



Bundesamt  
für Bauwesen und  
Raumordnung

Federal Office  
for Building and  
Regional Planning

## RESEARCH NEWS

### Editorial

As usual at the end of a year, just before Christmas, it is a nice habit to look back what has happened, what were the highlights, what is missing, what failed, what will the future bring. But now some people propose to skip Christmas in order to avoid all the accompanying duties, pressures and so on. For example John Grisham in his book "Skipping Christmas": "Imagine a year without Christmas. No crowded mall, no corny office party, no fruit cakes, no unwanted presents. [...] But, as this weary couple is about to discover, Skipping Christmas brings enormous consequences – and isn't half as easy as they had imagined." So we rather prefer to continue these old habits.

We are in the middle of all this "Christmas trouble", we have had a busy year with many contacts with our European and international colleagues and we are in a stage of preparing the coming national report on spatial planning. So we would like to present you some highlights of our activities in the last six months.

At first we would like to inform you about the state of implementation of the ESPON 2006 programme which is carried out within the EU Community Initiative Interreg.

We will also report about the Community Initiative Interreg III B, which has reached "half-time" of the programming period (2000-2006), and about the Sixth Progress Report recently launched.

The Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR) has also published its population projection 2020 on county basis and for the first time on CD-ROM as well as the report "Living Conditions from the Point of View of Citizens in Germany", which is based on 50,000 representatively selected interviews conducted between 1990-2001 in East and West Germany.

The outcomes of the 13th CEMAT in Ljubljana on 16 and 17 September 2003 will be presented.

In October, the Trinational Workshop on Spatial Affairs of Germany, Austria and Switzerland (DACH) was held in Konstanz as well as the Korean-German Workshop organised by KRIHS and the BBR.

Last but not least, we will have a retrospective look at all topical volumes of 2002 and 2003 of our journal "*Informationen zur Raumentwicklung – IzR*" (Information on Spatial Development).

We are looking forward to stay in contact and exchange with you. We would be very pleased, if you reacted on some topics we have touched.

We wish all readers of the Research News a **Merry Christmas** and a **Happy New Year 2004!**

The editors

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## ESPON 2006 – First Results were presented



For further information with regard to the ESPON 2006 Programme, the ESPON Network, the different projects, the cooperation and integration of the Accession and Neighbouring Countries, the interim reports (available as downloads), news and related links please have a look at the official website of the programme:  
[www.espon.lu](http://www.espon.lu)

### What is ESPON?

ESPON, the European Spatial Planning Observation Network, is a joint initiative of the European Commission and the EU member states in the field of European policy-oriented applied research on spatial development. This initiative since long has been linked to what is known as the ESDP process: The principles, goals and policy options for a European Spatial Development Policy have been formulated in the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) which was adopted by the ministers responsible for spatial planning in the EU member states during a ministerial meeting in Potsdam in 1999. From the first day, this political process has been accompanied by a network of scientific policy consultants which lay firm grounds for the policy decisions. Already in 1994, at the occasion of another ministerial meeting also being held under German EU presidency (in Leipzig), Germany presented a paper on the need of a scientific support of the ESDP process. Based on this document it was especially the Luxembourg EU presidency which further developed the ESPON idea. However, until now it has not been possible to implement ESPON on a permanent base. The actual and temporary solution has been to establish an ESPON activity within the Community Initiative Interreg III which was set up for the time period 2000 to 2006. According to this time frame, the activity has been called ESPON 2006.

One of the greatest challenges of this time period will be the EU enlargement. ESPON reflects this challenge already in the title which reads: The ESPON 2006 Programme – Research on the Spatial Development of an Enlarging European Union. The focus of ESPON is on the larger European territory which includes the current 15 EU member states, plus the future 12 new EU member states plus Norway and Switzerland. The 29 European countries are not only the territorial reference for all ESPON projects. Furthermore some of these countries have become full participating active members in ESPON, others are members on a more informal base with an observation status. With the actual EU enlargement on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004, the new EU member states are

expected to become full partners in the ESPON programme.

The ESPON 2006 programme is implemented in three main thematic priorities which currently include 16 projects:

- 8 thematic studies (projects under Priority 1) on the main territorial development trends in Europe
- 7 policy impact studies (projects under Priority 2) on the spatial impacts of Community and Member States' spatial development and sectoral policies
- 1 horizontal and co-ordinating cross-thematic study (project under Priority 3) supporting the implementation of the ESPON programme as a whole including the co-ordination of the results of the single studies towards integrated results such as indicator systems and data, typologies of territories, and conclusions for territorial development.

All 16 projects delivered their next project interim reports in August and September 2003. They were subject of intensive discussions during the 3<sup>rd</sup> ESPON seminar held in Matera (Italy) in October 2004 (see below).

In addition to the 16 projects still running, one of the ESPON projects, the "Data Navigator" under Priority 4 (scientific briefing and networking) has already been finalised (see below).

Furthermore, several new projects are in preparation and will start in the first half of 2004 (see below).

### The 3<sup>rd</sup> ESPON seminar

One of the main elements of the ESPON programme is a strong co-ordination between all Transnational Project Groups (TPG). All TPGs are asked to work with co-ordinated categories and to contribute to a common result. One of the central elements of this co-ordination are the ESPON seminars which are being held twice a year. Seminars allow to directly inform the members of the Monitoring Committee about the ongoing research and to exchange ideas on the orientation of results for researchers and policy-makers.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> ESPON seminar was held in Matera 6-7 October 2003. The aims of the third ESPON seminar were to present, assess and discuss the preliminary results accomplished by the Transnational Project Groups as well as their first ideas for policy recommendations. Each Lead Partner was invited to present the work of the TPG concentrating on the main findings, key choices made, use of the common platform and challenges for the next phase of the project. Following each presentation, the seminar programme made room for discussion. A special slot focused on the first policy recommendations coming out of the interim reports, which gave the participants of the seminar an opportunity for a direct dialogue with the TPG. Parallel workshops were envisaged to focus on progress made on ESPON mapping tools, experiences in the process from goals and concepts to policy recommendations and on indicators, typologies and cross-thematic analysis. The seminar was attended by more than 130 scientists, consultants and policy-makers from all over Europe.

#### **ESPON Data Navigator project completed**

As the first project the "Data Navigator" (ESPON project 4.1) has been completed. The Data Navigator gives an overview on the principle data sources and contact points, structures and links, which offer potential support to the tasks of the ESPON covering national and regional as well as European and transnational levels. The end result of the Data Navigator is an overview, which supports the search for relevant territorial data and maps across Europe. It is a compilation of 21 inventories, one from each of the 15 Member States as well as from Switzerland and Norway, 1 covering the European and transnational level and three inputs dealing with relevant data in accession and neighbouring countries, covering the Baltic area, the Central and South-Eastern European area and the Mediterranean basin. The overall co-ordination and compilation of all 21 single inventories has been done by the BBR (responsible person: Volker Schmidt-Seiwert). There is an interactive version of the project results published on the ESPON website (<http://datanavigator.espon.lu/>)

#### **New ESPON projects to be launched in 2004**

According to the rules of the ESPON programme, new projects are launched in a two-step procedure: The first step is an open call for "expression of interest"; this is followed by an evaluation of interested potential Lead Partners and a selection of the three to five most promising potential Lead Partners which, in a second step, are invited to submit a tender.

At present there are five new projects in preparation. One project is on "Spatial Scenarios and Orientations" (ESPON project 3.2) where the deadline of submission of tenders has been in December 2003 and the selection of the Lead Partner to be contracted is supposedly to be met in the meeting of the ESPON Monitoring Committee just before Christmas 2003. The project will start in January 2004. The next Research News will present more information about this new project.

Four more ESPON projects will be launched in early 2004:

- 1.2.3 (Aspects of Information Society)
- 1.3.3 (Impact of Cultural Heritage and Identity)
- 2.3.1 (ESDP in Member States)
- 2.3.2 (Coordination of Territorial and Urban Policies)

The tender notice for these four projects is scheduled to be dispatched in February 2004. It will be published in the Official Journal of the European Union (electronic version under <http://ted.publications.eu.int>). Researchers interested in one of these projects should also find actual information on either the website of the ESPON Co-ordination Unit (<http://www.espon.lu/>) or the BBR (<http://www.bbr.bund.de>).

There is very comprehensive information about the state of the ESPON programme on the ESPON website (<http://www.espon.lu/>) including the publication of all 16 intermediate reports, results of the Data Navigator, work plan and new projects etc. Researchers interested more deeply in the ESPON results will find a rich source of information when visiting this website.

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## Transnational Cooperation on Spatial Development – “Half-Time” of the Community Initiative Interreg III B

The Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR) has published its 6th Progress Report on the Community Initiative Interreg II C / Interreg III B. At “half-time” of the implementation period (2000-2006) of Interreg III B programmes with German participation, the BBR informs about the progress reached so far. Similar as the preceding reports, this report can be downloaded from the BBR homepage.

The progress report especially provides

- information about the finishing of the Community Initiative Interreg II C, including comparative overviews on cooperation areas,
- comparisons between the current Community Initiative programmes of Interreg III B and the predecessor programmes of Interreg II C,
- overview on the implementation of the Community Initiative Interreg III B for the period 2000-2003,
- comparisons between the co-operation areas with German participation based on the Interreg III B project database of BBR,
- current tasks in the co-operation areas, especially in connection with the mid-term evaluations of programmes and the forthcoming EU enlargement,
- overviews on spatial planning activities at the Federal level to support the programme implementation and to promote innovative and strategically important project approaches,
- conclusions to continue transnational cooperation.

In general, the balance at half-time has turned out to be positive:

The five cooperation areas with German participation have a high demand in funds. About half of the ERDF funds of the programmes, i.e. around 340m euro, have already been committed (cf. table). Nevertheless, high quality standards have been applied to the projects. Only about one third to roughly half of the applications submitted were approved. On 30 June 2003, 177 project applications in total, 49 of them in the Baltic Sea Region, 38 in North-Western Europe, 34 in CADSES, 29 in the North Sea Region and 27 in the Alpine Space, have been approved. The commit-

ment rate thus ranges between 50 % in North-Western Europe and 38 % in the Alpine Space. In spite of these high commitment rates, a scheduled use of funds, especially the required use of the annual instalments for 2001/2002 to the end of 2003/2004 according to the N+2 rule is endangered in CADSES, North-Western Europe and in the Alpine Space. The period between project approval and project start is too long as it often takes too much time to fulfil the requirements related to the approval of the projects and to conclude the subsidy contracts.

All cooperation areas have launched spatial development projects of strategic importance, e.g. on river basin management and flood prevention in North-Western Europe and CADSES, on transnational cooperation in sub-regions of the Baltic Sea Region (Øresund Region, Barents Region, South Baltic Arc), on environmentally friendly transport logistics in the Alpine Space or on integrated development of coastal zones in the North Sea Region. There are however, considerable differences concerning the use of funds according to priorities and measures. While in all areas, project funds preferably in the fields of cultural heritage and tourism were highly demanded, development projects in the fields of transport, information and communication have only been applied for to a small extent. Projects in these fields might receive more and better accessible financial resources via “mainstream programmes” in the respective fields. The mid-term evaluations, which are presently executed and almost finished in all cooperation areas, are expected to give more information about this. On this basis, the management authorities of the programmes will have to decide on whether to actively influence the project development of so far insufficiently used (under-spent) measures or to adapt the programmes more to the demand.

The programmes in three areas (CADSES, Baltic Sea Region and Alpine Space) are presently being complemented against the background of the forthcoming EU enlargement. Programme contents and administrative structures have already been developed in view of this enlargement so that no basic changes are to be expected. However, the budgets of the programmes in

total and of single measures will be clearly increased. Crucial improvements are expected for partners from the accession countries which want to participate in projects.

Transnational cooperation in Europe has generally been successfully developed with Interreg III B. Its effectiveness however, can still be intensified by

- coordinating, initiating and politically accompanying strategic development projects more intensively at the transnational level (e.g. by tenders, thematic workshops, etc.),
- involving national authorities more intensively in projects (as consultative or directly financing partners),
- stronger emphasising the pilot character of projects and by focusing on the preparation of generally applicable concepts, strategies, solutions and methods (in an even more well-targeted way with regard to new regulations, legislation or planning procedures),
- better using the ERDF funding possibilities for investments in order to increase the economic relevance of results,
- rendering decision-making and administrative procedures of programmes more efficiently,
- intensifying the transfer of generally applicable results through the project managers themselves but also through national and international bodies,
- executing analytical-conceptual investigations based on databases in order to advice the programme management and to support an active steering of programmes.

It is also possible now to use the new INTERact programme for cooperation and the exchange of experience between cooperation areas. INTERact has been drawn up as a sub- and cross-sectional programme of the EU Community Initiative Interreg. INTERact shall mainly serve to exchange experience (best practices) gained from actions / projects in the framework of Interreg and through well-tried procedures and to coordinate them at the Community level. The programme is supposed to contribute to developing strategies for Interreg, to improving the quality of projects and to improving the management of the Initiative in general. 35.11m euro in total (ERDF + national cofinancing) are provided to implement the INTERact programme (duration: 2002-2006).

The report "Transnationale Zusammenarbeit zur Raumordnung – Sechster Sachstandsbericht zur Gemeinschaftsinitiative Interreg II C / Interreg III B" (Transnational Cooperation in Spatial Planning – Sixth Progress Report on the Community Initiative Interreg II C / Interreg III B) can be downloaded as pdf-file from the BBR homepage ([www.bbr.bund.de](http://www.bbr.bund.de)) at "Raumordnung / Europäische Raumentwicklung und Zusammenarbeit / Interreg" ("6. Interreg-Sachstandsbericht des BBR"). On the homepage, further information and contacts on the Interreg topic can be found.

Information concerning the INTERact programme is available at [www.interact-online.net](http://www.interact-online.net).



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**State of project approvals in Interreg III B cooperation areas with German participation**

Date 30.06.2003	Decision rounds	Project applications	In-eligible	Eligible	Recommended for approval	Approved projects	Share of approved projects in applications	Partners	Partners per project	ERDF committed (1)	ERDF per project	Share of committed ERDF of programme (2)
	No	No	No	No	No	No	%	No	No	m €	m €	%
Alpine Space	2	71	3	68	44	27	38	278	10	22.1	1.1	39.3
CADSES (4)	1	88	54	34	30	34	39	405	12	49.4	1.5	41.3
North Sea (3)	3	67	10	52	27	29	43	272	9	56.1	2.4	45.7
NWE	3	80	33	47	33	38	48	363	10	157.8	3.6	50.1
Baltic Sea	4	155	22	133	44	49	32	1 139	23	43.7	0.9	46.1
Total	3	461	122	334	178	177	38	2 457	14	336.1	1.6	47.4

Source: Interreg-III-B-Datenbank, BBR, Bonn

(1) Preliminary figures, budgetary changes partly possible, in cases of additional approval  
 (2) Project funds (in m € excl. technical assistance): Alps = 56.2; CADSES = 119.7; North Sea = 122.8; NWE = 315.2; Baltic Sea = 94.8  
 (3) Project extensions through additional partners are only considered financially, not in number of projects  
 (4) CADSES = preliminary results

## BBR Population Projection 2020

### Newly Published on County Basis and for the First Time on CD-ROM

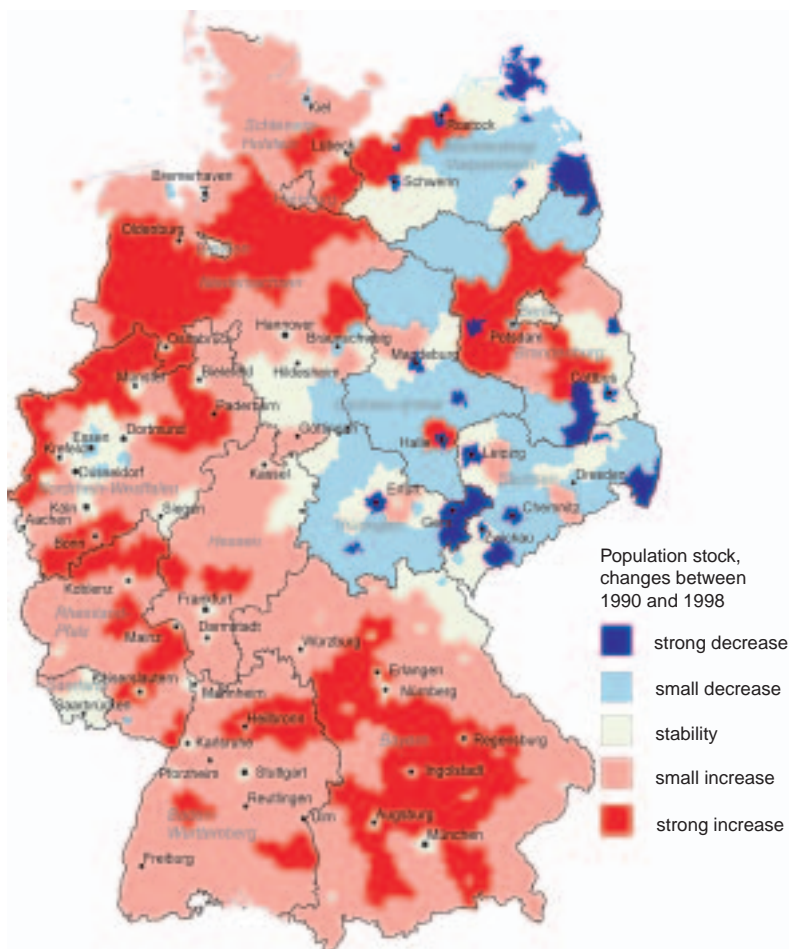
#### The benefit of the new medium

Regionalized population projections are used to be executed by the BBR or its predecessor BfLR for about 20 years. Usually, the projection results would be published in the journal *Informationen zur Raumentwicklung – IzR* (Information on Spatial Development). A standard table in the table annex of these journals showed identical characteristics for all regions: the population stock at selected dates, the age structure according to large age groups, a summary of the population changes of several years. In the end, only a small fraction of the projection results was transferred. As a consequence, many other aspects could not be analysed in more detail by other persons.

The new INKAR PRO CD-ROM enables its users to process the results of the population projection according to own ideas. This does explicitly not include the possibility to vary assumptions individually and to produce own model estimations. The projection is rather a fixed data set for the user. Results may be illustrated numerically as tables, graphically as charts or cartographically as maps.

INKAR PRO does not only provide projection results. Within a continuous period of time, it can draw a bow from the past to the future. The characteristics cover the period from 1990 to 2020. By the end of 1999, really observed (partly also estimated) figures are illustrated, from 2000 on, the projection period starts covering 21 years in total.

#### Population dynamics in German counties in the 1990s



The demographic development of the counties in the 1990s was characterized by three large trends: strong international net in-migration, east-west migrations and suburbanization processes. Population losses – nearly exclusively – concentrated on the East and some Western German central cities. Population gains were the most clear in suburban areas of Western German agglomerations and Berlin.

#### Regionalization as a central characteristic of projections

After German unification, small-scale population projections concerning the whole territory of the Federal Republic of Germany have only been done by the BBR. Spatial differentiation is of high priority here. Regionalization has been advanced since the last projection of 1996. For the first time, a projection on county level can be presented. This has substantial effects on the formal system, on the database (especially the degree of differentiation in other dimensions), on the quality of time series.

The increasing spatial differentiation implies a decreasing data availability of the official statistics. The declining population figure also implies a reduced stability of time series. Numerous methodical operations have been taken to consider the competing relationship between small-scale projections and the ability for population projections. As a rule, priority was given to the spatial aspect.

#### Characteristics and their degree of differentiation

The BBR projection uses the multiregional cohort survival method. It extrapolates the most recent population stock (by sex and age) by population flows (births, deaths, in-migrations and out-migrations) with a

future perspective. This is done by a mathematical model, a system of equations consisting of a definitional equation and several behavioural equations. Within the demographic process, the population changes are derived from the population stock or parts of it (the so-called “risk population”) which serves to extrapolate the stock. Taking the internal structure of the population regarding sex and age into account is an essential element of this concept. It helps to systematically record the mutual influence of structure and dynamics of a population: The age structure of a population influences its dynamics which again form the future age structure.

The parameters of the behavioural equations are the real projection assumptions. They concern fertility (to estimate the births), mortality (to estimate the deaths), mobility (to estimate the migration flows). They are based on the recent development since the unification. Apart from the factual they also always have a spatial dimension. The assumptions represent the “speculative part” of the projections. They characterize the BBR population projection and delimit it from other projections.

**The assumptions**

Most assumptions follow the principle of the trend extrapolation: The behavioural parameters are more or less extrapolated into the future in a modified way. The version presented here was updated rather carefully and “conservatively”. The assumptions concerning external migration

as well have been taken back with regard to earlier projections. In general, this package of assumptions does not reveal any serious deviations from the assumptions of other projections with a different regional reference.

The following basic trends are projected: In Western Germany, the fertility level remains largely stable, in Eastern Germany it further increases. The trend towards later births is not yet broken. Life expectancy is continuously rising. The East is catching up but will not have reached the Western level by 2020. Mobility within Germany has only slightly changed its patterns. Out-migrations from the new *Länder* decrease. External migrations remain on an average level. As a consequence of the EU enlargement, a slight increase is expected within the next years.

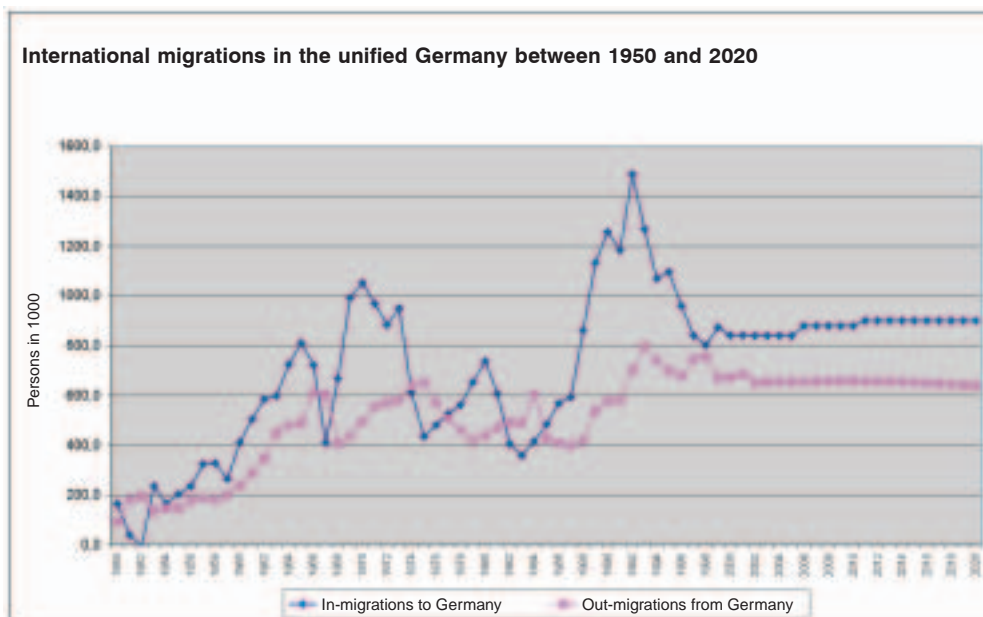
A basic result of the BBR population projection is a not too spectacular: total development with an initially insignificant increase of the population stock and a slow decrease after about 2007. However, the total development conceals so much the larger shifts of the internal structure. The spatially different dynamics between East and West lead to a continuous drifting to the West. In Western Germany, the large- as well as small-scale deconcentration of the population continues, the new *Länder* experience a large-scale deconcentration – with a decreasing population. Ageing shows regional differences on its part, the East is more concerned for several reasons. International in-migrations result in the



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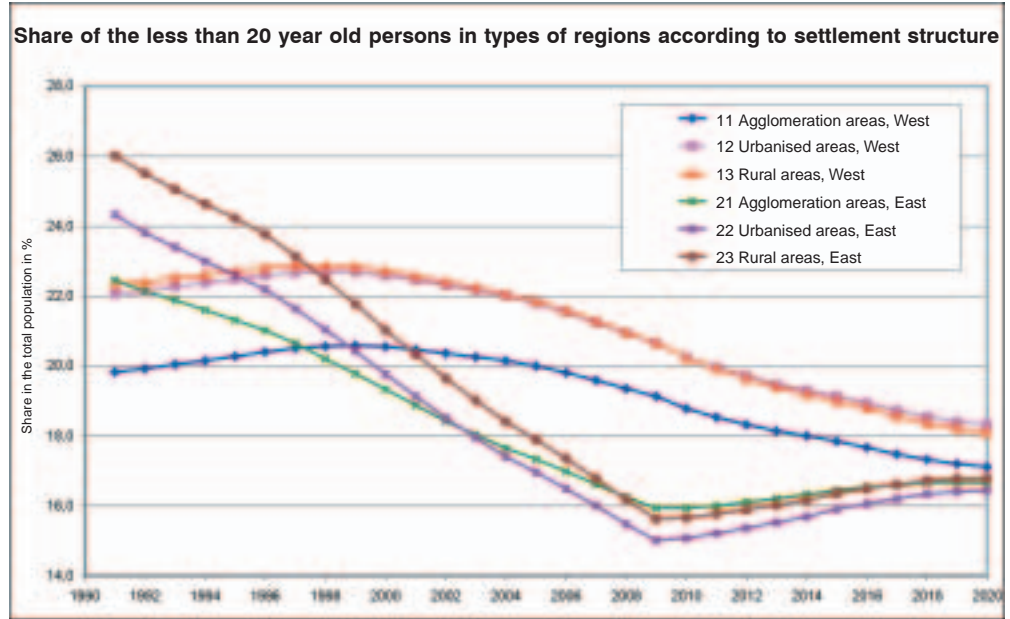
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For more than 25 years, the population has lost its natural increase, international migrations are only responsible for growth. Following the turbulent 1990s, a phase with “average dynamics” is now expected, the EU enlargement to the East leading to a slight increase of in-migrations. With an average annual volume of migration of about 1.5 m persons, net in-migrations of approx. 230,000 persons have to be expected.

The demographic change has an old and a new component. The loss of young people for the time to come is a phenomenon to be observed in the East, caused by the rapid birth decline after German reunification. From about 2010 on, the trend consolidates, the West catches up with a more continuous decline. Afterwards, only every sixth inhabitant will be less than 20 years old – with declining tendencies beyond 2020.



need for integration. The agglomerations in the new *Länder* will be confronted with the largest efforts, not strictly quantitatively, but qualitatively.

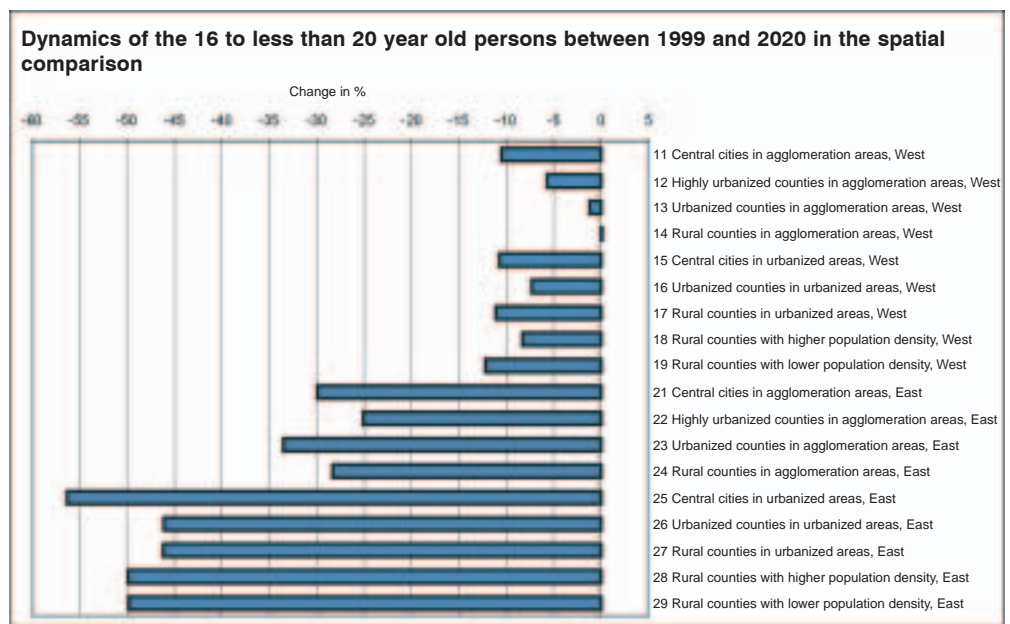
**The East-West comparison reflected by figures**

Shortly after the reunification, about 80 million persons lived in Germany. In spite of death surpluses, their number rose to nearly 82.2 million by the end of 1999. Now the population will start to decrease unless the real number of in-migrations will be higher than projected. For the time being, it will decline rather to a small degree (about

600,000 persons by 2020, these are 0.8 % compared with 1999). In the East, however, population stock will already decrease by about 2.6 %, whereby the East-West migrations still have been lowly estimated.

The death surpluses will considerably increase compared with the 1990s although the average number of children per woman in the East further increases and remains stable in the West, although the life expectancy generally continues to rise. The birth figures are now influenced by the age groups concerned by the birth decline in the 1970s.

The loss of young people between 16 and 19 years also affects the labour market. The potential of young people being able to start a vocational training, declines by 2020 – in the East due to the unification – dramatically by about 50 %, in the West by about 10 %. Differences of this dynamics with regard to the settlement structure support the suspicion that the central cities might have a high demand in young trainees in the long term further accelerating the loss of young people in sparsely populated areas.



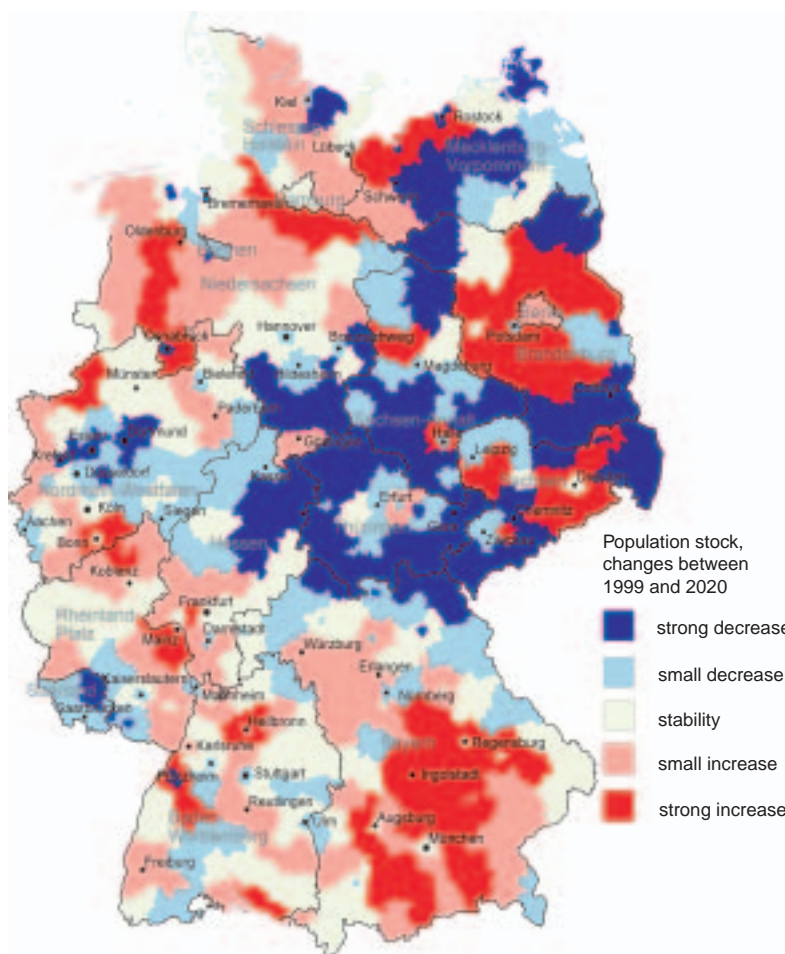


Between 14 million and 15 million births, however nearly 20 million deaths are expected by 2020. An overproportional rate of death surpluses is expected for the East.

With about 32 million migrations across the international borders of the Federal Republic of Germany, a net in-migration of about 4.8 million persons is expected. International migration exchange rather takes place with the West, the share of the East (including Berlin) nevertheless will rise so that 1.2 million net migrations are expected there. Neither in the West nor in the East they will be able to compensate the death surpluses. Additionally, the East will have considerable net out-migrations compared with the West which might result in a stronger negative growth.

However, considerably lower dynamics than in the 1990s are anticipated. In the West, the trend turns from a strong growth in the 1990s into an – at first smaller – decrease. Besides, this total figure is based on a broad range of counties with more or less high population gains or losses, which is reflected by the following map with the county results. In total, the West is expected to have about 64.6 million inhabitants by the end of 2020, the East to have only 16.9 millions. The internal age structure of the population clearly reveals that this negative growth process will not only continue in the West, but will even accelerate.

Future population dynamics in counties until 2020



The regional demographic development stronger declines. At the same time, the East-West disparity of the 1990s disappears. West German counties as well are confronted with stagnation and negative development. Natural changes (death surpluses) instead of migrations are now the main cause for population dynamics.

Two phases of population dynamics in the East-West comparison (Persons in m, the East including Berlin)			
	West	East	Total
<b>Population in 1990 (end of year)</b>	<b>61,57</b>	<b>18,18</b>	<b>79,75</b>
Births 1991-1999	6,10	1,03	7,14
Deaths 1991-1999	6,05	1,85	7,91
<b>Natural balance 1991-1999</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>-0,82</b>	<b>-0,77</b>
Internal in-migrations 1991-1999	20,18	3,67	23,85
Internal out-migrations 1991-1999	19,62	4,21	23,83
<b>Internal migration balance 1991-1999</b>	<b>0,55</b>	<b>-0,55</b>	<b>0,00</b>
External in-migrations 1991-1999	8,30	1,34	9,63
External out-migrations 1991-1999	5,53	0,81	6,34
<b>External migration balance 1991-1999</b>	<b>2,76</b>	<b>0,53</b>	<b>3,29</b>
<b>Population in 1999 (end of year)</b>	<b>64,83</b>	<b>17,33</b>	<b>82,16</b>
Births 2000-2020	11,5	2,9	14,4
Deaths 2000-2020	15,5	4,3	19,8
<b>Natural balance 2000-2020</b>	<b>-4,0</b>	<b>-1,4</b>	<b>-5,4</b>
Internal in-migrations 2000-2020	46,9	10,6	57,4
Internal out-migrations 2000-2020	46,6	10,8	57,4
<b>Internal migration balance 2000-2020</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>-0,2</b>	<b>0,0</b>
External in-migrations 2000-2020	15,3	3,2	18,5
External out-migrations 2000-2020	11,7	2,0	13,7
<b>External migration balance 2000-2020</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>4,8</b>
<b>Population in 2020 (end of year)</b>	<b>64,6</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>81,5</b>
Dynamics:			
1990-1999 absolute	3,26	-0,84	2,41
1990-1999 relative in %	5,3	-4,6	3,0
1999-2020 absolute	-0,2	-0,4	-0,6
1999-2020 relative in %	-0,3	-2,6	-0,8

Source: BBR population projection 1999-2020/counties

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## Living Conditions from the Point of View of Citizens in Germany

### “Berichte” (Reports), Volume 15

The report “*Lebensbedingungen aus Bürgersicht*” (Living Conditions from the Point of View of Citizens) integrates the citizen’s point of view into the current presentation of living conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany. The report is based on the “Current Survey of the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR)” recording the daily housing and living conditions of citizens, their point of view, their opinions and their space-oriented behaviours. This perspective completes the continuous, indicator-based reporting about the state of spatial development in the Federal Republic of Germany and in Europe based on official regional statistics.

The report covers the period 1990-2001, during which about 50,000 representatively

selected interviews were conducted in East and West Germany. On this empirical basis, the report is structured in three parts. The first part shows the development and evaluation of central everyday conditions being covered by the BBR survey every year – normally by time series covering 1990-2001:

- dwellings: size, equipment, costs
- neighbourhood and environment
- neighbourhood, relationship between Germans and foreigners
- economic situation and job security
- mobility: intentions to move, motives and destinations

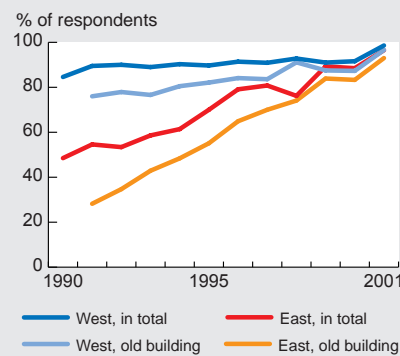
These developments are each presented within an East-West comparison in order to be able to analyse and illustrate the aspired

The publication (only available in German; price: 12.50 Euro plus dispatch) can be ordered from

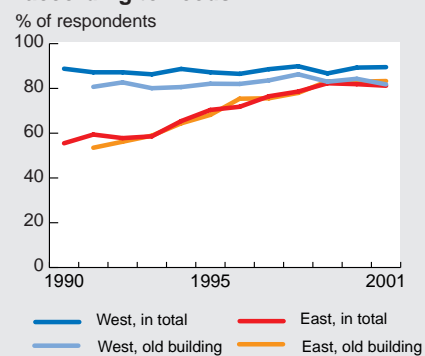
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**Flat equipment: "complete"**\*\*

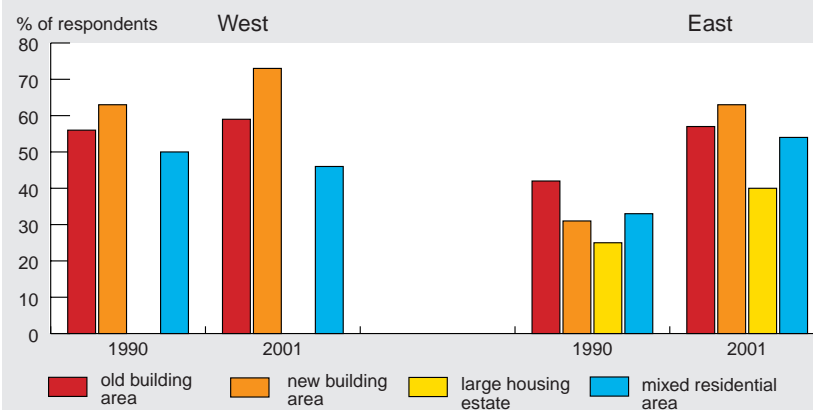


**Assessment of equipment: "according to needs"**



\* Central heating, warm water, inboard toilet, bath/shower available  
Database: Current BBR Survey

**Satisfaction with residential environment in 1990 and 2001 according to the type of residential area**



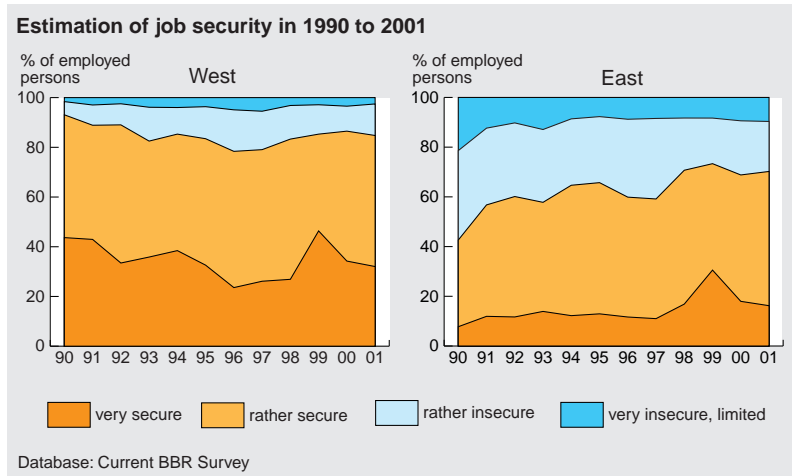
Database: Current BBR Survey

adjustment of living conditions or the reached dimension of "equality" respectively. The second part analyses detailed focuses being collected at regular intervals:

- living conditions at place of residence
- accessibility of infrastructural facilities
- environmental impacts
- local ties
- compatibility of job and family
- way to work

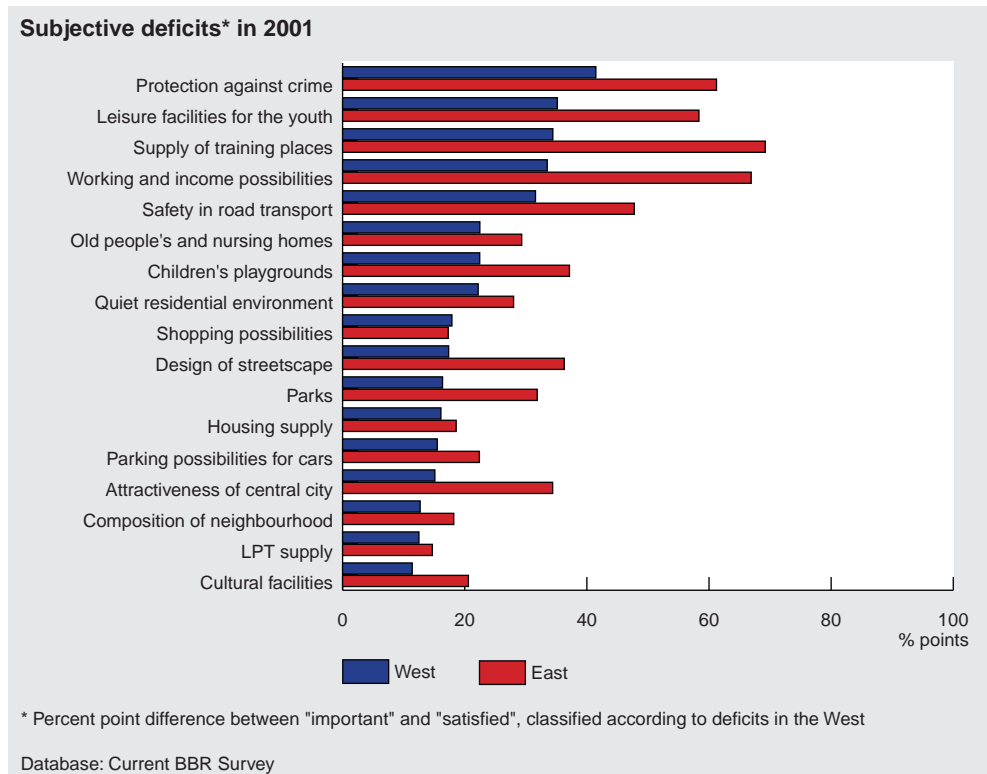
In addition to these analyses, a table section is offered in which the survey results are processed for the appropriate survey years according to sociodemographic and spatial criteria. This shall motivate the readers to make own uses, compilations, comparisons and evaluations.

The central result of the analysis is the high level of adjustment between East and West since German reunification, not only with regard to concrete objective conditions but also regarding their evaluations or the related satisfaction respectively. Especially these "subjective indicators" make many developments since the fall of the Berlin Wall appear as track record. However, there are still some central deficit areas. Job security particularly stands out. This is the more serious as, at the same time, a



considerable part of large-scale migrations from East to West can be explained by this.

Concerning the subjective deficits, the concentration on basic needs is remarkable. Protection against crime, training and work possibilities, facilities for the youth are the most outstanding areas. As a result, the citizens appreciate the progress achieved on the one hand but experience clear deficits on the other hand. Planning policy is thus given clear hints to central fields of action.



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## 13th Session of the European Conference of Ministers Responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT)

On the occasion of the 13th CEMAT, the outcomes of the project CEMAT Model Region were presented, too. Being coordinated by the BBR in cooperation with OST-EURO Beratungs- und Betreuungs GmbH and on behalf of the BMVBW, the project aimed at exemplarily implementing the CEMAT Guiding Principles into Russian regions, Leningrad Oblast and Moscow Oblast. With reference to Resolution No 2 adopted in Ljubljana (see box), which emphasises the establishment of a European Network of CEMAT Regions of Innovation in order to support training of authorities responsible for sustainable development, the successful project will be continued, both in a number of Russian regions – amongst others Leningrad Oblast, Moscow Oblast, Pskov Oblast, and Kaliningrad Oblast – and other, especially new member states of the Council of Europe (e.g. Armenia).

In order to strengthening the territorial dimension in the field of spatial development in Europe the so-called Ljubljana Declaration was adopted on the occasion of the 13th Session of CEMAT (Conférence Européenne des Ministres responsables à l'Aménagement du Territoire). This is part of the spatial development strategy of the Council of Europe.

### Ljubljana Declaration on the Territorial Dimension of Sustainable Development

We, the Ministers of the Member States of the Council of Europe attending the 13th Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning in Ljubljana on 16 and 17 September 2003, having examined the document on the basis for this Declaration [13 CEMAT (2003) 10] and considering:

- the devotion of the Council of Europe to the protection and promotion of human rights, to the rule of law and to pluralist democracy, put into concrete form by various European Conventions and Charters,
- the commitment of the Council of Europe and particularly of CEMAT to the goal of sustainable development, reconfirmed through the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, adopted by the 12th Session of the CEMAT in 2000 and recommended in 2002 to the Member States by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe [Rec (2002) 1],
- the ever present environmental and other problems, related to spatial development, particularly those connected with the economic and social cohesion and sustainable and balanced development of Europe,
- the particular geographical situation of our common Europe, presenting a variety of opportunities which can be realised through adequate policies and their accountable implementation in agreement, cooperation and solidarity between the people and authorities of our states, regions and local communities,
- the ongoing processes of European integration – accession of new Member States to the Council of Europe and the greatest enlargement of the European Union since its foundation – which are important steps in the building of Europe-wide cohesion,
- our readiness to continue to promote an integrated approach to territorial cohesion through a more balanced social and economic development of regions and improved competitiveness, which respects the diversity and uniqueness of,
- our will that Europe contributes also to the sustainable development of its geographical neighbourhood in the East and South and at the global level,
- the role of local and regional authorities of Europe in the implementation of the principles of sustainability,

adopt the following Declaration:

1. The concept of sustainable development has steadily risen in status throughout the 1990s and into the 21st Century, in particular since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, and was confirmed by the Johannesburg World Summit as an inescapable development paradigm and as a central element of the international agenda. But the still differing interpretations of sustainable development and ways through which this goal could be achieved reflect a variety of aspirations or visions.

2. Sustainable development is not just an environmental issue. Three aspects of sustainable development have been agreed upon: economic sustainability, environmental sustainability and social sustainability. The first implies economic growth and development, the second includes ecosystem integrity and attention to carrying capacity and biodiversity, whilst the latter includes values such as equity, empowerment, accessibility and participation. In addition to these three components, the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent introduced a fourth dimension: that of cultural sustainability.

3. The Territory is a complex system, comprising not only urbanised, rural and other spaces, e.g. industrial land, but nature as a whole and the environment surrounding mankind. It is the bearing ground and indispensable framework of human dwelling and activity, and therefore the basis of sustainable development.

4. Inconsistent development policies cause risks, uncontrolled land speculation and unsustainable development. They are hazardous to the environment and to people themselves, as has been proven several times through human casualties and devastation caused by the disasters which have recently struck Europe – ranging from natural ones such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, droughts and floods, to those directly caused by man, including warfare, great fires and black tides. Sustainable spatial development prevents or substantially diminishes these risks.

5. Numerous processes are challenging the sustainability of our common European future. These challenges are in particular related to:

- the disparities in economic and social development between Europe and some of its neighbours and among European regions, sometimes coinciding with administrative borders, and within regions, enhancing the risk of various-speed development;

- the accentuation of social inequalities, the extent of poverty and uneven accessibility to essential goods and services, generating marginalisation and exclusion;
  - the deterioration of the environment, the degradation of settled areas and the malfunction of physical and social infrastructure and services in considerable parts of Europe because of economic decline or war, causing i. a. unwanted migration, including of refugees;
  - the intensification of transport flows, the congestion of road traffic and the related deterioration of the environment;
  - the more frequent occurrence of natural and man-made hazards, partly caused by climatic changes, endangering human life and generating severe damage;
  - the loss of vitality and quality of life in numerous rural areas, including depopulation, transformation and loss of the traditional rural landscapes and way of life, natural resources and rural heritage;
  - the necessity to revitalise cities and to contain urban sprawl and to reduce the threat to cultural identity and collective traditions of European living, settlement types and heritage.
6. To manage adequately the major challenges for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent, spatial development policies must be further improved, in order to:
- reduce disparities, particularly through a more balanced and effective territorial location of activities, infrastructure and services in order to improve their accessibility;
  - support the balanced polycentric development of the European Continent and the formation of functional urban regions, including the networks of small and medium-sized towns and of rural settlements;
  - provide measures for the revitalisation of declining settlements and for the re-development of brownfield sites in order to contain land consumption, to reduce social deprivation and unemployment and to improve the quality of urban life;
  - increase the efficiency of transport and energy networks and minimise their adverse impacts, particularly through the fostering of public passenger transport and multimodal solutions of cargo flows;
  - prevent and reduce the potential damages of natural hazards, particularly by making settlement patterns and structure less vulnerable;
  - protect and improve the natural and the built environment, particularly where already polluted or degraded or under threat of becoming such;
  - reduce the intensification, industrialisation and the dependence upon chemistry of agricultural practice, and through spatial development policy allowing for diversified economic activity create new market opportunities for rural populations;
  - achieve a balance between preserving the existing cultural heritage, attracting new investments and supporting existing living and working communities in urban and rural areas;
  - increase public participation in spatial development approaches and in conceiving and implementing spatial development policies.
7. Accordingly, since the adoption of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent at its 12th Session in 2000, CEMAT has been contributing to improvement of spatial development approach through the intensification of scientific and political discourse upon the most outstanding topics and questions of balanced and sustainable development of Europe. It has been organizing venues, bringing to important conclusions and guidelines, monitoring good examples of sustainable policies and following successful cases of transeuropean co-operation, as shown in the documents of its 13th Session in 2003.
8. But in order to achieve sustainability, spatial development policies should reach a substantially stronger transsectoral dimension. The spatial development approach involves co-operation of various sectors of activity, various levels of authorities, and various stakeholders. Therefore it is an important policy implementation tool, providing widely acceptable solutions. It allows for all public policies with territorial impacts to be scrutinised and assessed so as to strengthen and increase their synergies and the sustainability of their outcomes. But sectoral policies should fully integrate the dimension of sustainability themselves, particularly the central ones, e.g.: transport, energy, agricultural and other.
9. Territorial impacts of development are wider than national, regional, local or any other administratively determined borders. Therefore transeuropean co-operation in the field of spatial planning, involving all levels of authorities, is indispensable and should be widely enhanced.
10. The enlargement of the European Union is a unique opportunity, but at the same time an ultimate necessity for the intensification of transeuropean co-operation in the field of spatial development. This is enacted through the co-operation of authorities of the old and the new Member States of the European Union and of other States – members of the Council of Europe for example – and for setting up of co-operation in this field between Europeans and their neighbours on adjacent Continents. New initiatives and funds have to be provided to enhance such co-operation, seen as an investment with far-reaching benefits, not only for the cohesion and balanced development of Europe, but also for its perspective in the globalising world.
11. Effective spatial development requires active participation and adaptation based on regional differences and local needs. The regional level of government strengthens development initiatives, and optimises their results through interregional

co-operation. Within the framework of their tasks, local authorities can co-operate with each other, with authorities from their own country and, if the Law allows, with those from other States. For matters which concern them, but which do not fall within their realm of power or responsibility, local and regional authorities should be involved or consulted as far as possible when decisions are taken.

12. Spatial development provides important tools for local and regional authorities. The interaction of political bodies, organs and parties, non-government organisations, professional and other unions and citizens in spatial development decision making constitutes an important factor of local and regional democracy. Local and regional authorities have competence in spatial planning and spatial development policy at their scale, can have an important role in trans-european co-operation and can be very efficient in the implementation of spatial development policy at local level.

We, the Ministers of the Member States of the Council of Europe responsible for Regional / Spatial Planning, considering the universal importance of sustainable development, aware of the challenges to sustainability and recognising the importance of the ongoing European integrations, stress that the spatial development approach is an essential method of achieving the sustainable development objective, and therefore:

- commit ourselves to create synergies of activities in order to guarantee the sustainable development of the European Continent, and to report each three years to the CEMAT and to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent;

- entrust the Committee of Senior Officials of CEMAT to define the structure of our reporting and the indicators of the follow-up, and establish an assessment of the progress in the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent;
- invite the Member States of the Council of Europe to support and enhance the role of spatial planning in their development policies, to promote the horizontal and vertical co-operation within the States and on transeuropean level, and to co-operate in the framework of ESPON;
- convey the appeal to the Committee of Ministers, to the Parliamentary Assembly, to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, as well as to the European Union, to support the role of the spatial development approach at transeuropean level as an efficient way towards sustainability;
- invite the European Union and the Council of Europe to enhance their co-operation in the field of spatial development and ask the European Commission to define tools which on the basis of experience of INTERREG, PHARE, TACIS, CARDS and MEDA programmes would facilitate transeuropean co-operation between European, and neighbouring countries in the field of spatial development in order to prevent divisions caused by unbalanced development;
- invite the Committee of Ministers to take into consideration the sustainable spatial development in the framework of the Third Council of Europe Summit.

Apart from the Ljubljana Declaration a number of texts and resolutions were adopted:

- Resolution No 1 on the *Public-Private Partnership in Spatial Development Policy*
- Resolution No 2 on the *Training of Authorities responsible for Sustainable Development*
- Resolution No 3 concerning the *Prevention of Floods and Better Coordination of all Activities designed to Minimise the Risks and the Consequences of Disastrous Flood*
- Resolution No 4 on the *Terms of Reference of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and of its Bureau*
- Resolution No 5 on the *Organisation of the 14th Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning*
- Initiative on the *Sustainable Spatial Development of the Tisza / Tisa River Basin* and Declaration on *Cooperation concerning the Tisza / Tisa River Basin*
- European Rural Heritage Observation Guide

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For further information on the 13th CEMAT please refer to the website of the Council of Europe at [www.coe.int/CEMAT](http://www.coe.int/CEMAT)

## Trinational Workshop on Spatial Affairs of Germany, Austria and Switzerland

### Trinationales Raumordnungsforum DACH

It's a little bit strange to write a report in English about a workshop, being held in Konstanz / Germany in October this year, which was purposely intended to be an international workshop about spatial planning and development for those European countries which use German as their native and official language. The workshop about such problems between the three institutes of the three countries, which work on the national level,

- the Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung (Federal Office for Spatial Development – ARE) in Bern / Switzerland,
- the Österreichisches Institut für Raumplanung (Austrian Institute for Regional Studies and Spatial Planning – ÖIR) in Vienna / Austria and
- the Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung (Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning – BBR) in Bonn / Germany

was intended to be an international exchange in German in order to speak with native tongue about common problems in spatial planning and development. As we have observed it in the European-wide international exchange on this topic, which has always happened by now in English as a working language, it is still beyond the ability of most Europeans to discuss the very matter in English as for those who do not speak English daily there is a comparative disadvantage to express themselves. One way to compensate this is the possibility to talk to those from time to time who understand our native language, in this case German, about common interesting problems in a way which enables everybody to understand and express himself / herself easily.

Beside the possibility of speaking German, there exist other similarities between the three countries: All three of them are characterized by federal systems and – according to a publication by some British scholars – also have a so-called Germanic route of constitutional and administrative law in common.

The workshop was not characterized by papers but rather by the answers of every country to questions by the respective two others. The topics concentrated on the

- problems of agglomeration policies and urban networks
- problems of rural and peripheral areas
- the importance and position of spatial planning and policy
- the perspective of European spatial development.

On account of the fact that this was an open exchange, there do not exist prepared papers, but we will think about the possibility to collect questions and answers in some sort of documentation. The value of the meeting, however, has to be rather seen in the process of getting acquainted with planning systems and planning efforts in the three countries, which have a language in common but are also confronted with different specifications of common procedures. In this case, the knowledge of a language does not exclude the possibility of misunderstandings, which can be solved as the experts talk with each other. Therefore this workshop was a big success in building some sort of new expert networks within the core of the German-speaking Central Europe. All three institutes are highly attached to the problem of scientific counselling their respective political counterparts. This duty in the context of the European integration process is more and more important, and such a meeting might help to ensure better mutual understanding. Maybe, we should have more such open discussion fora, even with the use of languages we do not use daily in order to train ourselves for better cross-European understanding.

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## Cooperation KRIHS – BBR: Korean-German Workshop on the German and Korean Experience of Transformation Processes and Transborder Relations in their Respective World Regions

For some years, the Seoul-based Korean Research Institute on Human Settlement (KRIHS) and the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR) have been in a continuing scientific exchange about the regional effects of German unification. The Koreans are especially interested in this matter because they are keen to know how Germany has tackled the unification process and especially its spatial impact on the potential unification of South and North Korea.

As a milestone of this continuous exchange, both institutes agreed to tackle the questions beyond the German experience also including the transformation processes and transborder relationships in Central and Eastern Europe. Therefore in May 2003, Peter Schön and Wendelin Strubelt visited Seoul and participated in a workshop with their Korean colleagues. In October this year, two Korean colleagues, Won Bae Kim and Sang Jung Lee, came to Bonn to participate in a workshop organized by the BBR. In the context of this workshop, papers about the industrial transformation and the modernization of old industrialized regions from Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland including a general overview about the transnational relationships within Europe, especially in the context of the European Union, were presented.

After the workshop, the Korean colleagues went together to Upper Silesia with Peter Schön and Wendelin Strubelt in order to get more experience about the special transformation programmes and restructuring problems of the old industrialized area

around Katowice. This included a workshop in Tychy organized by Marek Szepański who works at the Silesian University in Katowice and is presently also Director of the Higher School of Management and Social Sciences in Tychy. The papers presented by the Polish colleagues were especially concerned with the history and current face of Upper Silesia and the problems of restructuring the regional economy, e.g. in special regional programmes and the way how the region is tackling their regional and social problems. After the workshop, there was an excursion to selected places in the region which has a long history of heavy industries for more than two hundred years.

The results of both workshops will be documented in future by the two institutes and in a report which tries to combine all the collected material and experiences. The fact that other national case studies of transformation processes and that not only the German case have been included has naturally to do with the fact that Germany as a whole is able to manage the transformation processes with an enormous amount of money of its own even in the context of the accompanying globalization process. The question for the Koreans is what they can learn from the very sudden processes of unification in Germany, how this can be used in a possible future unification of the two Koreas and what will possibly happen in a much more elongated process as they conceive it by now, however, assumedly only with money from Korea.

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## Journal “*Informationen zur Raumentwicklung – IzR*” (Information on Spatial Development)

### Retrospective 2002 / 2003

The journal “*Informationen zur Raumentwicklung – IzR*” (Information on Spatial Development) is a specialist journal for spatial planning and policy well-established since more than 25 years. It is published by the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR) and is conceived as a collection of topical volumes commenting on present and middle-term tasks in the fields of spatial planning, urban development, housing and building. The themes of each volume are especially determined by the tasks of the BBR departments I (Spatial Planning and Urban Development) and II (Building, Housing, Architecture). A short retrospective shall illustrate what was commented on within 2002 and 2003.

#### Large Interactions between German Metropolitan Regions

The future economic development of German cities and regions is increasingly determined by transnational or international “network economies” respectively. Local and regional production and service enterprises will have to be involved in these networks in order to remain competitive. In the course of the growing internationalization of economy and society, national and regional cross-border networks become increasingly comprehensive and complex. This affects the spatial and settlement structure as well as the action possibilities of regional (public and private) actors. It is though largely open which spatial effects are produced by these internationalization processes and which possible conclusions have to be drawn. The relevant topical volume aims to summarize and present the results of a preliminary study on “European Interactions of German Metropolitan Regions and their Effects on the Spatial Structure of the Federal Area”, commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing (BMVBW) to a large public. Based on these results a symposium concerning the topic “European Interactions of German Metropolitan Regions as a Challenge to Politics and Economy” took place in December 2001 in Frankfurt. Some of the contributions, the summary of the symposium results and an evaluation of the discussion results will also be part of the topical volume.

#### International Migration and Spatial Integration

Migrations, banishments, absorption of refugees, whether voluntary or forced, have always taken place in human history. The adaption to the status quo, which is typical for everyday life, while ignoring past experiences and future expectations, is rather an illusionary, but at least unrealistic attitude. Migrations and the related consequences for immigrants and regions absorbing refugees are nearly basic decisive points in the life of every human being, however rather for immigrants, whyever they immigrate, than for permanent residents. The contributions of this topical volume cannot and do not want to deal with all aspects of migration and integration, xenophobia and social modernization, only to mention important aspects, but they are supposed to motivate a rational and analytical, not prejudiced and ideological approach.

#### Spatial Development in City Regions

The discussion about “city regions” developed at the beginning of the last century in Germany and concentrated on planning and institutional solutions for urban sprawl in different early and highly industrialised regions. In the meantime, the phenomenon of “city regions”, which are interlinked with regard to functions and settlement structures, has spread so that there are city regions with different configurations and sizes: apart from densely populated, large city regions, there is a range of medium-sized city regions. Today, spatial research even presents city regions whose cores are formed by lower order centres, and some regional planning authorities have designated suburbias for rural areas based on functional interactions. This volume deals with issues for the further development of a “city region” category neither completely nor in an ideal type of order; the articles rather give answers to questions of detail. They all have a concrete spatial reference, which also helps to clarify the practical relevance of abstract issues. This perspective also goes slightly beyond disciplines and beyond the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany thus trying to open the discussion for alternative perspectives complementing each other.



Currently available volumes are dealing with:

Volume 6/7.2002  
Large Interactions between German Metropolitan Regions

Volume 8.2002  
International Migration and Spatial Integration

Volume 9.2002  
Spatial Development in Urban Regions

Volume 10.2002  
Railway Transport in Rural Areas – Top or Flop?

Volume 11/12.2002  
Building Culture – Planning Culture: Planning, Building, Superstructure

### **Railway Transport in Rural Areas – Top or Flop?**

The German Federal Government adopted its national sustainability strategy on 17 April 2002 and presented it at the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 in Johannesburg. The strategy is designed as a dialogue, as an intensive social dialogue is needed about how to live in the future, how economy and society will respond to the challenges of a globalized world. From the beginning on, the Federal Government has decided that simultaneously with the elaboration of the national sustainability strategy with pilot projects, practical experience should be gained on the issue with which concrete measures sustainable development in certain areas could be pushed. The pilot project “Railway Transport in the Region” thus has been launched in the context of the strategy. The topical volume documents first analytical results which were presented and discussed during a conference on 2 September 2002 in Bonn.

### **Building Culture – Planning Culture: Planning, Building, Superstructure**

The present IzR volume aims to continue a tendency which started with the issue “Planen und Bauen über Grenzen” (Planning and building beyond borders, IzR 4/5.2001), i.e. to refer scientifically to the built environment and its design. The new field of work “Architecture/Building Culture” consolidates more and more in the BBR, and in the future, – apart from the established sections of “Spatial and Urban Development” and, more recently, of “Housing” – this shall also be reflected by the topic of this journal. Everytime and everywhere we are concerned with buildings and plans, with housing estates and industrial areas, with roads, landscapes and infrastructural facilities. Developing this built environment and using it every day – this is what “Building Culture – Planning Culture” stands for. This includes technical and economic efficiency, usefulness but also openness, quality of design, regional and national identity, environmental awareness, planning of processes and social integration. In this regard, “building and planning culture” cannot only be a matter of architects, engineers, planners or scientists. This volume aims at presenting the complexity of topics behind the headline “Building Culture – Planning

Culture” including architecture and public space, the debate about the protection of monuments and participative building and planning procedures and at highlighting the different dimensions of the topic. Thus, “the first stone shall be cast”, hopefully having wide repercussions.

### **Public Space and Urban Fabric**

Public spaces have gained in importance. This is reflected by diverse symposiums, but also by surveys and media reports. These urban areas have above all become more important in local practice. This is reflected by numerous urban development projects and programmes in urban and rural areas. For some planners, the development of public spaces even represents the central task of local urban planning. This seems to open a time frame for large discussions both going beyond professional and institutional limits and including topics spanning public spaces and urban fabrics. Against this background, the German Academy for Urban Development and Regional Planning (Deutsche Akademie für Städtebau und Landesplanung – DASL) and the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR) organized a joint symposium on the topic “Public Space and Urban Fabric” on 24 and 25 May 2002 in Chemnitz. Following the response to this conference, an extended interest is to be expected not only among planners but also by politicians and the public, by the cultural and the economic sector. This topical volume does not only include contributions from the symposium but also from current work of BBR and DASL, which has generated a kaleidoscope of different approaches to this topic.

### **Social Disadvantage and Urban Development**

The question is more than ever up-to-date why scientific work about people in problem situations on the one hand and their perception within the professional public on the other hand diverges so much. Despite the bad data situation, above all the German scientific literature has produced a variety of works, surveys and detailed studies on the topic “social disadvantage and poverty” so that we cannot speak of a scientific “terra incognita”. The lacking perception and discussion of these works has led to the production of this issue. The topic concerning social disadvantage in the

Volume 1/2.2003  
Public Space and  
Urban Fabric

Volume 3/4.2003  
Social Disadvantage  
and Urban  
Development

Volume 5.2003  
Regional Allocation  
Mechanisms of Public  
Financial Flows

Volume 6.2003  
Home Ownership

Volume 7.2003  
The Council of Europe’s  
Spatial Planning Policy

Volume 8/9.2003  
The Region as a Priority  
Area – Regional  
Governance

Volume 10/11.2003  
Urban Restructuring. A  
Continuous Task Facing  
New Challenges

Forthcoming volumes  
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Demographic Change  
and Infrastructure  
Adjustment in Rural  
Areas – Lessons to  
Learn from European  
Experiences?

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society, ranging from poverty to social exclusion, is analysed from different point of views, the spatial perspective, especially the effects and social consequences of spatial concentrations in the urban context being in the foreground here.

### **Regional Allocation Mechanisms of Public Financial Flows**

All state levels in Germany exert a strong influence on spatial development via the spatially effective sectoral policies. It is evident that with a government spending ratio of 50 %, the influence of the public sector on the regions should not be neglected. In the end it means that 50 cents of each Euro earned pass public budgets either having direct or indirect effects on the spatial structure. The intensity of this influence depends on the degree of public commitment in the region. Special importance must be paid to the financial equalization policy, large-scale infrastructural policy and regional economic policy. Other sectoral policies, e.g. labour market policy or research and development policy also generate spatial effects, although they do not come into operation based on a spatial reference system. The volume's aim is to present amount and structure of the public financial economy at the regional level.

### **Home Ownership**

Many citizens in Germany still dream of an own home. About 80 % of households prefer to live in their own home. This desire is not only based on economic reasons (e.g. building up of property, private retirement provisions) but also on strong emotional ties. Owner-occupied housing is often connected to larger scopes of action and more self-determination. There is, however, a gap between the desire for ownership and its realization, for, despite the high demand for home ownership, the ownership rate in Germany is just under 42 %. Since the beginning of the 50s, the promotion of home ownership was a central element of the Federal German Housing Policy. Its instruments were permanently changed and adapted to the new requirements of households. They include amortization as per § 7b German Income Tax Act and the "Act to Promote Home Ownership" as per § 10 German Income Tax Act as well as the home ownership subsidy (1996). This topical volume takes

up the home ownership topic by selected aspects and on different levels of effect. They include causes and framework conditions of the different ownership rates in European comparison, the discussion about selected proposals on a reform of the home ownership subsidy, financial structures of the acquisition of property, local approaches of action to promote the acquisition of property as well as the acquisition of property by migrants.

### **The Council of Europe's Spatial Planning Policy**

The Council of Europe aims – inter alia – at strengthening democracy and community on the local level. Democratic structures on the regional and local level only function in an adequate economic and social environment. Therefore it is also the task of the Council of Europe to promote social cohesion in Europe and to create the basis for a sustainable development of the European space in this way. The spatial integration of the European regions and communities is then a process of small steps for which transnational cooperation of the Council of Europe's Member States plays a key role. A precondition for transnational cooperation is the orientation towards common visions. On the occasion of the 12th Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (Conférence Européenne des Ministres responsables à l'Aménagement du Territoire – CEMAT), which was held within the framework of EXPO 2000 in Hanover on 7 and 8 September 2000, first visions for a Pan-European spatial development – the "Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent" (CEMAT Guiding Principles) – were adopted, with the German Federal Minister of Transport, Building and Housing in the chair, as a basis for cooperation in future spatial policy. This volume of the IzR journal intends to resketch – by means of the projects which were initiated in the meantime – the way from the 12th to the 13th CEMAT Session, which was held in Ljubljana under the presidency of the Republic of Slovenia on 16 and 17 September 2003, and to illustrate the various dimensions of CEMAT in this way. Some basically oriented contributions illustrate the formal framework of this European cooperation.

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### **The Region as a Priority Area – Regional Governance**

In the scientific planning, political and economic sector, governance is booming. A general review of new publications already gives a vivid idea of the variety of areas of application. However, governance is defined in very different ways depending on the perspective. Governance used in contexts like “Global Governance”, “European Governance”, “Regional Governance”, “Urban Governance” and “Metropolitan Governance” or in publications talking about „Multi-Level Governance”, “Participatory Governance”, “Collaborative Governance”, “E-Governance” and “Good Governance” thus may have different meanings. Apparently there is not any common understanding of the term yet. This also goes to a certain degree for the topic “Regional Governance”, which will be treated in this IzR volume from the point of view of spatial planning. There do not yet exist any classical school definitions so that presently we have to be content with a list of features related to different contexts of regional governance.

### **Urban Restructuring. A Continuous Task Facing New Challenges**

Cities are subject to permanent changes. Urban areas and urban structures reflect economic progress and a social change of

values. The use of new technologies such as the steam engine, electricity, automobiles and telecommunication has considerably influenced the everyday use of the city. Urban expansion projects, urban renewal measures and the modernization of the housing stock document the modified demands to the city as a habitat. The city will be permanently restructured as long as these changes continue. Urban restructuring means more than traditional urban development support and a housing economy-related demolition of non-marketable dwellings. The framework conditions have changed. Urban development support, which is oriented towards growth and its consequences for urban development, comes up against its limits. Urban restructuring is a challenge for sustainable urban development which is not completely new but which has substantially changed. What is really new with urban restructuring? What are by now unknown challenges for urban planning practice? Does the demolition of buildings meet the objective of resource conservation? Or conversely: Does sustainable urban development even demand for a consequent restoration of the building fabric or of settlement areas? The present IzR volume presents ideas and arguments, proofs and examples for urban restructuring in East and West Germany.