



RESEARCH NEWS

No 2 / December 2017

Dear Readers,

From 6 to 17 November 2017, the COP23 UN Climate Change Conference took place here in Bonn. Around 20,000 participants from all over the world were expected to the UN Campus in Bonn to fight jointly against the global warming. Under the presidency of the South Pacific island nation of Fiji, the Conference delegates met to advance the aims and ambitions of the Paris Agreement by formulating agreements and guidelines for its concrete implementation.

Climate change and adaptation to climate change are topics which the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development as well has been pursuing regularly and for a long time. The information website on climate change and spatial development www.klimastadtraum.de presents current research findings and applied project examples. The info portal www.bbsr-energieeinsparung.de offers energy consultants, engineers, architects and craftsmen a lot of information about energy conservation. In addition, the portal www.energetische-stadtsanierung.info provides interested local authorities with ideas for integrated neighbourhood strategies and their implementation management in the context of the KfW's Energy-Efficient Urban Redevelopment Programme.

The current issue covers also the topic: we report on the World Sustainable Built Environment conference in Hong Kong, on the Concerted Action IV for the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and on the latest version of the eLCA Life Cycle Assessment tool, an instrument to identify the global environmental impacts of buildings.

We wish you a happy reading.

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Working paper: positioning of the Interreg B programmes after 2020



Even if many Interreg projects are only starting now, the outlines of the funding period after 2020 are already discussed: The European Commission is expected to present the proposals for the new regulations of the European Structural and Investment Policy, in which the foundations for Interreg B after 2020 will be laid down, in mid-2018.

Since 1990, the overall Interreg budget has increased by 10 times. The formal status of territorial cooperation has changed: initially a community initiative, it has soon been integrated in the Structural Funds regulation and has lastly been subject to its own ETC regulation.

The political strategy of the EU since 2000, with its focus on growth and employment, has strongly influenced the content of intergovernmental cooperation and the direction of the EU regional policy. At the same time, regional differences within Europe are persisting.

External factors such as the euro crisis, the high number of refugees and, recently, the Brexit, are impacting the new funding period from 2020 and the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) in general. The European spatial development policy – and as such Interreg – is likely to undergo significant changes, yet again.

Against this background, a working paper of the German Interreg Working Group has recently been published. The group is made up by the chairs of the German committees of the six programme regions at federal state level and by the BBSR and is chaired by the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI).

With regard to the strategic positioning of the Interreg B programmes after 2020, the paper urges for better embedding the funded projects into the EU cohesion policy. The authors highlight that even if there are

differences among the individual Interreg cooperation areas, i.e. North Sea and Baltic Sea Region, Danube Region, Alpine Space as well as North-West and Central Europe, as regards the sectoral focal points of cooperation, the objective of a well-balanced territorial development of the regions is the unifying element.

In future, the Interreg B cooperation areas should therefore be further developed on the basis of their respective strengths and opportunities. The paper also emphasizes that synergies between Interreg and territorial strategies, such as macro-regional but also other regional strategies, should be used more intensively.

The authors argue that, in the next programming period, Interreg B should again put more emphasis on the implementation of integrated territorial projects while being more clearly delimited from research- and innovation-related programmes. The various funding strands, such as investment measures funded under the mainstream structural funds programmes, the exchange of experience via transnational cooperation and research funding under Horizon 2020 should more strongly complement each other than is currently the case. This requires that the contents and topics of Interreg B should put stronger emphasis on integrated approaches that would decrease disparities than on individual sectoral objectives leading to isolated poles of high competitiveness.

In this way, Interreg would be able to demonstrate its value added with regard to strengthening regional and economic development in certain subregions of the EU and promoting the European identity by fostering cooperation between people and institutions. It would thus constitute a unique feature compared with all other EU funding programmes.

Further information

www.interreg.de > Aktuelles > Meldungen > Aktualisiertes Arbeitspapier zur Weiterentwicklung von Interreg B 2020+ (see „Working Paper on the Evolution of Interreg B 2020+“)

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Demonstration Project concerning the spatial monitoring of Germany and neighbouring regions completed

The final conference on 9 and 10 November 2017 at the BBR's seat in Berlin, Ernst-Reuter-Haus, marked the end of the Demonstration Project of Spatial Planning analysing the necessity of a spatial monitoring of Germany and its neighbouring regions.

During around two years, relevant spatial issues and their implementation or translation into spatial reporting have been discussed in the context of workshops and expert rounds. Within regionally relevant thematic areas, the analyses were exemplarily put into practice from a cross-border perspective. Ways and barriers of reporting were also taken into account.

The Demonstration Project involved the regions of Schleswig-Holstein/Syddanmark/Sjaelland, Euroregion Pro Europa Viadrina, Internationale Bodenseeregion, Trinationale Metropolregion Oberrhein, Großregion, Charlemagne Grenzregion and the German-Dutch EUREGIO.

The conference among other things naturally served to present the results of the project. Spiekermann & Wegener Urban and Regional Research presented the draft of a related exemplary report on the spatial monitoring of Germany and neighbouring regions. The model regions presented their regional examples for a thematic harmonisation and realisation of spatial monitoring activities beyond borders, which is also integrated in the report.

But the conference was also used to discuss the results of harmonised cross-border spatial reporting activities with the around 80 participants with a view to establishing permanent reporting activities in the future. The fact that the conference involved representatives of regions, statistical institutions, ministries, administrations and research institutes from Germany and neighbouring countries gave a good reason. The discussion was also enriched by the views of the EU Commission and by

a transnational perspective. The exchange of ideas and experience also concentrated on the requirements of cross-border spatial monitoring activities, on the preconditions of establishing cross-border and international cooperations and on formulating political and statistical demands. The results of the discussion and related recommendations will be documented in the final report.

It will be published as MORO Praxis Heft 11/2017 "Raumbeobachtung Deutschland und angrenzende Regionen – Räumliche Strukturen und Verflechtungen" (MORO Praxis 11/2017 issue "Spatial Monitoring of Germany and neighbouring regions – spatial structures and linkages" – in German). A summary will be published in English and in all languages of Germany's neighbouring countries. All reports will be available in printed form and online.

For more information on the Demonstration Project (in German), please see the following BBSR website (in German):

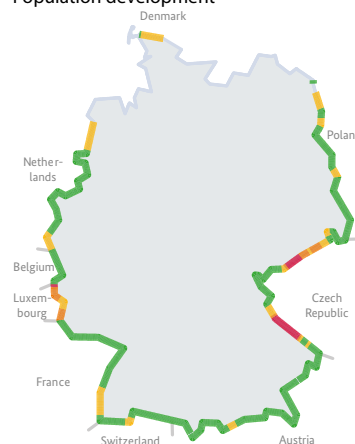
http://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/FP/MORO/Studien/2015/angrenzende-regionen/01_Start.html

Contact:

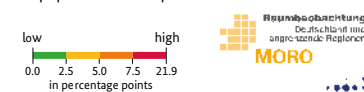
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Differences across borders

Population development

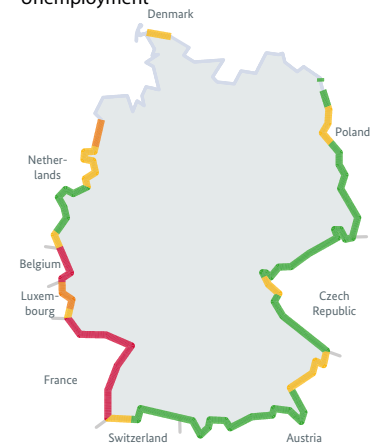


Difference across borders regarding the population development 2011–2015

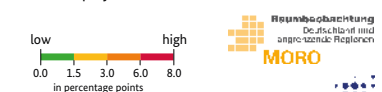


Database: National Statistical Offices, calculation by S&W

Unemployment



Difference across borders regarding the unemployment rates in 2016



Database: Eurostat, calculation by S&W

Urban Development

Implementing the New Urban Agenda: owning the city – let real estate assets talk

More information

www.bbsr.bund.de >
Publications > Informationen
zur Raumentwicklung (IzR)
>The New Urban Agenda
– Consequences for Urban
Development (The articles
are in German or English).

habitat3.org

The New Urban Agenda of the United Nations, adopted in late 2016 and endorsed by its General Assembly in early 2017, states in its paragraph 11: “We share a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all. We note the efforts of some national and local governments to enshrine this vision, referred to as ‘right to the city’, in their legislation, political declarations and charters.”

Against this background, the recent European Urban Forum held by UNECE Housing and Land Management in Prague on 12/13 October 2017 raised also this issue. A study of the Czech Technical University’s Faculty of Architecture co-preparing the thematic setting of the event therefore asked: “Housing Estates, What’s Next?” Cities for all or a “right to the city” is thus proclaimed. Yet, does it correspond to the reality in cities?

Research, amongst others carried out by Professor Saskia Sassen (Columbia University New York; see her book “Expulsions”) and based on data of Savills Research, argues that the amount of the real estate assets

worldwide, as it is collected and estimated by Savills Research, currently sums up to 228 trillion US\$ (as of 2017 against price inflation; see infographic 1). This amount corresponds to approximately three times the total of the aggregated Gross Domestic Products (which is equivalent to 75.64 trillion US\$ according to the 2016 World Bank data) of all 193 member states of the United Nations plus the European Union.

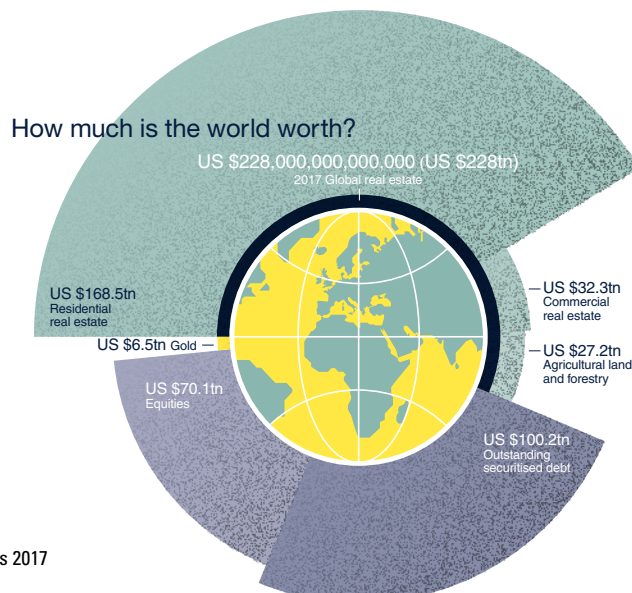
The global distribution of these values related to real estate, according to Savills Research, concentrates on China and the USA (21 % each) as well as Brazil, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Russia and the UK (together 28%) and the rest of world (30 %). Savills Research tracked how the accommodation costs per employee in selected 20 world-class cities of these countries and country groups have changed over the last decade. Compared to the adequately increasing value of for example agricultural and forestry real estate or even gold, around 100 kg of gold were needed in 2016 to purchase a prime residential property in New York or around 200 kg of this emblematic metal in Hong Kong.

Richard Florida (University of Toronto) similarly argues in his recent book “The New Urban Crisis” that particularly in super-tech cities, where a good part of all tech start-ups are located, even well-off members of the creative class face an almost outstanding share of their disposable household income to be spent for accommodation purposes.

BBSR has been active in preparing the New Urban Agenda and will do so in the subsequent monitoring of its implementation – both on qualitative and quantitative grounds. Implementing the New Urban Agenda and thus following the principle of the “right to the city” would also but first and foremost mean to tackle the aforementioned reality, e.g. by addressing property owners and real estate developers as well as consequently making them an integral part of the Sharing Cities concept.

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Source: Savills 2017

The German Smart City Charter A model for the sustainable transformation of the cities

"Smart cities are committed to sustainable and integrated urban development." With this very first sentence of its preamble, the Smart City Charter presents a standard model for an intelligent, future-oriented city. In this respect, the charter shares the mission of both the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities and the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations. The Charter is a result of the Smart Cities Dialogue Platform of Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). The platform was composed of around 70 representatives from the German Federal Government, the federal states (Länder), municipal umbrella organizations, counties and municipalities, research organizations, businesses, professional and social organizations, and the civil society. Together they developed principles, guidelines and recommendations for urban development in the digital age and presented the Smart City Charter as the result of the nearly one-year dialogue process. The work of the Smart Cities Dialogue Platform was supported and enhanced by the BMUB/BBSR research cluster "Smart Cities". The cluster examines the effects of the megatrend digital transformation on the development of cities through various studies of experimental housing and urban development. The latter, among others, include projects on urban transport and traffic of the future, the digital transformation of retail, international smart city trends and "sci-fi cities", the digital divide, and new knowledge on urban development and urban research as well as communication about the city.

The successful digital transformation of municipalities over the long term requires acceptance from users and the population as a whole. This is why we must ensure that municipalities are and will remain actors not only in urban development but also in the digital transformation process. Only in this way can they contribute to shaping digital transformation in keeping with the principles of integrated and sustainable urban development. The Smart City Charter serves as a key guide for helping municipalities embark on this effort. In the Charta four key guidelines were established:

- Digital transformation requires goals, strategies and structures
- Digital transformation requires transparency, participation and co-creation
- Digital transformation requires infrastructures, data and services
- Digital transformation requires resources, skills and cooperations resources, skills and cooperations

Strategies

The digital transformation of municipalities is not an end in itself. Instead, it is intended to serve, and not undermine, the sustainability goals at all levels, be it social, ecological or economic. Municipalities should use digital technologies as means to make their development socially compatible, equitable as well as energy- and resource-efficient. Cities, counties and municipalities should therefore actively shape the dialogue with business, research and civil society in order to identify and assess the potentials and challenges of digital transformation for an integrated sustainable



Building and Architecture

urban development at an early stage of the process. The goal is the development of a future-oriented smart city strategy. Besides, steering the digital transformation process should be clearly organized.

Infrastructure, data sovereignty and skills

Secure access to high-performance digital infrastructures in urban centres as well as in rural areas is required. Municipalities should ensure that they have access to data that are relevant to their tasks and retain sovereignty over such data. For this purpose, they should regularly assess and re-evaluate their role as data producers, suppliers or users.

But not only infrastructure access and data sovereignty are to be considered. In order to be able to fulfil an active and crucial role in digital transformation, the federal, Länder and local authorities must provide sufficient human and financial resources in addition to legal regulations. The focus should be on

systematic knowledge building, an organized exchange, education and training as well as on competence centres for municipalities in order to allow for a spread of knowledge and for meeting the requirements of rapid change processes.

Digital skills have to be developed: in the municipalities as well as in the civil society. The aim is to strengthen media competencies through target group-specific educational offers in schools, the workplace and for the older generations. Informal learning, learning in the workplace and offers provided in public spaces in city neighbourhoods are especially significant.

The primary goal is to strengthen the capacity and autonomy of the municipality while securing the privacy of the individual. In the end: Cities should become self-confident stakeholders of the digital transformation to reinforce sustainable development!

More information:

<http://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/EN/Publications/SpecialPublication/2017/smart-city-charta-de-eng.html>.

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EU twinning project

In April 2017, a twinning project of the European Union (EU) to support the Croatian government in implementing requirements of the European directive on the energy performance of buildings (EPBD) (2010/31/EU) started. In particular, the project was supposed to help introduce the “nearly zero-energy building” (nZEB) standard. Newly built public buildings are supposed to fulfill this energetic standard from January 1st, 2019, while new private buildings have to meet the demands from January 1st, 2021. The concrete goal of this six months long twinning project was to strengthen the capacities for energy-efficient building in Croatia and therefore to create a basis for raising buildings within this new standard. The project was successfully finished on September 30th, 2017.

The BBSR was part of a European consortium with professional expertise, which was led by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi). By performing concerted analysis, consultation and trainings held within a multi-day stay on site, the Croatian Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning and the real estate agency of the Croatian government (APN) were expected to be strengthened in implementing the EU requirements.

During different on-site missions, the building sector and the status quo of energy-saving constructions in Croatia were analyzed. Multiple expert interviews were held in the context of research activities required in that field. In the course of a round table, representatives of various Croatian stakeholder institutions were invited to discuss with responsible representatives from the Croatian Ministry for Building about useful political aims for a future nZEB standard and the boundary conditions required. The first round table was organized and held in the context of the twinning project.

Based on the analyses and results of the round table, recommendations for defining the Croatian nZEB standard were derived and a timetable for its realization set up. Furthermore, obstacles to meet the nZEB standard were identified and actions to overcome these obstacles were taken. Possibilities and conditions for consolidating the event format of the round table were discussed with the Croatian partners and an implementation concept was developed.



Source: Mr. J. Hochhuber

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Sustainable development of the built environment in the international focus

In front of an impressive scenery, the challenges for sustainable building against the background of climate change were discussed at the World Sustainable Built Environment (WSBE 17) conference in Hong Kong. More than 1,800 participants from around 57 nations exchanged from 5 to 7 June 2017 on current trends in the field of sustainable planning and building. With the motto "Transforming Our Built Environment through Innovation and Integration: Putting Ideas into Action", the WSBE 17, which is thematically supported by the International Initiative for a Sustainable Built Environment (iisBE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other international organisations, gave priority to scientific and technical solutions and their practical implementation when planning and building sustainably. The keynotes showed that today's development and climate issues cannot be answered independently from each other. Measures against climate change are inseparably linked to the Sustainable Development Goals. There is no doubt that the ambitious goals of the Paris Climate Change Conference can only be achieved by an energy transition consequently realised in the field of construction.

At the BMUB/BBSR's exhibition stand, the conference participants could inform themselves about the Guideline and Assessment System for Sustainable Building, supportive instruments such as WECOBIS, ÖKOBAUDAT, eLCA and eBNB and practical examples i.a. from The Federal Government's construction activities. The

"plus-energy building" network was supposed to demonstrate how the building sector with innovative approaches might contribute to realising a nearly climate-neutral stock of buildings by 2050. Supported by sol-id-ar planungswerkstatt Berlin, a consulting office, the BBSR was responsible for planning and organising the poster exhibition and the Federal Environment Ministry session "Sustainability Assessment of Buildings as Part of Green-Public Procurement Based on the German BNB-System" chaired by Prof. Thomas Lützkendorf, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology. The topic was highlighted by four keynote speeches from different perspectives. Julia Müller (BBSR), for example, explained the Assessment System for Sustainable Building by the example of educational buildings. The BBSR was involved with further speeches in the scientific sessions. Merten Welsch, for example, spoke about the new sustainability standard for federal buildings by the example of selected projects, Dr. Tanja Brockmann about the international ÖKOBAUDAT networking activities, Dr. Olaf Böttcher about how to optimise a net zero energy building in Berlin and Andreas Rietz about the sustainable federal building network as an instrument of quality assurance. The delegation was guided by Lothar Fehn Krestas (BMUB) and Dr. Robert Kaltenbrunner (BBSR).

The next World Sustainable Built Environment conference will be hosted in June 2020 by the Chalmers University of Technology in Göteborg. It will be based on the results of various regional conferences in 2019.

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The BMUB/BBSR's exhibition stand at the WSBE 17
Photo: Andreas Rietz (BBSR)

Digital workflow extended: Life Cycle Assessment with eLCA according to an EnEV-based calculation



The Life Cycle Assessment, an instrument to identify the global environmental impacts of buildings, is a substantial element of all German sustainability systems. It does not only serve to find out the energy required for the operation of a building but also environmental impacts relevant for the building material. Creating a Life Cycle Assessment for buildings in the past was very labour-intensive and therefore expensive. The latest version of the eLCA Life Cycle Assessment tool now enables to generally process existing data, which had already been recorded for other applications (in this case for the Energy Saving Ordinance (EnEV)-based energy performance certificate). Work is considerably reduced in this way as the data already collected during the planning process can be further used.

eLCA is an open-source software. An external stakeholder has for the first time used the possibilities of the open-source concept: Baukosteninformationszentrum (BKl) enlarged its software to produce EnEV-based energy performance certificates by an interface. It enables to import the material- and mass-related data from the "BKl Energieplaner" software into eLCA.

While, with the EnEV software, detailed information about building elements is already recorded in layers, they can be simply transferred with the related area units to eLCA and are immediately available for the Life Cycle Assessment. All building elements of the KG 300 cost group (building – construction) recorded for the EnEV energy performance

certificate according to DIN 276 including related area units are transferred to eLCA. From the KG 400 cost group (construction – technical facilities), the used home automation components including pipe lengths and final energy calculated for the operation of a building per energy source are transferred to eLCA.

Following an initial import, eLCA automatically assigns the material data provided by the EnEV calculation to the related Life Cycle Assessment data of the ÖKOBAUDAT building material database. In an initial preview, the material data sets are listed according to building elements (see figure). Data sets which are not assigned automatically, are highlighted in colour and can be comfortably completed via the eLCA selection dialogue. When the material data have been assigned, the actual project import is started. Based on the data transferred, eLCA creates a project with all the imported building elements and home automation components of the KG 300 and KG 400 cost groups as listed in the EnEV project. External walls are automatically assigned to the KG 330 cost group (external walls), internal walls to KG 340 (internal walls).

When the data transfer and assignment is completed, all building elements are available via a dynamic diagram so that they can be further processed or assessed. The following work steps can be done in eLCA as usual. Building elements, which are not covered by this workflow, can be added via the integrated building element templates.

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More information:

www.bauteileditor.de



Bauteile KG 300		Bauteile KG 400		Endenergie	
1_Sohle					
DIN 276	Menge m ²				
320 ↓	202				
<i>BKl Baustoff</i>					
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Preview of the data imported into eLCA, here: automatic assignment of correct data sets
Source: BBSR

Fourth plenary meeting of Concerted Action IV for the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

“Concerted Action EPBD” is a network of all EU Member States plus Norway to coordinate the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) and to share best practice. The activities of the network are financed by the EU agency EASME; contractor for Germany is the BBSR. The fourth plenary meeting of Concerted Action IV took place on 25th and 26th October 2017 in Bucharest.

Currently, the amendment of the EPBD is undergoing the legislative process. Due to different opinions of the European Parliament and the European Council, the exact changes are not yet determined. Obligations concerning electric car charging stations within the building requirements as well as more ambitious requirements for refurbishments are under consideration. One thing is clear: whatever will be adopted in the final step, new challenges resulting from the amendment will have to be tackled by the Member States within the next couple of years. Therefore, all partners of the current CA network (except the United Kingdom) are in the process of applying for a new grant agreement for a subsequent Concerted Action V EPBD. Concerted Action

V is supposed to start in summer 2018. By that time the EPBD amendment will be published and the next tasks for the Member States will be clarified.

In the meantime, the network of Concerted Action IV will track the process of amendment. In 18 parallel sessions and two plenaries, about 150 delegates discussed topics like the future use of new CEN standards, the national application of “nearly Zero Energy Buildings” and lessons learned in the course of the implementation of the current EPBD at the Bucharest meeting. In addition, some of the prospective challenges from the amendment were brought up. The Commission’s research project to identify a “smart readiness indicator” was briefly presented. The delegates were questioned in four working groups about chances and risks they expect when integrating such an indicator into building requirements.

CA participants now look forward to discussing the outcome of the EPBD amendment at a special focused meeting in spring 2018.

Further information:

www.epbd-ca.eu

<http://www.bbsr-energie-einsparung.de> > Europe > Concerted Action EPBD

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Impression of a plenary session at the Concerted Action EPBD meeting in Bucharest

Source: Hans-Peter Lawrenz, BBSR



Publications

ÖKOBAUDAT – Basis for the building life cycle assessment



Ed.: BBSR, Zukunft Bauen: Forschung für die Praxis, Volume 11, Bonn, May 2017 free of charge available from referat-2-6@bbr.bund.de, reference: ÖKOBAUDAT (English)

ÖKOBAUDAT is a platform with data, information and links related to the Life Cycle Assessment of construction works. An important element is the online database with Life Cycle

Assessment datasets on building materials, construction, transport, energy and disposal processes. The datasets are subject to strict quality requirements and therefore provide planners, architects, and constructors with a reliable basis for scientifically sound calculations of the impacts of construction works on the environment.

ÖKOBAUDAT is a key element for assessing the sustainability of construction works and provides an incentive to continually improve the environmental quality of construction materials and buildings. With the publication, the reader gets relevant information about ÖKOBAUDAT. He also receives relevant information how he can use data and information about ÖKOBAUDAT, how data can be transferred to ÖKOBAUDAT and how data can be used in subsequent tools like eLCA according to the German Assessment System for Sustainable Building. The formal, content-related, and technical requirements for acceptance and transfer of data to ÖKOBAUDAT are described in short and comprehensible form and are meant for first and general information.

Refugees – between arrival and living together



(Flüchtlinge – zwischen Ankommen und Zusammenleben) Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR), Issue 2.2017, Ed.: BBSR, Bonn 2017

This issue deals with the question how we can integrate refugees in Germany. Scientists, practitioners, volunteers and actors from German cities and municipalities present research

results and tell about their local experience. In analyses, reports and interviews the authors examine the historical causes of hostility to foreigners, explain the principle of the "Königstein Key" or describe how they engage themselves voluntarily. Figures, informative graphics and maps show

where and how the refugees live, how well they are educated and which jobs they have.

The current issue of the IzR focuses on questions that occupy the players of the Federal Government, the federal states and the municipalities as well as the numerous helpers: how do we integrate refugees within society, within housing and labour markets, within cities and the countryside? When do foreigners become neighbours? And do the newly arrived people really solve our demographic problems?

The New Urban Agenda – Consequences for Urban Development



(Die New Urban Agenda – Konsequenzen für die Stadtentwicklung) Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR), Issue 3.2017, Ed.: BBSR, Bonn 2017

Four days, more than 30,000 participants, 167 countries, numerous lectures, workshops and exhibitions: Habitat III, the World Settlement Summit, that was carried out in autumn 2016

by the United Nations, was a large event – the result is the New Urban Agenda. But how will it continue? This issue of the specialised journal "Informationen zur Raumentwicklung" (IzR) answers the question.

Scientists, practitioners, planners and collaborators from cities and ministries consider the Agenda in their articles, which is rated as a global schedule for cities in the coming twenty years. It claims a lot: compact settlements and appropriate open spaces, an efficient treatment of resources or better developed means of public transport.

The authors show how countries and cities can implement the goals formulated in the Agenda in concrete terms and make them measurable. In case studies they present different approaches and stages of development. The focus is on German cities such as Stuttgart or Bonn as well as countries such as Brazil, India, Iran, China, the Netherlands and the USA. Infographics on global urban development and photographs from the World Settlement Summit in Quito complete the issue.

The journal IzR is available in German language with English abstracts. Some issues contain articles in English language. The abstracts are available as free downloads (www.bbsr.bund.de > English > publications > Informationen zur Raumentwicklung).

The IzR can be obtained from the Franz Steiner Verlag (service@steiner-verlag.de) and from bookshops as single issue or by yearly subscription. The price for a subscription is 72 euros, a single issue costs 19 euros. All prices plus postage and packing.

Brexit – a network of corporate activities

The Brexit talks between the British government and the European Union are very sluggish and so far have been less effective. The economic sector follows the Brexit negotiations in increasingly eager anticipation. An unorganised Brexit would undermine the intensive network of ownerships and production structures. However, enterprises need safety for their economic activities. Job-sharing-based processes and supply chains require a sound political environment as provided by the Single Market.

The regional analysis of mutual corporate controls enables to investigate British-European intermeshings. The result shows the importance of Europe for the British economy.

But first of all a view at the European continent with the future remaining 27 member states: Around 38,900 enterprises with a parent company or at least a majority stakeholder based in the United Kingdom can be found. Apart from national business centres and capital city regions, they clearly concentrate in the Benelux countries and North Rhine-Westphalia. With regard to the manufacturing sector, also regions outside metropolises gain importance. These British companies reach a turnover of around 985 billion euros in the EU27 member states, which, in 2016, measured in euros, corresponds to a share of 8 percent in the gross domestic product of these countries.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, altogether 65,200 enterprises with owners or majority stakeholders from one of the remaining EU member states can be found. The concentration on London and South-Eastern England is clear and does not only refer to the service sector. The turnover of these enterprises is around 800 billion euros, which, also related to 2016 and measured in euros, corresponds to one third of the country's economic performance.

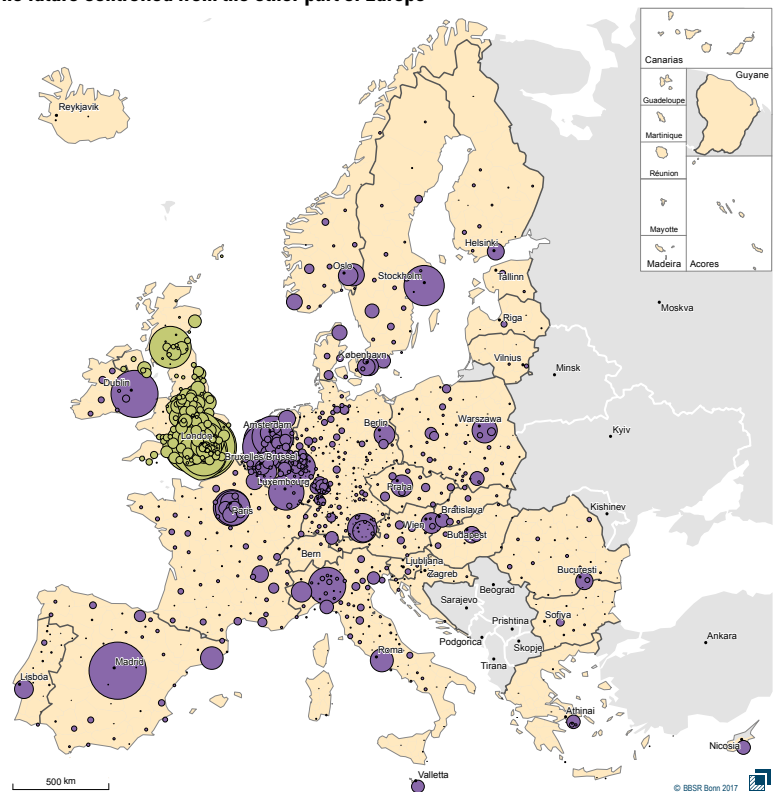
Source: Die Unterschiede bestimmen die Vielfalt in Europa – Ein Atlas ausgewählter Aspekte der räumlichen Strukturen und Entwicklungen. BBSR-Sonderveröffent-

lichung (The disparities shape the diversity in Europe – atlas of selected aspects of spatial structures and trends. German-speaking BBSR special publication available from the end of 2017/beginning of 2018).

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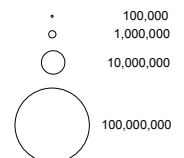
The future controlled from the other part of Europe



British companies and companies controlled by EU (without United Kingdom) and EFTA member states according to NUTS3 regions

- British companies with a share of the actual owner or of foreign stakeholders based in an EU or EFTA member state of at least 50,01%
- Companies in EU (without United Kingdom) and EFTA member states with a share of the actual owner or of foreign stakeholders based in the United Kingdom of at least 50,01%

Operating receipts (turnover) in 1,000 euros of companies according to NUTS3 regions (latest available period: 2014-2016)



Source: BBSR Spatial Monitoring System for Europe, Origin of data: Bureau van Dijk, AMADEUS Datenbank
 Administrative boundaries: GfK GeoMarketing, NUTS 3 regions
 Analysis and mapping: V. Schmidt-Seiwert

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News**Dr. Karl Peter Schön retired**

Dr. Karl Peter Schön, head of the "European Spatial and Urban Development" division at the BBSR for many years, was given an official farewell in the context of the "Understanding and shaping Europe" symposium on 19 September 2017 in Bonn. With the event, the "European Spatial and Urban Development" division at the same time celebrated its 25th anniversary.

"The team of Dr. Karl Peter Schön did a lot of work in the fields of spatial monitoring, research, political development and implementation of policies and programmes. It contributed to understanding and shaping our Europe and does the same in an international context", said BBR President Petra Wesseler when she welcomed the over 60 European and international guests who had travelled to the symposium. This was also revealed by the many contributions which, apart from achievements, demonstrated the perspectives of cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

The positive reputation which the "European Spatial and Urban Development" division enjoys at home and abroad, can be ascribed to our esteemed colleague Dr. Karl Peter Schön.

He ran the division since its establishment and, together with the staff, made it one of the first addresses when it comes to issues of spatial and urban development in Europe and the world.



Source: Christian Schlag

Dr. Karl Peter Schön und BBR President Petra Wesseler