

How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
An inclusive, transparent and orderly OGP participation process promotes open government discussions in Germany and the sustainability of the measures. By implementing this commitment, participation processes will become structured and accessible to relevant stakeholders, taking into account federal structures.

How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
This commitment creates key prerequisites for further OGP participation. All dimensions of open government are affected.

Additional information: For 2018, a total of 285 thousand euros in dedicated budgetary funds have been allocated to coordinating the OGP participation process and associated measures.

Implementation status of commitment: Limited progress

Description of results: Awareness of the OGP process is growing, partly thanks to reports on participation in associated events (such as the OGP Global Summit) and the newly reassigned responsibility. The IT Planning Council's referral and the Modelkommune Open Government project are prompting an increase in interest on the part of the federal states, municipalities and interested organisations or initiatives. A quarterly reporting process on the implementation of the NAP was established in October 2017.

What next?
Preparations for the fulfilment of Milestones 1, 2 and 3 are under way. The focuses of the next months are on conceptual design of the process for the second NAP and communication and awareness-raising measures.

Contact information

Contact: Division 623, OGP@bk.bund.de
Other stakeholders involved (ministries, agencies, departments): Federal ministries (including BMI for Milestone 5), federal states, municipalities
Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups): OGP
Additional information: Commitment under the leadership of the Federal Chancellery since 1 June 2018. Previously: Federal Ministry of the Interior contact details updated.

	Milestone step	Implemen-tation (by)	Status
1	Commissioning a study to analyse the potential of open government in the Feder-al Government across policy areas	Assignment: November 2017 Introduction: April 2018	In preparation (delayed)
2	Developing a strategy for drafting and evalu-ating future OGP action plans, including • Schedule and coordination structures • Assessment of needs and effort • Consulting stakeholders • Taking into account state and local authorities (decision by the IT Planning Council at its 22nd meeting) • Public relations	May 2018	In preparation (delayed) Proposal to the federal states decided in the IT Planning Council (2018[7])
3	Setting up an official German OGP website, including a newsletter, online participation and information	June 2018	In preparation (delayed)
4	Implementing the strategy (2.) at the beginning of the drafting period of the second action plan	August 2018	In preparation (see 2) (delayed)
5	Developing guidelines on how open government works at local level on the basis of the Modellkommune (model municipalities) Open Government project	February 2019	In preparation (on schedule). Oversight: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community
6	Carrying out informational events (for government officials and stakeholders)	Twice a year	Partly implemented (process includes meetings with political foundations; informa-tional event with fed-eral states and NGOs on 22 Oct 2018)
7	Participating in events (e.g. OGP Global Summit) and relevant bodies (e.g. OGP Anti-Corruption Working Group) to introduce the German action plan and engage in expert dialogue at national and interna-tional level	Ongoing	Partly implemented (e.g. participation in the OGP Trust Work-shop, the European OpenGov Leaders' Forum, the OGP Global Summit 2018, the Club of Venice and "Nordics+")

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7   See https://www.it-planungsrat.de/SharedDocs/Sitzungen/DE/2018/Sitzung_25.html

2

Implementing open data in administrative practice

July 2017 – June 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
With its open data legislation, the Federal Government has implemented a key element of the G8 action plan. The E-Government Act creates the basis for actively providing open data from federal authorities. However, the act's success will strongly depend on effective implementation. To this end, knowledge about open data in the federal administration will be enhanced to ensure that data is provided in a consistent manner. Provision of open data will be tailored to the users' needs.
Current status: By signing the G8 Open Data Charter and adopting a National Action Plan, Germany laid the groundwork for open data in the federal administration. Participation in OGP underlines the Federal Government's resolve to continue moving towards more transparency, openness and participation in the future. Open data legislation has created a uniform basis for providing open data from the federal administration.
What does the commitment entail?
Strengthening the shared basis of knowledge and identifying consistent criteria for implementing open data in the federal administration to arrive at a common understanding for putting the idea of open data into practice.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
The Federal Government wants to become a pioneer in the field of open data. Publishing data as open data will become common administrative practice. This will generate an ecosystem of public administration data which will serve as a basis for transparency and innovation and satisfy the users' needs.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Addresses the values of transparency and innovation. Open data creates transparency and is therefore a basis for open government.
Implementation status of commitment: Substantial progress
Description of results: The establishment of a centralised office created an important contact point for the agencies of the federal administration to approach with any questions about the provision of open data. To assist authorities with identifying and publishing appropriate data, a manual, numerous instruction guides, and an FAQ are available at www.verwaltung-innovativ.de. These documents are updated regularly.
What next?
As the point of contact for associated offices in the federal states, the central office will approach them seeking to share experiences and knowledge.

Milestone step	Implemen-tation (by)	Status
1		
Evaluation and implementation plan of pending commitments of the G8 Open Data Action Plan	December 2017	Evaluation complet-ed, implementation plan being drafted
2		
Strategy for consistent data provision for the federal administration	December 2017	In preparation
3		
Creating an advisory service for the federal administration	June 2018	Implemented (by BVA ministerial order transferring responsibility as of 1 September 2018)
4		
Developing tools to assist federal authorities in identifying and publishing suitable data	June 2018	Implemented
5		
Developing open data guidelines (e.g. on data protection, publication process)	Ongoing	Implemented

Contact information

Contact: Division DGI1, DGI1@bmi.bund.de

Other stakeholders involved (ministries, agencies, departments): Federal ministries

Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups):
Federal Office of Administration (BVA)

Additional information: Commitment since 1 June 2018 under the leadership of the DGI1 division. Previously: O1.

3

Promoting the open data environment

July 2017 – June 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Identifying and reducing shortcomings and unresolved questions to establish a reliable open data ecosystem. Communicating with stakeholders to promote the use and quality of open data.
Current status: Open data legislation will significantly increase the amount of data provided by public authorities. However, good, useful open data services rely on quality as well as on quantity. By participating in OGP, Germany has committed itself to the principles of open and transparent government. In addition to accumulating knowledge in public administration, dialogue with civil society and international exchange therefore play an important role. To ensure a balanced approach in line with other countries' practices of providing data, we need to identify and effectively overcome existing shortcomings and clarify unresolved questions.
What does the commitment entail?
To promote the provision of open data, intensifying dialogue with the research community, civil society, businesses and international partners by discussing the need for open data, improving the quality of publication and sharing experiences.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
The Federal Government wants to become a pioneer in the field of open data. Existing potential for improvement must be identified and shortcomings must be reduced. Action should be tailored to the users' needs.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Addresses the values of transparency and innovation. Open data creates transparency and is therefore a basis for open government.
Implementation status of commitment: Substantial progress
Description of results: The establishment of various formats for regular dialogue with the ministries on legal, technical and organisational challenges when publishing government data has proved successful and will be continued.
What next?
The Federal Government will report to the Bundestag on progress with the provision of open data by the agencies of the federal administration and evaluate what is commonly referred to as the "open data law". A second open data law to expand provision of open data is in preparation.
Dialogue with civil society, the research community and trade associations is to be intensified.

	Milestone step	Implementation (by)	Status
1	Evaluating the recommendations for action made in the study "Open Government Data Deutschland" (Klessmann et al., July 2012)	December 2017	Implemented
2	Establishing an informal dialogue to discuss legal, technical and organisational challenges when publishing government data	December 2017	Implemented (regular dialogue with the ministries, data policy workshop on 13 Sep 2017)
3	Analysing possibilities to improve open data rankings, e.g. OD Barometer (World Wide Web Foundation), Open Data Index (OKF), OURData Index (OECD) and ODIN (Open Data Watch)	December 2018	In preparation
4	Carrying out or participating in workshops with civil society, associations, journalists, start-ups and researchers to promote reuse, assess needs and improve data quality	Twice a year, starting in 2018	Implemented
5	Analysing the International Open Data Charter from a German perspective	April 2019	In preparation
6	International experience-sharing, e.g. by contributing to the OGP Open Data Working Group and continuing DACHLi (Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein) talks	Ongoing	Partly implemented (including continuation of DACHLi meetings)

Contact information

Contact: Division DGI1, DGI1@bmi.bund.de

Additional information: Commitment since 1 June 2018 under the leadership of the DGI1 division. Previously: O1.

4 Better access to and easy use of spatial data

July 2017 – June 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Spatial data is data that links information to a location or space. It permeates all areas of life and is an essential resource of a digital society. To tap the full potential of spatial data, the Federal Government seeks to ensure the basic supply and make available a broad range of such data for spatial decision-making. Another aim is to make spatial data easier to use. Innovation is to be promoted by encouraging, testing and supporting the implementation of new services.
Current status: In the National Spatial Data Strategy, the Federal Government, in coordination with federal state and municipal authorities and in consultation with businesses, the research community and stakeholders, has agreed on goals to make spatial data accessible in an effective and economic manner and use them to gain added value. In its 4th Geo-Progress Report, the Federal Government has committed to pursuing further measures that also support the OGP process.
What does the commitment entail?
In addition to organizing more expert conferences and discussions on the benefits of spatial data as well as the access to and use of such data, in the next two years the focus will be on interoperable, standardised, free and open provision of spatial data in accordance with the Spatial Data Access Act.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
The measures aim at improving the use of spatial data, in particular those provided by public authorities. Until 2019, the focus will be on ensuring interoperable and open provision.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Spatial data is an important basis for location services, the use of relevant spatial data and the interaction of users (citizens, businesses, researchers) with government services and thus a basis for an innovative information ecosystem as defined by OGP.
Implementation status of commitment: Substantial progress
Description of results: To improve the implementation of the INSPIRE European directive in Germany, which is legally enshrined at the federal level via the Geodata Access Act, the GDI-DE steering committee began in late 2014 to build an expert network of contacts from the conferences of ministers and patrons of the GDI-DE. In 2018, it succeeded in gaining partners in the conferences of ministers that had not yet been represented in the GDI-DE network. The experts sever an important, high-level task of coordination and management in promoting the implementation of the INSPIRE directive.
The Copernicus Data and Exploitation Platform – Deutschland (CODE-DE) is the German entry point to the EU Copernicus Sentinel Satellite Systems, their data products and the products of the Copernicus Services. A continuously updated data catalogue allows access to Sentinel data filtered by location, time and other search criteria. All data can be downloaded from online server platforms. Selected user groups are able to use the cloud-based processing power of CODE-DE to generate tailored information products even without their own computing infrastructure.
To promote knowledge about the use of geo-information and dialogue among users, diverse events are held on a regular basis.

	Milestone step	Implemen-tation (by)	Status
1	Promoting implementation of INSPIRE in Germany by connecting the GDI network to federal and state bodies through contact points of the conferences of specialised ministers and mentors from GDI-DE	Ongoing	Ongoing implementation (see *http://www.geoportal.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/GDI-DE-Aktuelles/2017/FachMK_GDI_DE_Paten.html* und *http://www.geoportal.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/GDI-DE-Aktuelles/2017/20171218_4WS_FachMK.html* und *http://www.geoportal.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/GDI-DE-Aktuelles/2018/28_05_INSPIRE_Umsetzung.html*)
2	Carrying out expert conferences and discussions e.g. the "Knowing Where" event of the Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy, National Forum for Remote Sensing and Copernicus (March 2019)	Regularly, several times a year	Ongoing implementation (s. *https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/kurzmeldungen/DE/2017/09/inspire-konferenz.html* und *https://www.bkg.bund.de/DE/Aktuelles/Veranstaltungen/GewusstWo/gewusstWo.html* (10/2018) und *http://www.d-copernicus.de/infothek/veranstaltungen/nationales-forum-2018/*) National Forum in Nov 2018
3	Providing Copernicus data/services via the IT platform CODE-DE	Ongoing	Ongoing implementation (see *https://code-de.org/*)
4	Transition of the IT platform CODE-DE from pilot to effective operation	March 2019	Implementation has begun
5	Developing a recommendation on how to handle crowdsourcing data for use within the federal administration	June 2019	Implementation has begun, not yet published

5 Financial transparency – implementing the EITI standard

July 2017 – August 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was founded in 2003 and is now a global initiative for increasing financial transparency and accountability in the natural resource extraction sector.
The Federal Government has been giving political and financial support to the EITI since its founding.
On the national level, implementation of the EITI will primarily help to strengthen dialogue and transparency in the natural resource extraction sector and increase acceptance of domestic natural resource extraction. Germany's adoption of the EITI standard is furthering the political significance of the initiative as well as Germany's own credibility for persuading key resource-rich developing and newly industrialised countries to participate in the EITI.

What does the commitment entail?
Increasing transparency and accountability in extractive industries and strengthening dialogue with extractive industries stakeholders. Increasing accessibility and usability of government and business data and information on German extractive industries by publishing it on a public online portal and as open data.

How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
In March 2015, the national Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) formed as the steering body for the implementation of D-EITI, comprised of representatives of the Federal Government and federal states, the private sector and civil society. D-EITI is thus doing its part to give industry policy issues stronger consideration within socio-political debates, to anchor these issues in companies and to bolster the acceptance of industrial concerns in society. Beyond the natural resource extractive sector, the initiative serves a function as a pilot programme for innovative models of cooperation and participation. In addition, the first D-EITI report was published in August 2017. The report compares payments by extractive enterprises with the corresponding revenues of government agencies. Moreover, the D-EITI report includes comprehensive and understandable explanations on Germany's extractive industries (e.g. legal framework, extracted resources, system of taxes and duties, and data on production and export) and addresses several special issues (e.g. intervention regulation under nature conservation law, renewable energy resources, etc.). In addition, information about mining permits has also been made public.

How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
With EITI, Germany is implementing the most important international standard for transparency and accountability in the extractive sector and is helping to further develop the standard and expand the initiative. Participation of government, industry and civil society in the MSG is an innovative model for participatory and responsive industrial policy. Presenting government data and contextual information on a web portal is making government activities in the extractive industries more transparent and understandable for citizens. The D-EITI open data approach will also improve the re-use and distribution of data and facilitate new innovative forms of cooperation.

Implementation status of commitment: Substantial progress
Description of results: See milestones listed below
What next?
Dialogue process (ongoing). Validation and publication of second D-EITI report.

	Milestone step	Implementation (by)	Status
1	Publishing government data on the German extractive industries in the first EITI report	August 2017	Implement; see *https://www.d-eiti. de/eiti-in-deutsch- land-kandidatur- und-umsetzung/*
2	Creating the legal basis for public access to certain information about mining rights by amending Section 76 of the Federal Mining Act (Bundes- berggesetz, BBergG)	Autumn 2017	Implemented, see German Bundestag document 18/12994
3	Providing government and business information and data on the German extractive industries on a public online portal and as open data	September 2017 (update forthcoming)	Implemented; see *www.rohstofftrans- parenz.de*
4	Discussing with stakeholders of the German extractive industries at MSG meetings on further promoting trans- parency in the sector and continuing EITI reporting	At least 3 times/year	Ongoing, already implemented for 2015 – 17; next MSG meeting on 18 October 2018 (previous MSGB meetings in 2018: 21 Mar, 19 Jun; in 2017: 21 Feb, 23 Mar, 28 Jun, 9 Aug, 4 Dec)
5	Validation of the first D-EITI report so that Germany attains the status of "EITI-conforming country"	As of Nov 2018, approx. five months	In preparation
6	Publishing updated and possibly more government data on the German extractive industries in the second EITI report	December 2018 to December 2019	In preparation

Contact information

Contact: Division IVB2, buero-ivb2@bmwi.bund.de

Other stakeholders involved (ministries, agencies, departments): D-EITI secretariat; Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF); Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU); state ministries of finance and economic affairs

Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups): State mining authorities; local associations; stakeholders of the extractive industry in Germany, including from the private sector (e.g. Federation of German Industries (BDI), Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK) and civil society (e.g. Transparency International, Open Knowledge Foundation), who are represented in the MSG.

Additional information: Descriptions have been revised.

New Milestone 5 added; previous Milestone 5 is becoming Milestone 6.

6

Transparency in development policy

July 2017 – May 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
To meet international transparency requirements in Germany's development cooperation, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) will carry out consultations and improve data quality.
Current status: Transparency and accountability are key concerns of Germany's development policy. At the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011, participants agreed on introducing a uniform transparency standard for development services. This Common Open Standard for Aid Transparency is based on the requirements of the statistical reporting system of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the standard of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), of which Germany was a founding member. With the Common Open Standard for Transparency, donor and partner countries as well as civil society and public sector organisations jointly seek to provide comprehensive and understandable information about how the money of international development cooperation is spent. In December 2012, the BMZ published a national plan to implement the transparency standards. Since March 2013, it has been publishing comprehensive information about projects and programmes of bilateral development cooperation in line with the IATI standard. To improve the quality and quantity of the data, the BMZ works closely with its executive organisations. To advance implementation of the international transparency requirements in Germany's development cooperation, the BMZ has entered into a more intensive dialogue with the federal ministries and civil society. Since 2008, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has been publishing information about all projects of the International Climate Initiative (IKI); since June 2016, IKI data have been published in line with the IATI standard.
What does the commitment entail?
In addition to meeting international transparency requirements in Germany's development cooperation, the quality and quantity of data are to be improved. Close connections with the relevant ministries are to be further institutionalised and practical-minded exchange is to be encouraged. Moreover, civil society and the government are to engage in forms of transparency dialogue (events, workshops).
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
The BMZ continuously seeks to improve the quality and quantity of its data, thus promoting transparency in development cooperation, laying the foundation for effective development cooperation also in view of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Transparency in development cooperation is a key measure that meets the requirements of good governance and accountability. In addition, implementing the IATI standard fulfils secondary requirements by involving businesses and civil society and creating technical prerequisites and interoperability standards for re-using the data (also as open data).
Implementation status of commitment: Substantial progress

Milestone step	Implementation (by)	Status
1 Carrying out at least two events/ workshops	June 2018	Implementation has begun and been partly accomplished. Final implementation early 2019
2 Optimising data quality and quantity of the IATI record published by the BMZ	December 2017	DRAFT – February 2018
3 Publishing an updated and detailed BMZ IATI record monthly	December 2017, then ongoing	Implemented (see *http:// www.bmz.de/de/ministerium/zahlen_fakten/ transparenz-fuer-mehr-Wirksamkeit/Veroeffentlichung-gemaess-IATI-Standard/index.html*)
4 Setting up an expert group (of the federal administration) to discuss issues of open development policy, also with civil society	June 2018	The expert group is being conceptually redesigned; implementation scheduled for early 2019

Contact information

Contact: Division 513, martina.metz@bmz.bund.de
Other stakeholders involved (ministries, agencies, departments): Federal executive agencies
(GIZ, KfW), BMU, Federal Foreign Office
Additional information: Contact information updated

7

Open data for
intelligent mobility

July 2017 – June 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Making available the data of the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI), linking it with third-party data and funding data-related application development will create an ecosystem for intelligent mobility.
Current status: Public administration data (particularly mobility data) is not yet sufficiently made public and accessible to businesses, civil society, researchers or even to public administration; the potential for innovation is untapped. The mFUND research initiative is intended to remedy this situation by generating more open mobility data and promoting its use.
What does the commitment entail?
The BMVI wants to create and specifically promote a culture of transparency and responsiveness as well as creative solutions for issues of transport policy. The ministry seeks to achieve this through the mFUND funding programme for mobility and transport infrastructure and by connecting relevant stakeholders. To this end, it is necessary and planned to involve the ministry's executive agencies in a coordinated manner. Technical and organisational framework conditions are to be created.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
An ecosystem of mobility data and innovations for intermodal transport and mobility of the future will be established. The desired outcomes rely on active involvement of users in the BMVI's open data project. This is based on three principles: information about users; open data services tailored to the users' needs; and promoting co-creation with users.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
The commitment creates transparency for the open (government) data (in particular mobility data) of the ministry and its 15 executive agencies, promotes the goals of the Open Government Partnership and supports technological innovation.
Implementation status of commitment: Substantial progress
Description of results: The mFUND subsidy programme of the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI) assists a wide range of stakeholders and, in this context, especially smaller businesses and growing start-ups with developing innovative data-based business ideas for the mobility of the future. Of the programme's 150 million euros budgeted until 2020, a total of approximately 120 million euros have been allocated so far. More than 440 project outlines have been submitted and more than 150 projects approved, of which 21 million euros have been granted to 29 projects with start-up participation.
Currently, more than 900 different open data sets are searchable on mCLOUD. mCLOUD is also open to data from private sources. Thus, external sources, such as Deutsche Bahn AG, also integrate their open data programmes into mCLOUD.

Milestone step	Implementation (by)	Status
1		
Applying the mFUND programme	Ongoing	fortlaufend umgesetzt www.mfund.de
2		
Connecting the various stakeholders through events and innovation competitions:		Implementation has begun mFUND conference (networking meetings): 2 Aug 2017,
• Networking meetings	Once or twice a year	16 – 17 Oct 2018
• BMVI Data Run (hackathon)	Once a year	BMVI Data Run (hackathon):
• Start-up pitch	Once a year	2 – 3 Mar 2018
• Dialogue with civil society	Once a year	- Start-up pitch
(e.g. 2017 Data Summit)		1 Aug 2018, 5 Jul 2018
• Deutscher Mobilitätspreis	Once a year	Data summit: 28–29 Apr 2018
contest (German Mobility Award)		Mobility Award in Best Practices: 1 Aug 2018 Mobility Award in Innovations: Award ceremony scheduled for 13 Nov 2018
3		
Adding the technical component "user dialogue" to the mCLOUD open data portal	June 2018	Partially implemented
4		
Adding more data to the mCLOUD open data portal	Ongoing	Ongoing implementation at *www.mcloud.de*
5		
Connecting the mCLOUD open data portal to the federal GovData portal	October 2017	Partially implemented
6		
Integrating open data approaches in the ministry's laws (e.g. for the spatial data offered by the German Meteorological Service (DWD); amending the DWD Act)	Ongoing	Ongoing implementation
7		
Involving the public in developing noise maps for the rail infrastructure	January 2017 – March 2018	Completed with 5000 public submissions *https://www.laermaktions-planung-schiene.de/eisen-bahnbundesamt/de/home*

Contact information

8

Strengthening citizen participation in environmental policy and urban development

July 2017 – June 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Strengthening citizen participation in decision-making in the field of environmental and urban development policy. Promoting citizen participation at federal level, in part by expanding informal participation processes, e.g. updating the Climate Action Plan 2050, carrying out the resource efficiency programme ProgRess III, implementing the Integrated Environmental Programme 2030 (IUP), participating in the 2017 UN Climate Conference (inviting young people, including school children); by organizing new dialogues to advise policy-makers on relevant decisions in the 19th legislative term; by participating in networks and bodies; by carrying out events.
Current status: In the 18th legislative term, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) strengthened citizen participation at federal level, e.g. by establishing a citizen participation division, carrying out informal citizen participation procedures for key federal decision-making processes (Climate Action Plan 2050, German resource efficiency programme II, Integrated Environmental Programme 2030 (IUP), first international citizen participation in the 2015 UN Climate Conference in Paris, selection of a final disposal site for highly radioactive waste), carrying out research projects and public events on citizen participation (tips for successful public participation in large-scale projects (3x3 good public participation in large-scale projects)).
What does the commitment entail?
Further strengthening and expanding public participation in environmental policy decision-making and in the field of urban development.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
Within its remit, the BMU uses state-of-the-art and sophisticated citizen participation processes, systematically improves them and publishes the results. This also helps other stakeholders (especially federal ministries, state authorities and municipalities).
Approaches in the next two to four years will include:
public participation and testing citizen participation in decision-making processes in the field of environmental policy; developing new forms of online participation and better interlocking formal and informal participation.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Creating more possibilities for people to participate in policy-making is an explicit aim of the Federal Government. In addition to applying participation processes in practice, tools of citizen participation must be systematically monitored and developed. Using and improving this tool box has a direct impact on OGP goals.
Implementation status of commitment: Substantial progress

Milestone step	Implemen-tation (by)	Status
1		
Starting or carrying out citizen participation processes for at least four relevant decision-making procedures in the field of environmental policy and urban development (e.g. youth participation in the 2017 UN Climate Conference, update of the Climate Action Plan 2050, carrying out ProgRess III, implementing the National Programme for Sustainable Consumption)	June 2019	Implemented: Youth dialogue for 23rd UN World Climate Conference 2017 *https://www.cop23.de/jugend/ jugenddialog* Citizens' workshop on "applicable quality standards" 21 Jan 2018 in Darmstadt. In-house workshop on 20 Feb 2018. Online participation and planning game with young people for the action programme on insect conservation *https://dialog.bmu.de/dito/explore?-action=startpage&id=90* Online participation in the contest "Ausgezeichnet!" Model citizen participation and citizen jury *https://www.bmu.de/vorbildliche-buer-gerbeteiligung/; https://www.fresh-thoughts.eu/FreshEvents-92-Leitfragen*
2		
Carrying out at least three cross-cutting public events on citizen partic-ipation such as "Beteili-gung auf Bundesebene – Erfolge und Perspek-tiven" (Participation at the federal level: Progress and opportunities)	June 2019	Implemented 1.) „Beteiligung auf Bundesebene – Erfolge und Perspektiven" (Participa-tion at the federal level: Progress and opportunities) on 11 July 2017 in Berlin. Documentation of event: *http://www.bmub.bund.de/filead-min/Daten_BMU/Download_PDF/ fachtagung_buergerbeteiligung_ dokumentation_bf.pdf* 2.) 15 May. Concluding conference for youth dialogue COP 23.; Documentation at: *https://www.bmu.de/themen/bildung beteiligung/buergerbeteiligung/* 3.) Expert conference for the award ceremony of the contest "Ausgezeichnet!" Model citizen participation on 21 Nov 2018 4.) Expert conference on quality guide-lines for citizen participation on 16 Jan 2019 – in preparation

Milestone step	Implementation (by)	Status
3		
Exploring and developing tools for better citizen participation (e.g. new forms of online participation; guidelines)	December 2018	Begun (research project "Applicable Quality Standards for the BMUB in Citizen Participation", UM17113020, launched on 27 June 2017) The concept and feasibility studies for the participation platform completed in April 2018; draft prototype ready, February 2018.
4		
Participating in at least four national or international bodies or networks on citizen participation (e.g. Allianz für vielfältige Demokratie [Alliance for Diverse Democracy], at the Conference of Environmental Ministers and in the OECD)	Ongoing	Under way, e.g. OECD: co-authored discussion paper "Best practice principles on stakeholder engagement in regulatory policy" Talk at 3rd OECD Forum on Governance of Infrastructure, "3x3 Recommendations for Successful Public Participation in Large-Scale Projects" (Paris, 26 Mar 2018:) Video statement by State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth for Allianz Vielfältige Demokratie (Alliance for Diverse Democracy) Workshop on random selection at conference of Allianz Vielfältige Demokratie, 11 and 12 Jan 2018
5		
Competition with citizens in the jury for exemplary participation processes in spatial matters, in policy-making and in the legislative procedure	December 2018	Begun (The first jury session took place on 21 September. The contest was officially open on 30 November 2017 and ran until 31 Mar 2018). Around 160 entries were received. The citizen jury was randomly selected and online participation began on 9 July with preliminary evaluations of entries.

Contact information

Contact: Division GI4, Joerg.Mayer-Ries@bmu.bund.de

Other stakeholders involved (ministries, agencies, departments): The Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) is responsible for urban development in the 19th legislative term.

Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups): Citizens and, depending on the topic, associations, private sector, multilateral organisations (e.g. UN, OECD) Organisational unit and contact:

Additional information: The name of the responsible ministry has changed. Previously: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

9

ElterngeldDigital – electronic procedures for family benefits

May 2016 – December 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Effectively ensuring modern and transparent access to information and application processes for parental allowance and other family benefits. In the future, parents will be able to use an online platform to find information, in particular on the parental allowance, more easily and to be guided through the application process by an application wizard. We are also examining for which other family benefits an electronic application would be suitable.
Current status: At the moment, electronic applications for parental allowance are only possible in certain federal states. In the future, a standardized application wizard written in accessible language is intended to help parents complete the application and plan their parental allowance. The service will be gradually launched in the pilot federal states in the summer/autumn of 2018. The project advisory board for ElterngeldDigital/Digitalisierung familienbezogener Leistungen (digital parental allowance – electronic procedures for family benefits), a working group formerly called Elterngeldantrag Online/Digitalisierung familienbezogener Leistungen (online application for parental allowance – electronic procedures for family benefits) (established in September 2016).
What does the commitment entail?
Giving citizens transparent and easy-to-understand access to information about family benefits. By using new technologies (an online application wizard) as well as legally sound language that is easy to understand, we want to make applying for benefits easier and more transparent for citizens. The goal is to create a seamless electronic application process.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
Parents will have a transparent and understandable service for a key life event.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
The action promotes transparency of the parental allowance and other family benefits and makes access to information easier. It also reduces processing times at the parental allowance offices. Values addressed: Transparency, accountability, technology/innovation
Implementation status of commitment: Substantial progress

	Milestone step	Implemen-tation (by)	Status
1	Study on electronic procedures for family benefits (Digitalisierung familienbezogener Leistungen), available	July 2017	Implemented
2	Preparations for creating more electronic procedures for family benefits	February 2018	Partly created, further conceptual design ongoing until December 2019
3	Start of ElterngeldDigital roll-out in pilot federal states	Summer 2018	The application wizards for the federal states of Berlin and Saxony were launched in October 2018 (implemented)
4	Rolling out ElterngeldDigital in more federal states	2018 – ongoing	Activation of additional application wizards in October–December 2019
5	New informational portal for families	Autumn 2018	Implemented in July 2018: *www.familienportal.de*

Contact information

Contact: Division 206, 206@bmfsfj.bund.de, Friederike Schubart, Friederike.Schubart@bmfsfj.bund.de
Other stakeholders involved (ministries, agencies, departments): Family ministries of the federal states
Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups):
State family ministries, municipalities, Init AG (private sector), project advisory board ElterngeldDigital / Digitalisierung familienbezogener Leistungen (working group), local authorities' national associations, research partners; Organisational unit and contact:
Additional information: Contact information updated

10

Knowledge network for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people

July 2017 – December 2020
Implemented by: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
The online information portal will provide interested citizens, experts as well as persons concerned and their families with information about gender diversity and non-heteronormative walks of life. The portal will also be accompanied by public relations activities. By providing efficient access, the overall project will have a strong social impact and contribute to further awareness-raising in society in order to promote acceptance of LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex) people.
Current status: LGBTI people still face discrimination in our society. Federal states and individual municipalities promote advisory and support services for LGBTI people. Especially in rural and sparsely populated areas, services are not always available.
What does the commitment entail?
The Federal Government's aim is to provide persons concerned, their families and the public with information (here the LGBTI knowledge network) about existing legal provisions and about where to find advice and further support.
It also seeks to increase acceptance, harness the possibilities of new technologies, raise awareness, improve the quality of data on research and social questions concerning gender identity and non-heteronormative walks of life, encourage participation and involve NGOs.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
Improving data for the general public and experts, in particular on gender identity. Fulfilling the requirement of the United Nations CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) Committee to pay greater attention to the situation of transgender and intersex people as well as the obligation under the Coalition Agreement to focus on the special situation of transgender and intersex people and to raise public awareness of the issue.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Promoting acceptance, providing access to information for LGBTI people, their families and the general public, recommending available expert advisory structures (i.e. providing information on where to find which advisory services), using an online information portal (knowledge network); Period: Open government values addressed: Participation, transparency, technology / innovation
Additional information: Because of its new concepts, the portal faces technical challenges. The second milestone is being prepared concurrently to compensate for this circumstance.
Implementation status of commitment: Limited progress

Milestone step	Implemen-tation (by)	Status
1		
Deploying the information portal with the initial topics of TI (= trans*, inter) issues	December 2017	Completion of construction by December 2018
2		
Adding information on LGB (= lesbian, gay, bisexual) topics	December 2018	In preparation
3		
Uploading all basic and background infor-mation on the portal, continuously updating the content, recommending local advisory services through an advisory database	June 2019	In preparation

Contact information

Contact: Division 215, Ina-Marie Blomeyer, referat215@bmfsfj.bund.de
Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups):
External partners for planning the content (previous consultation of civil society, implementation by external agency)

11

Local Alliances for Family initiative

July 2017 – March 2018
Implemented by: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Local alliances bring together policy-makers, businesses and civil society to discuss how work and family commitments can be combined and develop measures to support families.
Current status: About 620 Local Alliances for Family offer specific measures for business-es and families to reconcile family and work commitments at a local level. Since the federal Local Alliances for Family initiative launched in 2004, these local alliances between munic-ipalities, businesses, employment agencies, care facilities, independent initiatives and en-gaged citizens have been created and have noticeably improved the compatibility of family and work, e.g. through online family guidebooks, holiday care for children and advisory ser-vices for businesses.
What does the commitment entail?
Expanding family-friendly measures at the local level, in part by using more digital informa-tion formats.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
Further strengthening public awareness of the issue of combining family and work commit-ments, providing more professional communication channels for stakeholders and address-ees (online community) and expanding cooperation.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Open government values addressed: Participation
Locally bringing together all relevant stakeholders across sectors to pool resources and to help families reconcile family and work through public information processes.
Implementation status of commitment: Fully implemented
Description of results: The implementation of the "Forum Vereinbarkeit" (Compatibility Forum) format has been a success with six registered events in Germany and positive feed-back from participating stakeholders. The cooperation of various stakeholders in imple-menting family-friendly measures locally was strengthened by the events.

Milestone step	Implemen-tation (by)	Status
1		
Further connecting local alliances with local businesses in cooperation with the Success Factor Family network through a series of forums on reconciling family and work. Six events planned across Germany. One event took place in May 2017, three events are planned for autumn 2017, two are still pending.	Since March 2018	Implemented (see "Forum Verein-barkeit" [Compat-ibility Forum] at: *https://lokale-buendnisse-fuer-familie.de/ aktuelles.html)*

Contact information

Contact: Division 205, 205@bmfsfj.bund.de
Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups):
Municipalities, rural districts, schools, associations, businesses, charities, support and advisory services, independent child and youth welfare agencies, employers' associations, employment agencies/centres and chambers; "Success Factor Family" network

12

Monitoring the share of women and men in leadership positions, private sector bodies and the public service

July 2017 – June 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Regular monitoring reports on the development of the share of women and men in leadership positions and in private sector bodies and the public service in the framework of implementing the Act on Equal Participation of Women and Men in Leadership Positions in the Private and the Public Sector (Gesetz für die gleichberechtigte Teilhabe von Frauen und Männern an Führungspositionen in der Privatwirtschaft und im öffentlichen Dienst, FüPoG). Most recent report dated 10 August 2016 (Bundesrat document 183/13333).

What does the commitment entail?
Creating public transparency about the acceptance and effectiveness of the regulations of the Act on Equal Participation of Women (FüPoG) to significantly increase the share of women in leadership positions in private companies and the federal administration.

How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
With a publicly accessible overview of the implementation of the legal obligations of the Act, which is based on continuously updated data, the evolution in the share of women in leadership positions is present in the public debate. This is intended to increase the pressure on stakeholders subject to this obligation to raise the share of women actively. Also, this monitoring and evaluation work makes it easier for lawmakers to review whether their expectations – that corporate culture is shifting to include more women in leadership positions – have been satisfied.

How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Open government values addressed: Transparency, accountability. The public will gain access to understandable information on equal participation of women and men in leadership positions. This will create the necessary verifiability and transparency of progress in implementing the law and of its effectiveness. In addition, transparency will be promoted through an interactive data tool. The monitoring results are presented at www.bmfsfj.de/quote.
Implementation status of commitment: Limited progress

Milestone step	Implementation (by)	Status
1 Information from the Federal Government about the development of the share of women and men in leadership positions, private and public sector bodies; Report to the Federal Statistical Office about the composition of the bodies in accordance with the Act on the Participation of the Federation in Appointments to Bodies (Gesetz über die Mitwirkung des Bundes an der Besetzung von Gremien, BGremBG)	Annually	Implementation has begun (more recent annual information as of 9 March 2017, see Bundestag document 18 / 11500)
2 Report to the German Bundestag about the share of women and men in leadership positions, private and public sector bodies	2017	Implemented on 10 Aug 2017 (see Bundestag document 18 / 13333)
3 Generating an index of the share of women in supreme federal authorities (gender equality index)	Annually	Implementation has begun (s. *www.destatis.de*, most recent version published on 29 January 2018)
4 Statistics about the share of women in the entire federal administration (gender equality statistics)	Every two years	Implementation has begun; 2015 gender equality statistics have been sent. Preparations under way to send 2017 gender equality statistics.
5 Presenting an overview and evaluation of the composition of bodies to the German Bundestag	Every four years	In preparation; Late 2019 (will be completed as part of the evaluation [see 7.])
6 Report on the Federal Act on Gender Equality (Bundesgleichstellungsgesetz) to the German Bundestag	Every four years	In preparation; Late 2019 (will be completed as part of the evaluation [see 7.]).
7 Evaluation of the act	Late 2019	Tendering process under way, implementation by late 2019

Contact information

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Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection: Division II A 2, Company Law, Business Management, Corporate Governance, Prof. Ulrich Seibert, seibert-ul@bmjv.bund.de
Other stakeholders involved (ministries, agencies, departments): Federal Statistical Office, Bundesanzeiger publishing house
Additional information: Contact information changed; implementation timeline changed for Milestone 7.

13

Promoting open access to academic literature

June 2017 – July 2020
Implemented by: Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
In Germany, science and research frequently receive public funding. Citizens wish to share in the results of such research. This can be achieved by making academic literature available free of charge on the Internet, for example. Researchers make their papers available on websites or in databases under the keyword "open access" without any legal or financial obstacles to the public. In addition to this simple access to academic literature, open access allows for new ways of disseminating scientific knowledge. The Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) has launched a competition to fund innovative projects for further promoting the open-access principle at universities and research institutes. The projects are intended to overcome existing reservations and obstacles for researchers to publish their literature on the Internet free of charge.
Current status: The research community generally supports and promotes open access. In their Berlin Declaration, major research organisations, the German Rectors' Conference, the German Council of Science and Humanities and many European and international research institutions declared open access publications vital to fulfilling their task of ensuring comprehensive and free access to knowledge. A study showed that about 90% of German researchers think that providing open access to their literature will benefit their field of work. Despite this largely positive attitude towards open access, researchers often refrain from publishing their own articles as open access. Therefore, we want to support in particular those projects which complement existing possibilities to publish freely available academic literature in Germany, create new possibilities and improve the conditions for open access publications.
What does the commitment entail?
Making open access to academic literature a standard for academic publishing so that the public can better share in the results of government-funded research. Currently, only some researchers decide to make their literature freely available on the Internet. To raise awareness of open access, we need specific projects which show how this principle can work in practice. The aim is to reduce existing reservations against new forms of publication and to improve the practical use of open access publications. In the medium term, we intend to make open access a standard method of academic publication in Germany.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
Establishing open access as a standard of academic publication in the German research community. Publications from government-funded research should be freely available to the public, if possible.

How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?

Open government values addressed: Participation, innovation, transparency. Open access makes government-funded research more easily accessible to the general public. This way, people who cannot directly participate in academia can also follow developments in government-funded research.

Implementation status of commitment: Complete

Description of results: Funding is being granted to 20 projects that are advancing open access in various ways. The projects represent a wide variety of approaches.

A description of the projects is available at: https://www.bildung-forschung.digital/de/im-ueberblick-16-innovative-open-access-projekte-starten-2198.html

What next?

In December 2018, an introductory networking event will be held for the participating projects. Project results are anticipated from 2020 onward.

	Milestone step	Implemen-tation (by)	Status
1	Collecting and reviewing the project proposals submitted for the competition to implement open access	October 2017	Implemented
2	Begin project funding	Early 2018	Implemented *https://www.bmbf.de/de/freier-zugang-zu-wissenschaft-licher-literatur-5270.html*

Contact information

Contact: Division 114, philipp.zimbehl@bmbf.bund.de

Additional information: Contact information changed

Science Year 2018 – Working life of the future

July 2017 – January 2019
Implemented by: Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
Science Years are intended to strengthen the public's interest in science and research and to involve society in academic developments. The aim is to highlight the role of science and research in shaping our future. Science Year 2018 will focus on the future of work. During that year, many activities will be organized for the interested public: large national hands-on campaigns, exhibitions, competitions, discussions and innovative online formats. This will give citizens and civil-society organisations manifold opportunities to learn, participate and discuss with researchers, policy-makers and representatives from business and industry.
Current status: Science Years have been carried out and refined since the year 2000. Activities have become more diverse, including presentations, more participatory activities, discussions, interactive exhibitions, competitions, hands-on campaigns and citizen science projects. This year's edition is titled Science Year 2018 – Working life of the future
What does the commitment entail?
Science Year 2018 will highlight how science and research contribute to shaping the way we work by illustrating and encouraging discussion about the variety of opportunities and challenges in the future of work. The activities are intended to increase citizens' appreciation of the role of research and of scientific jobs and encourage them to share their work experiences.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
The Science Years strengthen dialogue between the research community and society even beyond the individual topic. In particular, the funding projects contribute to developing and implementing new forms of dialogue and events.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Open government values addressed: Participation, transparency. The Science Years are an opportunity for participation and make science and research accessible for individual citizens and organized civil society.
Implementation status of commitment: Complete
Description of results: Science Year 2018 has had a successful start. During the first nine months, 412 partners were involved with 617 events across Germany. The group singing campaign "Sounds Like Teamwork", which encourages citizens to sing in the workplace, and the youth campaign "Time Travellers", in which young people explore professions in transition and conduct interviews, are still under way until the end of November. In addition, the activities of 20 funded projects are contributing to a German-wide exploration of the topic. Programmes for young audiences such as the Turing Bus and the DigiHand consortium project have particularly struck a chord. All the results of ongoing projects are documented on the Science Year website under www.wissenschaftsjahr.de/foerderprojekte.
What next?
A central concluding event with an award ceremony for the participatory campaigns is planned for January 2019.

Milestone step	Implemen- tation (by)	Status
1		
Publishing the call for proposals for funded projects in the Science Year	July 2017	Implemented
2		
Public opening of the Science Year	February 2018	Implemented *https://www. bmbf.de/de/ arbeit-wandelt- sich---geht-ab- er-nicht-aus- 5652.html*
3		
Tour of the exhibition ship "MS Wissen- schaft" (on behalf of the BMBF)	May to October 2018	Implemented

Contact information

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Other stakeholders involved (ministries, agencies, departments): Federal ministries

Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups): Science in Dialogue (WiD) – an initiative of research organisations in Germany Partners from research, society, politics and industry

Additional information: Contact information and implementation timelines changed for Milestones 2 and 3.

15

Federal "Living Together Hand in Hand" competition

May 2017 – July 2018
Implemented by: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community

Description of commitment

What challenge does the commitment address?
We are carrying out the federal competition "Living Together Hand in Hand – Shaping Local Communities" (Zusammen leben Hand in Hand – Kommunen gestalten) aimed at identifying, initiating, rewarding and making known local activities to integrate migrants and to foster engagement with the local community. The competition started with a kick-off event and will conclude with a local government conference.
Current status: Local authorities are the first point of contact for all practical questions of integration of migrants as well as for people who want to become involved. They therefore play a vital role for social cohesion at local level.
What does the commitment entail?
The federal competition aims at supporting municipalities as a local management level for social cohesion and integration.
How does the commitment contribute to overcoming the challenge?
By offering a prize and awarding it in public, the competition is intended to give an incentive to participating municipalities to develop or enhance their activities for greater interaction between migrants and locals. Other municipalities will benefit from the winning ideas by using them as a model for their own efforts.
How is the commitment relevant to the OGP values?
Open government values addressed: Participation, transparency, technology/innovation. By raising awareness of new and enhanced activities, the federal competition promotes information and experience-sharing among municipalities and, by providing the possibility to cooperate with other stakeholders, increases the level of networking between municipalities and these stakeholders.
Implementation status of commitment: Complete
Description of results: A total of 21 municipalities from 15 federal states have been awarded prize money of up to 25,000 euros each for projects and concepts that strengthen integration and social cohesion at a local level.

Milestone step	Implementation (by)	Status
1 Call for submissions to the competition	June 2017 – December 2017	Implemented
2 Collecting and reviewing the ideas submitted by participants	January – July 2018	Implemented
3 Local government conference and awarding prizes for the best ideas	July 2018	Implemented (see, for example, *https://kommunal-wettbewerb-zusammenleben.de/*)

Contact information

Contact: Division HI1, HI1@bmi.bund.de

Other stakeholders involved (NGOs, private enterprises, multilateral organisations, working groups):
The national associations of local authorities, the Association of German Foundations, the KGSt (Municipal Association for Administration Management) and the German Institute of Urban Affairs are intended to serve as cooperation partners and multipliers.

Additional information: Contact information changed