

A Review of the Public Service Reform in Germany: intention, chances and risks, and mandatory requirements to the frameset

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Abstract: Changing its role from the „producer“ to the „enabler“ the public sector in the present situation is faced with an increasing field of activities.¹ Independent of a solution to the discussion which services and tasks are core-competences and which are not, which services and tasks are characterized by a high strategic relevance and specificity regarding the resources used, which services and tasks are to be produced and which to enable, which to make and which to buy – which is still to lead and will be mainly a decision made on the political-level² – the task of the public sector will be enhanced by activities such as steering and controlling the provision of public services, initiating and managing solutions to social problems, standing in for private providers in case of a service-breakdown etc.. In order to fulfil those tasks properly the public sector has not just to maintain already existing specific know-how and skills but develop and continuously improve skills as new problems arise and external requirements are changing.

Key words: producer, enabler, public services, public budget, civil servant

¹ Vgl. Christoph Reichard , Von Public Management zu Public Governance – der Wechsel der Analyseperspektive, in: Public und Nonprofit Management – Neuere Entwicklungen und aktuelle Problemfelder, hrsg. von Dietrich Budäus, Reinbert Schauer und Christoph Reichard, Linz/Hamburg 2002, S. 30; Heinrich Reinermann, Die Krise als Chance: Wege innovativer Verwaltungen, 6. Aufl., Speyer 1997, S. 26.

² Vgl. Frieder Naschold und Jörg Bogumil, Modernisierung des Staates – New Public Management und Verwaltungsreform, Opladen 1998, S. 55.