



Diffusion and Use of Participatory Budgeting in Germany

A presentation of the EU-project ,Empowering PB in the Baltic Sea Region' (EmPaci)

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Conference: Participatory Budgeting: A Useful Tool or Just a Fad? International session 1: Western European experience with PB

Bratislava, 24 June 2021

Background on EmPaci project

- EmPaci: Empowering Participatory
 Budgeting in the Baltic Sea Region:
 Supporting and educating about PB
 processes in municipalities
- 16 Partners from 6 countries in the Baltic Sea Region (local governments, NGOs, universities)
- Project materials free to download: www.empaci.eu



The project will be introduced in more details by Lotta-Maria Sinervo in the International Session 2 at 15:30 CET



1 Origins of PB in Germany

- 2 Participatory Budgets vs. Citizen Budgets
- 3 Status quo of PB in Germany
- 4 Selected examples of PB in German cities
 - 4.1 Stuttgart
 - 4.2 Eberswalde
 - 4.3 Bützow

1 Origins of PB in Germany Introductory data about Germany

Inhabitants: 83 million

Number of federal states: 16 (incl. 3 city states)

• Number of municipalities: 10.800

- Legal prerequisites for PB:
 - PB is <u>not mandatory</u> in Germany, there is no PB legislation
 - Each federal state has its own municipal constitutional system and thus defines the rules for its municipalities
 - Local council is decision-making authority in municipalities, except for specific decisions that can be taken by the mayor
 - → In "typical" German PB processes local council has final decision right





1 Origins of PB in Germany First initiatives

- Role Model: Consultative PB process in Christchurch/New Zealand with a focus on modernizing the public administration
- 1998: Reform network "Municipalities of the future" was founded by the Professional Association for Municipal Management in cooperation with the Bertelsmann Foundation and the Hans-Böckler Foundation:
 - First PB process in Germany in the municipality Mönchweiler (3.200 inhabitants)
 - Experiments with citizen-led budgeting initiated by municipal decision-makers in several small and larger cities





1 Origins of PB in Germany Further pilots and networking

- **2000-2004:** Pilot project in North Rhine Westphalia in 6 municipalities with varying:
 - Size
 - Income / output situation
 - Region

But: Conflicts between citizens, local councils and/or administrations led to a determination of most of these pilot PB processes

- 2003: Launch of a nationwide German PB network (buergerhaushalt.org):
 - Offering information about PB, networking and dissemination events
 - Regular status quo reports about PB in Germany





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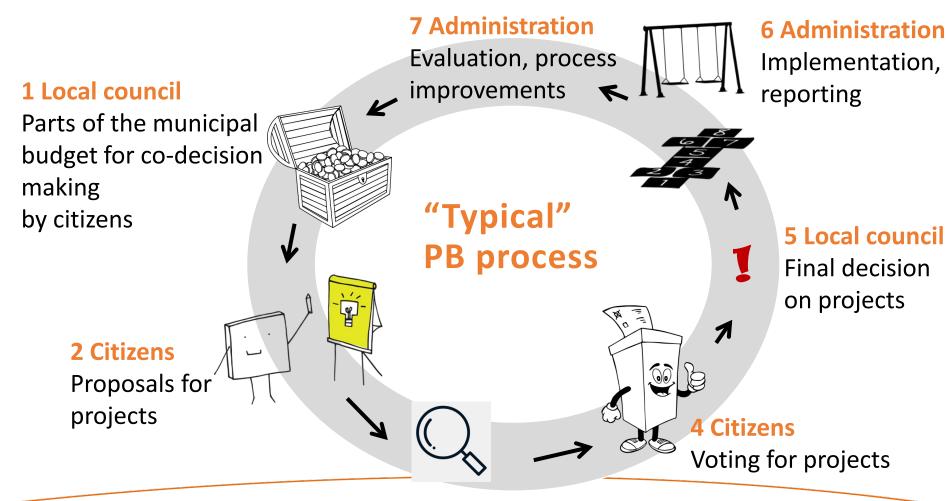
2 Participatory Budgets vs. Citizen Budgets General definition of PB (Sintomer/Herzberg/Röcke 2008)

- Content: Procedure explicitly concerns financial matters
- Scope: Participation on the level of the whole city / municipality
- Design: Permanent and repeated procedure
- Deliberative elements: Public debate on budgetary issues
- Accountability: Results are publicly reported





2 Participatory Budgets vs. Citizen Budgets



3 Administration

Feasibility checks





Pictures: Pixabay

2 Participatory Budgets vs. Citizen Budgets Variants of PB implementation in Germany

- Can be restricted to neighbourhood or district funds
- Can be performed bi-annually corresponding to the budget
- Financial matter to be decided about can be:
 - How to spend public funds?
 - How to receive more public funds?
 - How to safe public funds?
- Going beyond mere consultative budgets: Increasingly, final decision making right of local council transferred to citizens through self-binding commitment → citizen budget





2 Participatory Budgets vs. Citizen Budgets

Criteria	Participatory Budget	Citizen Budget	
Strategic goal	"Participatory modernization" and transparent budgeting	"Citizen democracy" and identification with the place	
Budget	Closely linked to the budget formulation process, no separate budget	Separate item in the current budget	
Thematic focus	Tends to focus on major issues	Focus more on small, concrete projects	
Role of the administration in the process	Implementation officer	Enables civic engagement	
Decision-making mode	Council has final decision on proposals	Decision on proposals by citizens within the framework established by the council	

Jonas (2019), Bipar (2021), p. 8, JUBU (2021), p. 18

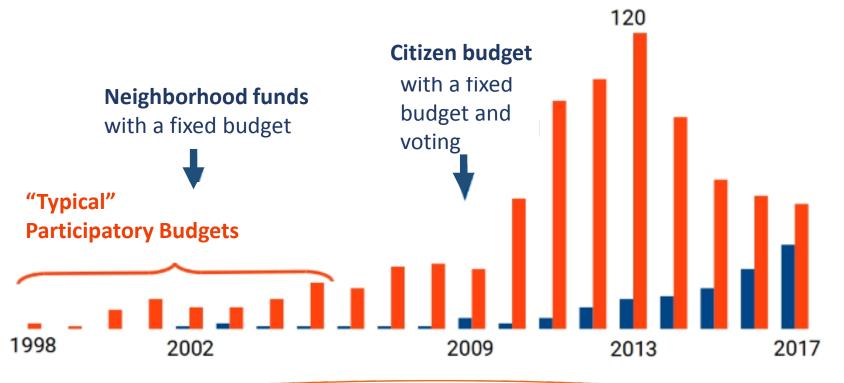


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Vorwerk (2019), p. 3

3 Status quo of PB in Germany

Number and variants of Participatory Budgets, 1998-2017







3 Status quo of PB in Germany

Reasons for development (Vorwerk, 2019)

- 1998 2001: Growth due to funds provided by external foundations and their pilot initiatives
- 2002 2009: Period of slow growth/stagnation: External funding ceased,
 non-satisfying participation rates, reduced interest of politicians
- 2010 2013: Period of strong growth
- 2014 2017: Strong decline since many municipalities have ended their attempts with the **argument of lack of participation**
- Since 2017: **Growing numbers of citizen budgets**, increasing interest also by federal state governments





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Overview of cases (EmPaci, 2021)

Criteria	Inhabi- tants	PB budget (EUR)	Туре	Specific problem addressed	Innovativeness of PB
Stuttgart	610.000	Flexible	Participatory budget (consultative)	Participation rates Feasibility check of proposals Rigid PB processes	Low barriers for making proposals and voting Feasibility check for large number of proposals Learning PB process with citizens' feedback
Ebers- walde	41.800	104.000	Citizen budget (final	Participation rate for voting	Attractive voting event
Bützow	7.800	30.000	decision = citizens)	Participation in small scale settings during pandemic	Involvement of citizen initiative (NGO) Online and offline voting

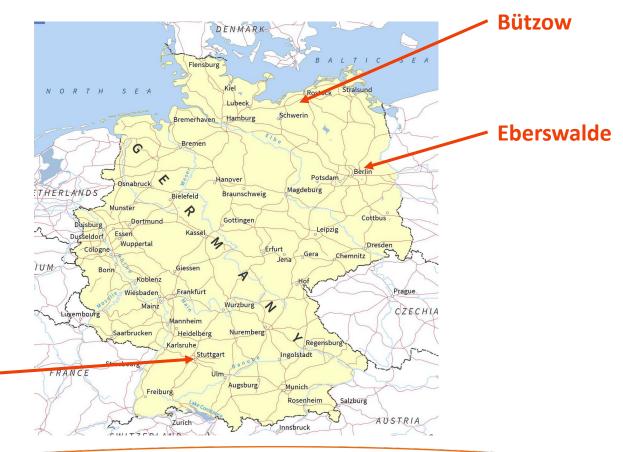




Overview of cases (EmPaci, 2021)

For the full report of 10 international PB cases, please see: EmPaci PB Blueprints
Guidebook

Stuttgart







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4.1 PB in Stuttgart: Fact sheet (EmPaci 2021)

Criteria	Short description
PB history	Established in 2011 through initiative by one citizen Bi-annual PB process, in 6th edition in 2021
Regulations	Consultative only, PB statute defines steps of the PB process and is adjusted for every PB edition → "Learning" PB process
Per capita budget	Not determined, flexible
PB process	Three phases: (1) proposals, (2) voting ("likes" and "dislikes" are possible, but "dislikes" ore not deducted from "likes"), and (3) feasibility check for ca. 100 best-voted projects
Participation in 2021	Number of proposals: 2.156 Number of voters: 19.980 (-50%) with 1.306.395 votes Participation rate of eligible voters: 3,3%





4 Selected examples of PB in German cities 4.1 PB in Stuttgart: Innovative design principles

- Ensure **high participation rates** through **easy access**:
 - No age limit for making proposals and voting
 - Not only citizens but all residents can participate
 - Proposals at any topics (spend, collect, or save money), no cost estimation required
 - Voting online, offline or through signature lists possible
- **Reduction** of high **administrative resource** requirements:
 - Proposals are only thematically summarized by an external agency
 - Limited feasibility check after the voting only for the ca. 100 best voted projects

(EmPaci 2021)





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4.2 PB in Eberswalde: Fact sheet (EmPaci 2021)

Criteria	Short description
PB history	Established in 2008 by initiatives of the local council. Annual PB process, since 2012 as citizen budget.
Regulations	Citizen budget: direct democratic. Through a PB statute, a specific budget is set aside for direct implementation of the highest voted proposals.
Per capita budget	2,49 EUR
PB process	Three phases: (1) proposals, (2) feasibility check (3) voting
Participation in 2020	Number of proposals: 103 Number of voters: 2.073 (+12%) Participation rate of eligible voters: 5%





4 Selected examples of PB in German cities 4.2 PB in Eberswalde: Innovative design principles

- Ensure **high participation rates** through "Decision Day":
 - Voting takes place on one day only, usually one Saturday in September of each year
 - Event lasts **9 hours**, supported by around 30 voluntary staff members of the city administration
 - Organized in the city's "family garden" containing a playground for children and other recreational facilities
 - Local associations and initiatives arrange information booths and music, sports or other recreational activities

(EmPaci 2021)





4 Selected examples of PB in German cities 4.2 PB in Eberswalde: Innovative design principles

- Low barrier voting "Voting Thalers":
 - Eligible citizens receive 5 voting coins → easy to understand, analogue and haptic
 - Each of the proposals has a specific vase to throw in voting coins, if a specific proposal is supported
 - Each citizen is free to decide to assign all 5 voting coins to one proposal only or to allocate the votes to up to 5 proposals
 - Each proposer of a winning project receives a "Thank-you-coin"





(Eberswalde 2020; EmPaci 2021)





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4.3 PB in Bützow: Fact sheet

Criteria	Short description
PB history	Established in 2020 as a result of the Interreg BSR project EmPaci
Regulations	Citizen budget, PB statute defines steps of the PB process
Per capita budget	3,84 EUR
PB process	Three phases: (1) proposals, (2) feasibility check (3) voting
Participation in 2020	Number of proposals: 160 Number of voters: 400 Participation rate of eligible voters: 6,1%





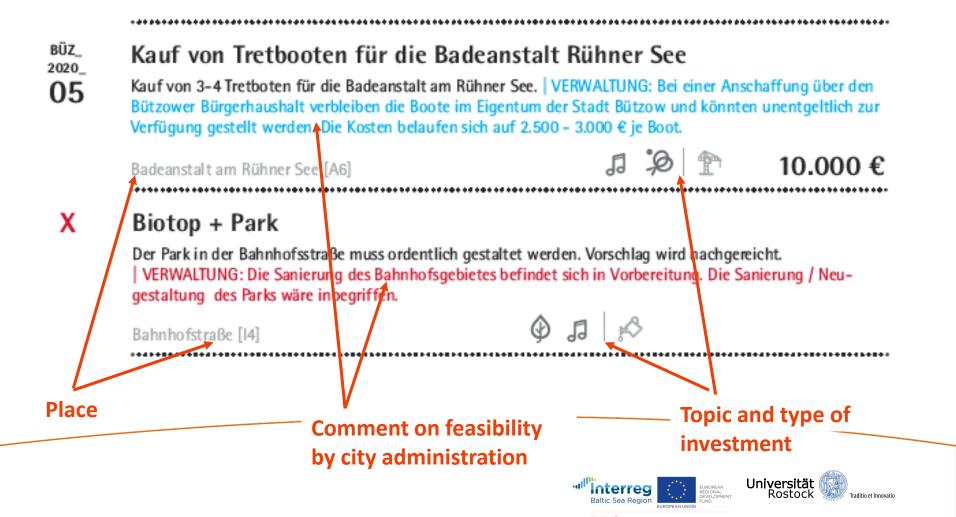
4 Selected examples of PB in German cities 4.3 PB in Bützow: Innovative design principles

- Ensure **high participation rates** through **involvement of NGO**:
 - Local citizen initiative is involved in EmPaci project to support dissemination
 - Organization of local PB information events
 - PB information classes organized in local school
 - **Design of proposal booklet**, sent to all proposers and distributed to 75% of the households in Bützow
- Adjustment of voting plans due to pandemic:
 - Online and offline voting offered
 - Possibility to vote by paper-and-pencil in townhall





4.3 PB in Bützow: Sample of booklet







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EUROPEAN UNION

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

EmPaci

www.empaci.eu

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