



# **“Territorial Justice - a new paradigm for the development of a country”**

Keynote

tufe 2018 Athens , 9 November 2018

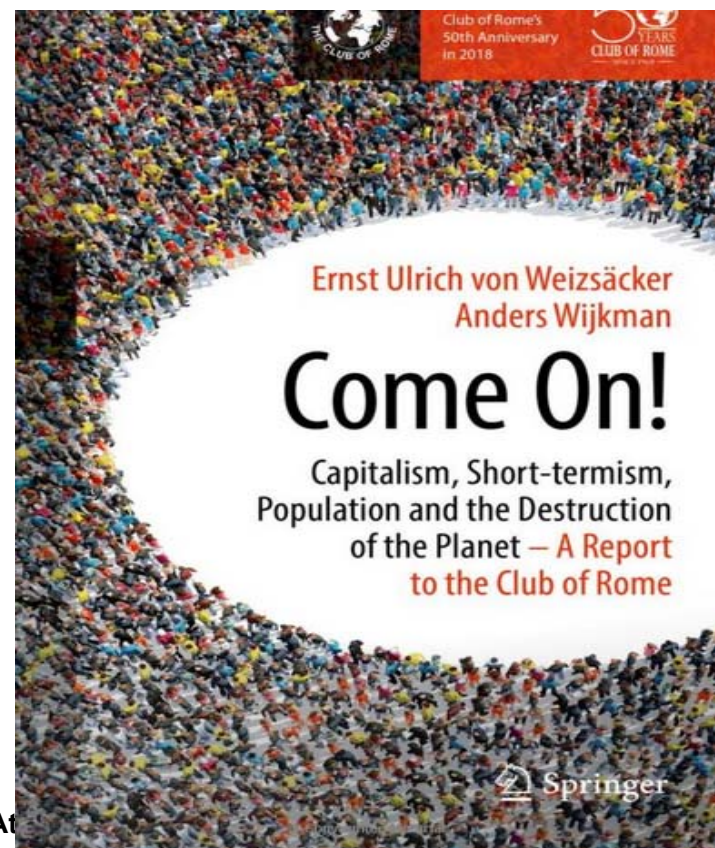
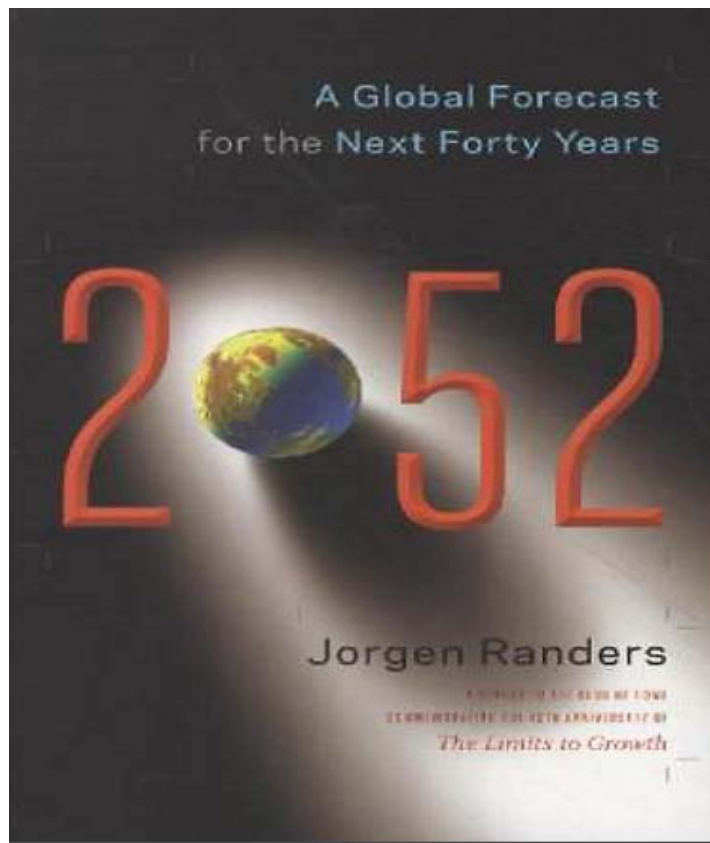
**Univ. Prof. EoE Dr. - Ing. Holger Magel**

FIG Honorary President

President of Bavarian Academy for Rural Areas

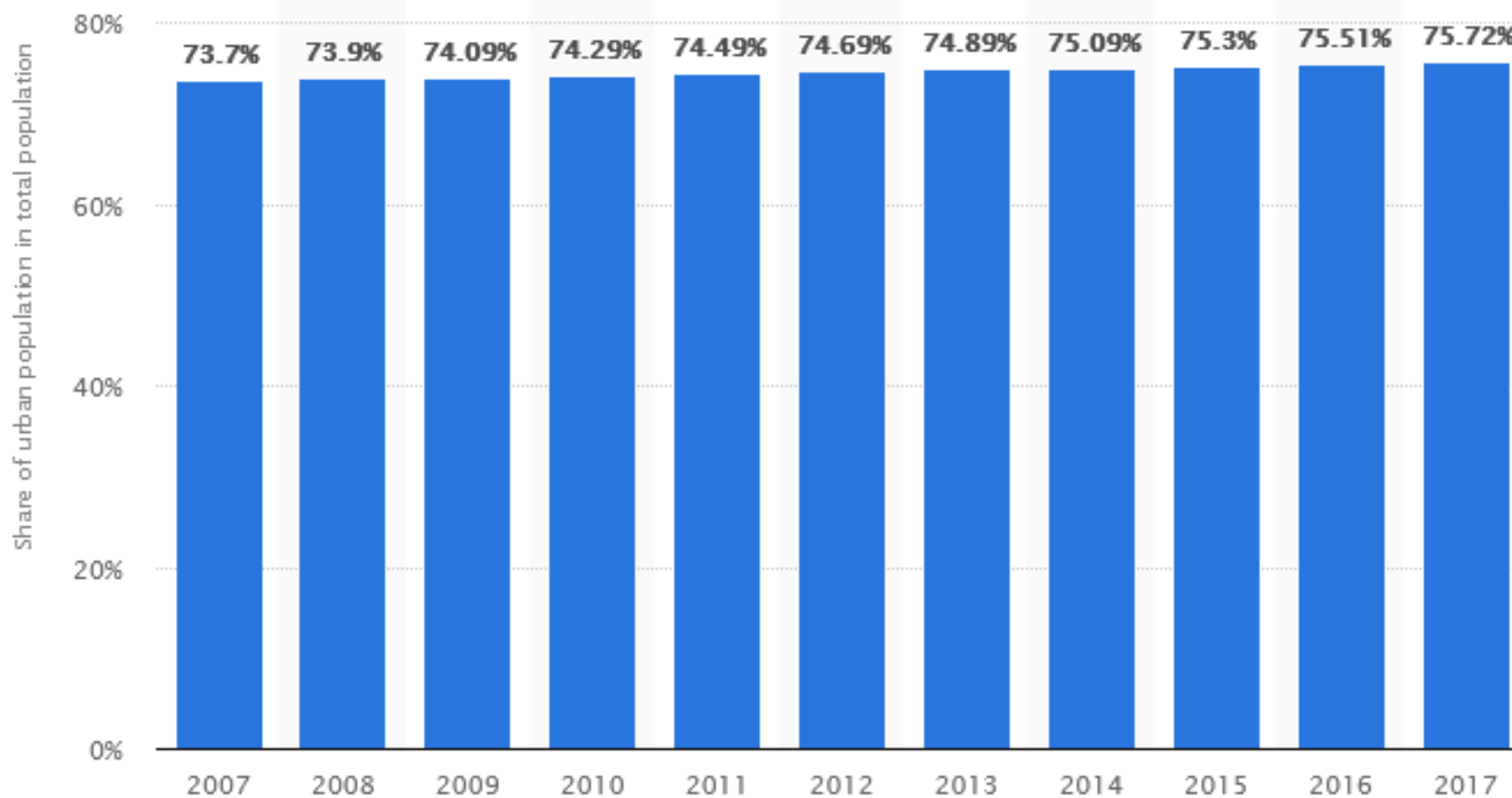
**Megatrend: „Humanity is turning from a rural to an urban species. Global urbanization is seemingly unstoppable worldwide“** (E.U.von Weizsäcker ,Vicepresident Club of Rome)

Do we have a common understanding of urbanization  
What means urbanization really?



# Germany: Urbanization from 2007 to 2017

Is Germany an urban country?

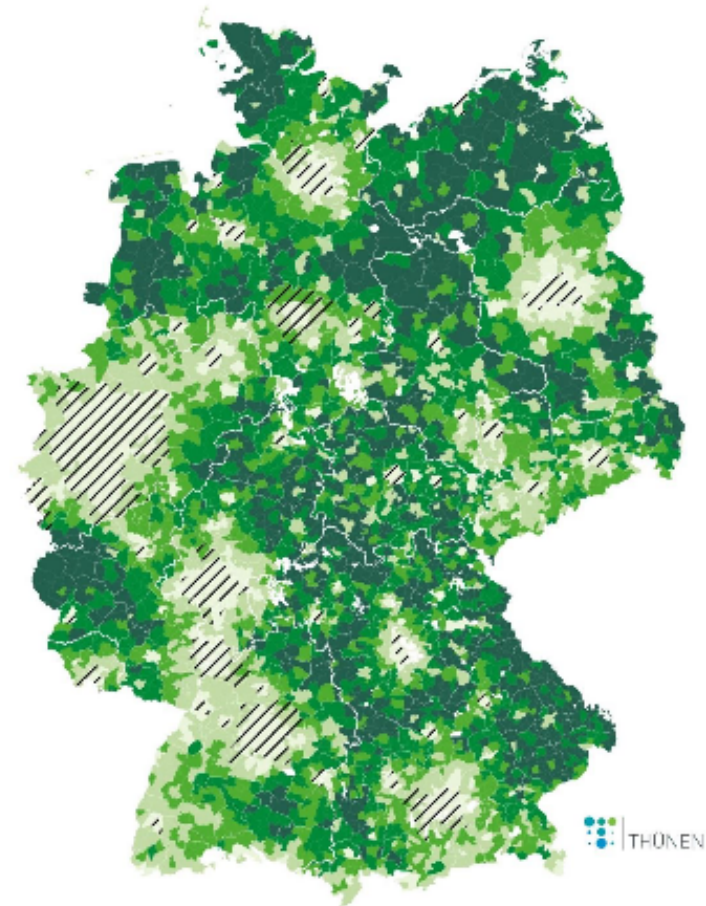


# No : Germany is still a rural country , is provincial

Small and Medium size urban cities in rural regions are regarded rural!

Green colour means rural

Ländlichkeit auf Gemeindeverbandsebene

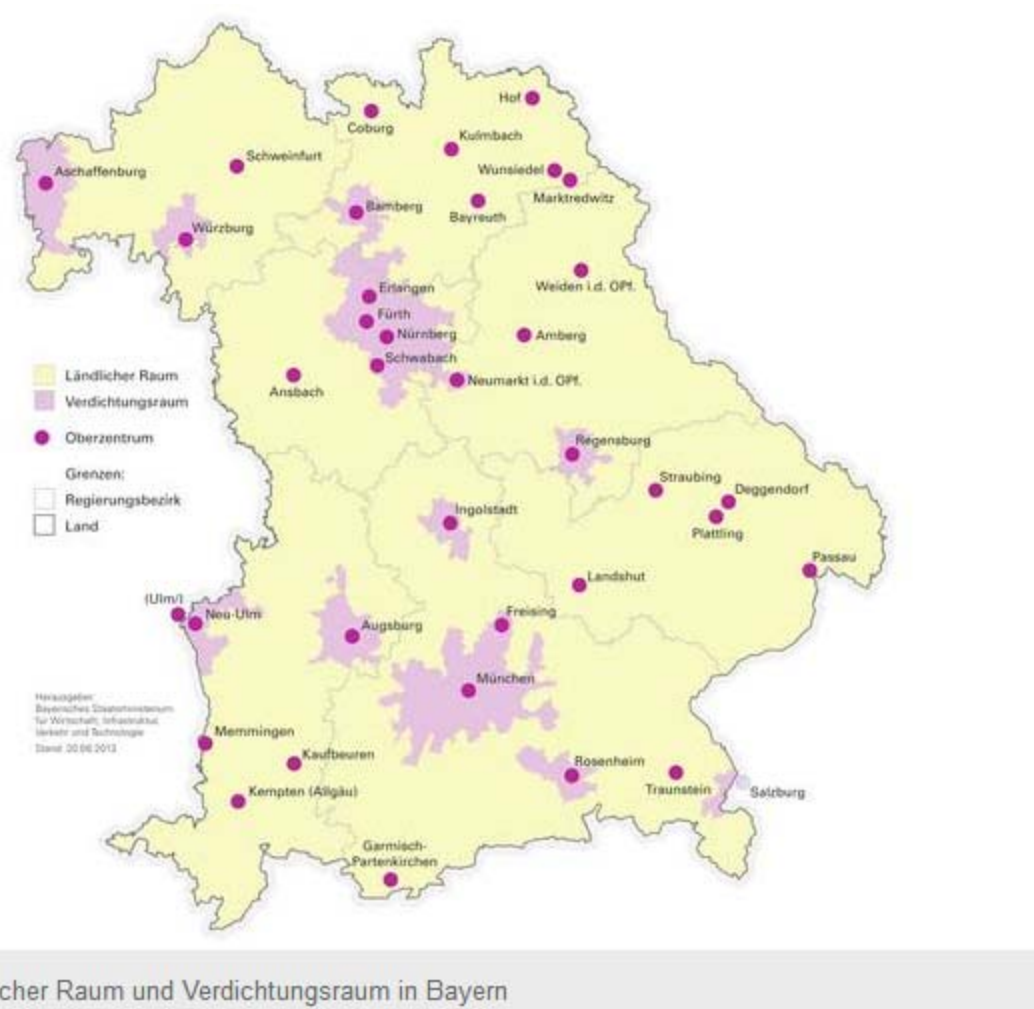


Grad der Ländlichkeit  
■ sehr ländlich  
■ ländlich  
■ kaum / nicht ländlich  
// Nicht-ländliche Räume

Quellen: Abgrenzung ländlicher Räume und Erreichbarkeitsmodell: Thünen-Institut für Ländliche Räume 2016; Gemeinden © GeoBasis-BKG, Stand 31.12.2013, Generalisierung BBSR; © OpenStreetMap-Mitwirkende; Adressangaben: wer-zu-wem GmbH 2016; © BBSR Bonn 2013, Grundlage: LOCAL © Nexiga GmbH 2013, ATKIS Basis DLM © BKG/GeoBasis-DE 2012; Laufende Raumbeobachtung des BBSR (INKAR-Daten) 2016; Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder 2016; Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit 2016

89% of Bavaria is rural : more than 2000 out of 2300 municipalities are rural

Yellow colour means rural



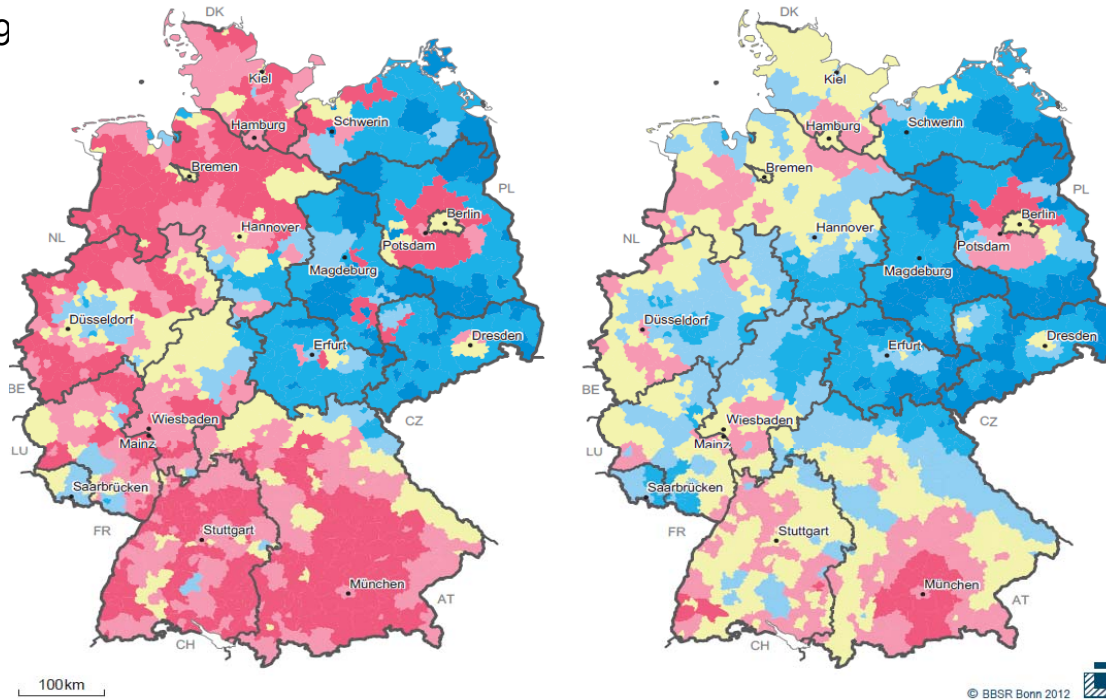
# Germany: Rural and partly Urbanized Regions lose people As is situation and future Prospective – **if nothing happens**

Kleinräumige Bevölkerungsdynamik in Vergangenheit und Zukunft

1990 bis 2010

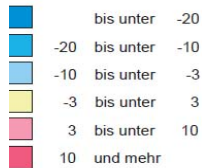
2010 bis 2030

19

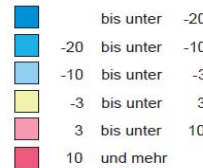


© BBSR Bonn 2012

Veränderung der Bevölkerungszahl 1990 bis 2010 in %



Veränderung der Bevölkerungszahl 2010 bis 2030 in %



Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbbeobachtung des BBSR, BBSR-Bevölkerungsprognose 2009-2030/ROP

Geometrische Grundlage: BKG, Prognoserräume 2010

Blue  
colour is  
decrease  
Red  
means  
increase

# Not only in Germany!!!

[OECD Home](#) □ [Newsroom](#) □ Regional inequalities worsening in many countries

- ▾ Upcoming events
- ▾ Publications and statistics
- ▾ Secretary-General speeches
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## Regional inequalities worsening in many countries

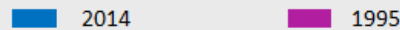
16/06/2016 - Income inequality is worsening within many countries, and regional disparities in housing, safety and air quality inside countries are also growing wider in many cases, according to a new OECD report.

[OECD Regions at a Glance 2016](#) finds most countries are closing the gap between regions in education and Internet access, but disparities in GDP per head, disposable income, safety and air pollution are widening in many. The disposable income per capita gap between the richest and poorest parts of OECD countries grew 1.5% a year on average over 2000-13, with the biggest increases in the Slovak Republic, Australia, Czech Republic and Canada.

The report, which examines local-level indicators in over 40 countries, shows many regions are struggling to increase the productivity of firms and people and restore employment. Italy, Spain and Turkey all show a 20 percentage point gap between highest and lowest regional unemployment rates, the same difference as between the national unemployment rates of Greece and Norway.

“Understanding the regional inequalities hidden behind country averages can help us to improve well-being and prosperity at a national and global level, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals,” said OECD Deputy Secretary-General Mari Kiviniemi, presenting the report at the [European Committee of the Regions 118<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session](#). “We need a full dashboard of indicators and our job is to get them all moving in the right direction.”

Regional disparities in household disposable income



Economists and  
Businessmen :

**„Why should we  
support rural areas  
when they are so  
weak? It is lost  
money and totally  
uneconomic.**

Lets focus on and invest  
in prospering areas and  
booming cities in order  
to get best return“

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

DEUTSCHLANDS OSTEN

„Manche Dörfer sollten wir besser  
schließen“

VON JULIA LÖHR - AKTUALISIERT AM 26.09.2018 - 10:21

East Germany  
Ifo Expert: „We  
should close  
some villages“



Die Politik hat im Osten viele Fehler gemacht, sagt Joachim Ragnitz vom Ifo-  
Institut in Dresden. Er rät zu Prämien, damit die Menschen in die größeren Städte



German and Bavarian Governments and Parliaments don't accept and use such wording of some scientists and economists. Why not?

Because it is **against human dignity and human rights, against justice and fairness , against good government.**

**It is bad governance when cities are collapsing and rural areas become empty.**

**What say the SDG ???**

Booming Munich – more and more turning from a dreamtown to a collapsing nightmare

The most expensive land prices after Hongkong!! Smog, traffic, noise, lack of land, Kindergarden and Schools are big problems

The screenshot shows a news article from the German news outlet 'tz' (tagesschau). The article is titled '„Der Markt ist überhitzt“ Mietpreise um 61 Prozent gestiegen! Jetzt warnt neue Studie vor Immobilien-Kollaps in München'. It is dated 13.10.18 and updated at 08:32. The main image shows the green domes of the Frauenkirche in Munich. Below the image is a caption: 'Könnte in München eine Immobilien-Blase platzen? © dpa / Felix Hörhager'. At the bottom of the article preview, there is a sub-headline: 'Der Immobilienmarkt scheint in München immer härter umkämpft. Experten erklären nun alles Wissenswerte und finden: „der Markt ist überhitzt“'. The article is presented in a mobile app interface with various social media sharing options on the left.

MÜNCHEN ▾ BAYERN SPORT ▾ STARS REISE AUTO ▾ LUST ▾ ABO ▾ MEHR ▾

tz

„Der Markt ist überhitzt“

# Mietpreise um 61 Prozent gestiegen! Jetzt warnt neue Studie vor Immobilien-Kollaps in München

Aktualisiert: 13.10.18 - 08:32

Könnte in München eine Immobilien-Blase platzen? © dpa / Felix Hörhager

Der Immobilienmarkt scheint in München immer härter umkämpft. Experten erklären nun alles Wissenswerte und finden: „der Markt ist überhitzt“.

- Anzeige -

Increase of rental prices by 61 %. Normal people can not live any more in Munich

# Is it better in Athens?



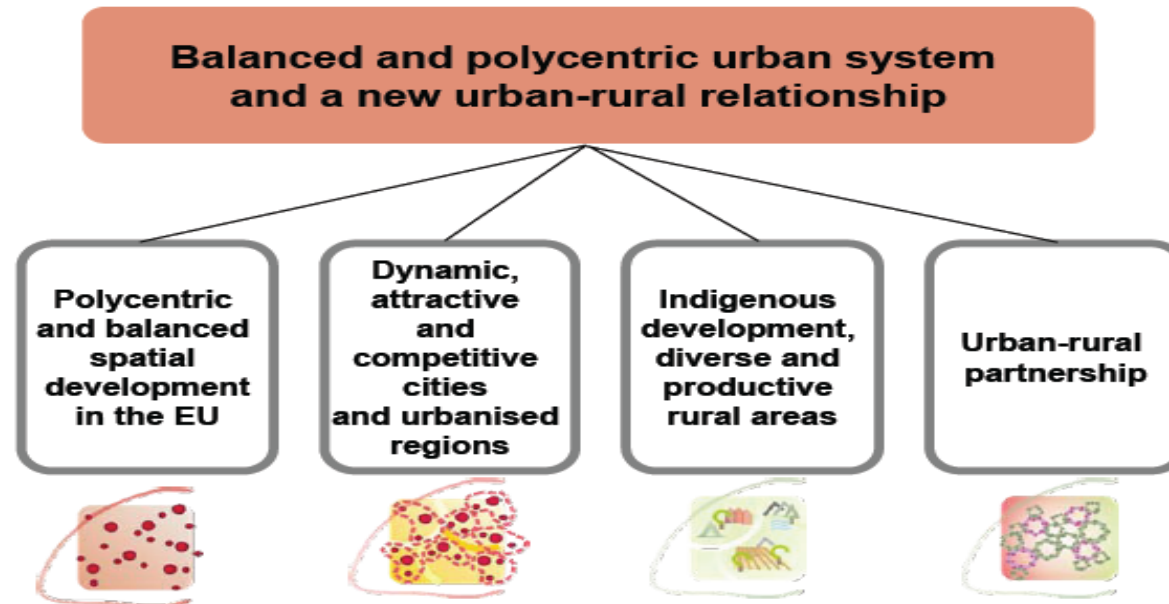
“If the rural areas don’t breathe any more the urban areas and cities will suffocate”

Edgar Faure  
Former Prime Minister of France in the 1950s



# Have we forgotten our spatial paradigm?

Europe wants a balance between urban and rural areas



German Federal Office of Building and Regional Planning (BBR)



## A Better Life in Rural Areas

### Considerations

Having met at Cork, Ireland from 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> September 2016

Building on the 1996 Cork Declaration – "A living countryside"- developed by the participants of the European Conference on Rural Development in Cork, Ireland;

Considering the key role of rural areas and communities in implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as well as the conclusions of the 21st annual Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

Aware of the economic, environmental and social diversity that characterises Rural Europe – which is home to more than half of the EU population and covers more than three quarters of the territory – and the importance of rural areas in the preservation of Europe's manifold natural and cultural landscapes and heritage;

# COMMENT

**SCIENCE** Tales of American earthquakes, past and future p.270

**MISSING** When repositories are lost to research p.270



**CLIMATE ADAPTATION** Lessons from the US flood-relocation programme p.281

**PRIVACY** Consent should be confirmed before reusing genomics data p.281

© NIA PHOTOGRAPHY



Farmers harvest wheat in Lanfian county, Shaanxi province, China.

## Revitalize the world's countryside

A rural revival is needed to counter urbanization across the globe, say **Yansui Liu** and **Yuheng Li**.

**U**rbanization gets a lot of attention. Most countries are expanding their cities to host their expanding and

In China, for example, these trends are writ large. Last year alone, nearly 170 million

leave behind are enfeebled. Fragmented families struggle to sustain small farms. In China, 2 million hectares of agricultural land fall out of production each year; in 2015, emigrants left behind 60 million children, 47 million women and 50 million elderly people in their home villages. More than two-thirds of China's rural primary schools have closed in the past 25 years. Suicide rates among older people in rural parts of the country (at 47 deaths per 100,000 people) are three times US rates<sup>1</sup>.

Rural decline is a global issue (see 'World rural populations'). From the United States and Sweden to sub-Saharan Africa, the rural-urban divide is widening. Cities attract the lion's share of government funding, private investment and even research. For instance, since 1980, cities have received more than 70% of China's total public and private investments in fixed assets. The consequences are especially dire in poor nations, where migration is driven by survival rather than by opportunity. Slums in cities such as Port Harcourt in Nigeria, Mumbai in India and Mexico City are expanding as poor and uneducated rural workers move in to seek their fortunes.

For the past decade, we have been studying how land issues can be harnessed to improve rural lives and economies in China<sup>2</sup> (see 'China's challenge'). For example, projects to enhance soil fertility and manage flooding have boosted agricultural yields and incomes in the western Loess Plateau areas. Our research and work by others suggest that it is possible to rebuild rural villages and towns by improving infrastructure, developing local resources and cultivating tourism, special products and crafts. Lessons can be learnt from some countries' policies that have bucked the trend.

Policymakers and researchers must shift their attention and effort to rebalance policies that are biased towards cities. Scientific methods such as big-data surveillance and analysis are needed to monitor rural communities and environments and to find

## Chinas President Xi Jinping:

**„As long as rural areas, especially their poor parts lag behind the rest of the country so long we can not talk about having reached a society with modest wealth“**

(see his book Governance in China I)

**China's No. 1 document outlines roadmap for rural vitalization**

BUSINESS CGTN

© 2018-02-04 19:25 GMT+8 | Updated 2018-02-05 14:32 GMT+8

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Agriculture, rural community and farmer-related issues remain China's top priorities for the 15th consecutive year as the country charts a road map for rural vitalization.

The "No. 1 central document", the first policy statement of the year released by central authorities and regarded as an indicator of policy priorities, was issued on Sunday by

We should take care of both : urban and rural -it is a demand of justice and political wisdom in the light of a growing spatial divide



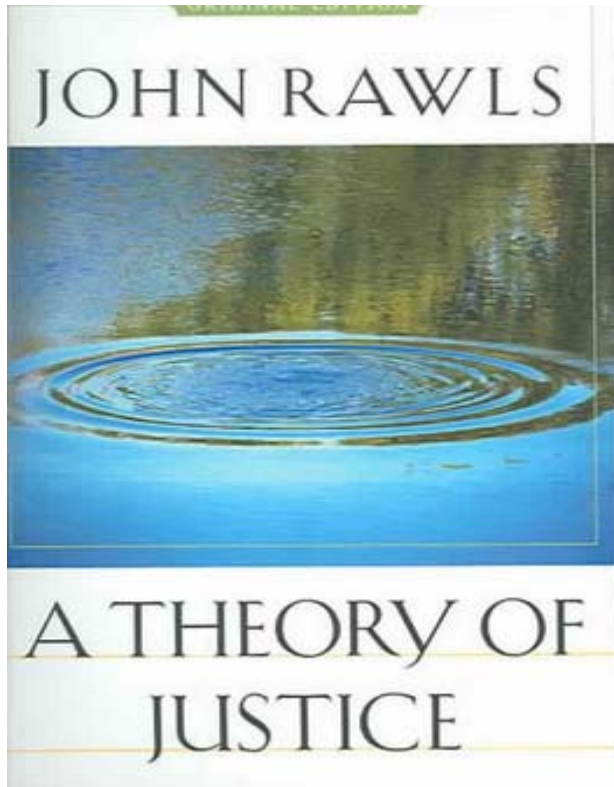
Themenwoche Gerechtigkeit  
11. bis 17. November 2018

Monday 12 November 18.00h Bavarian TV  
Evening News : Prof. Magel is studio guest and  
talking about equivalent living conditions

**German President Frank Walter Steinmeier is more and more concerned about the spatial divide and the endangered cohesion of society**



# Justice is a hot topic everywhere



## Sen's Capability Approach



The Capability Approach is defined by its choice of focus upon the moral significance of individuals' capability of achieving the kind of lives they have reason to value. This distinguishes it from more established approaches to ethical evaluation, such as utilitarianism or resourceism, which focus exclusively on subjective well-being or the availability of means to the good life, respectively. A person's capability to live a good life is defined in terms of the set of valuable 'beings and doings' like being in good health or having loving relationships with others to which they have real access.

The Capability Approach was first articulated by the Indian economist and philosopher Amartya Sen in the 1980s, and remains most closely associated with him. It has been employed extensively in the context of human development, for example, by the United Nations

# Is Germany like the gallic village of Obelisk and Asterix which fights with „miraculix“ power against globalisation and demographic trends ?

Article 72 of German Constitution  
(2) The Federation shall have the right to legislate on matters .....**and to the extent that the establishment of equivalent living conditions throughout the federal territory** or....

## German Federal Spatial Planning Act

### Section 1 : Task and Overall Concept of Spatial Planning

(2) The overall concept of the task laid down in subsection 1 is that of a **sustainable spatial development** which will bring the social and economic demands made on an area in line with its ecological functions and result in a stable order which will be well-balanced on a large scale **with equivalent living conditions in all regions.**

# Demand for Justice also in Bavaria :

## Art. 3 Bavarian Constitution

.....

(2) The state shall protect the natural basis of life and cultural traditions. **It shall further and secure equivalent living and working conditions throughout Bavaria, in all urban and rural areas**

# John Rawls Theory of Justice and Amartya Sen`s and Martha Nußbaum`s Demand for Empowerment:

**Some Spatial Unequality** is allowed. But there must be a fair compensation between prosperous and less developed regions. That's the role of the state to guarantee this.

Money and esp. distributive justice alone do not help; **empowerment is additionally necessary** in order to enable people using their chances and the financial support in the right way

# Report of Bavarian Inquiry Commission „Equivalent Living Conditions throughout Bavaria“, Munich 2018

Bericht der Enquete-Kommission  
„Gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse in ganz Bayern“  
Drucksache 17/19700

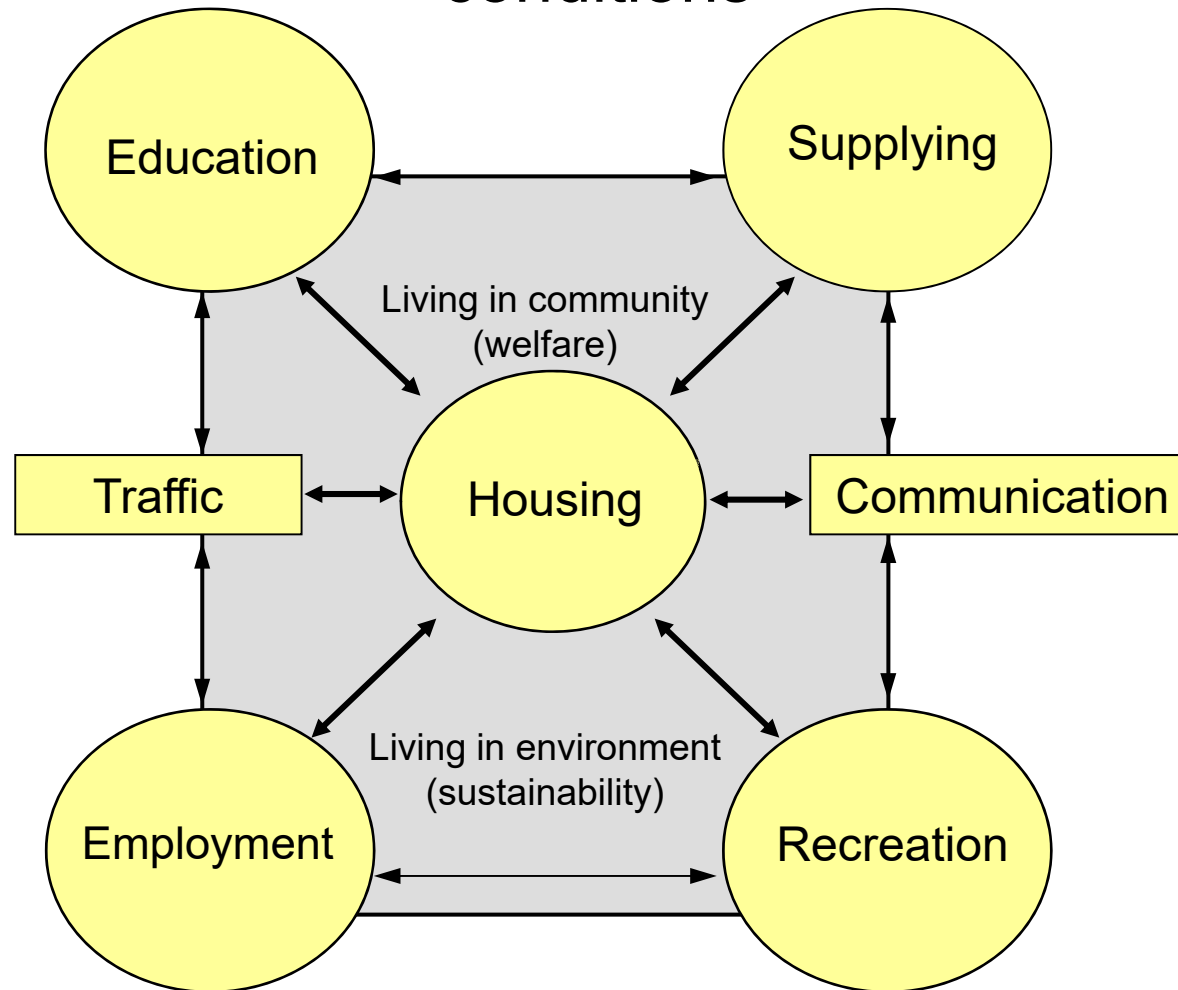


Bayerischer  
Landtag

Overcrowded Press Conference on occasion of Presentation of Commissions Report on Equivalent Living Conditions on 30 January 2018 in Parliament

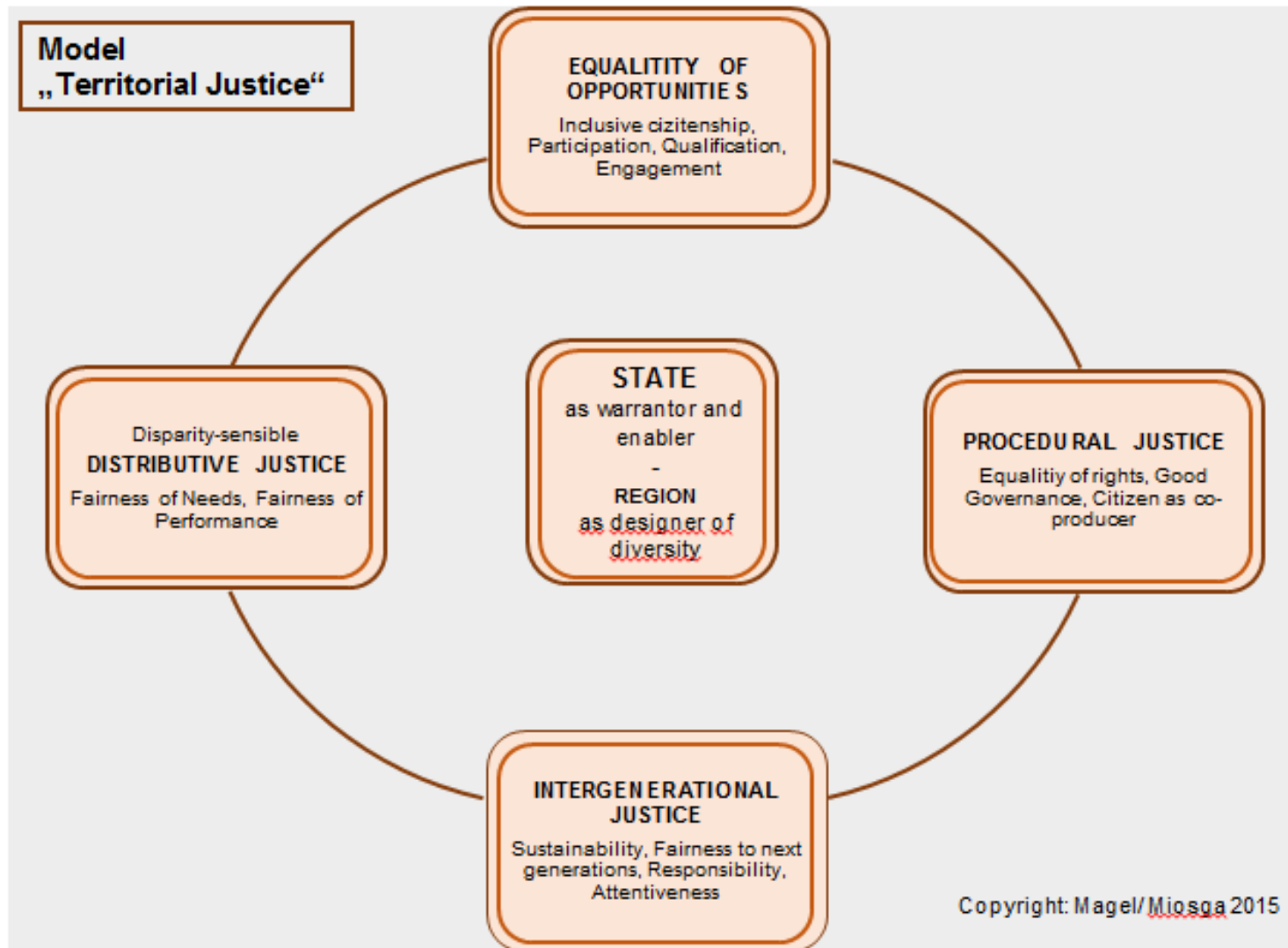


# The normal technical discussion : Ubiquitous basic needs of human existence and living conditions



# A new and broader perspective:

## The four Dimensions of Territorial Justice (based on theories of Rawls, Sen, Sandel, Dworkin, Soja, Piketty )



# Prof. O. Edenhofer, Potsdam Institute

Global climate change expert Nr.1 and author of the book  
„Global but fair“ about intergenerational justice

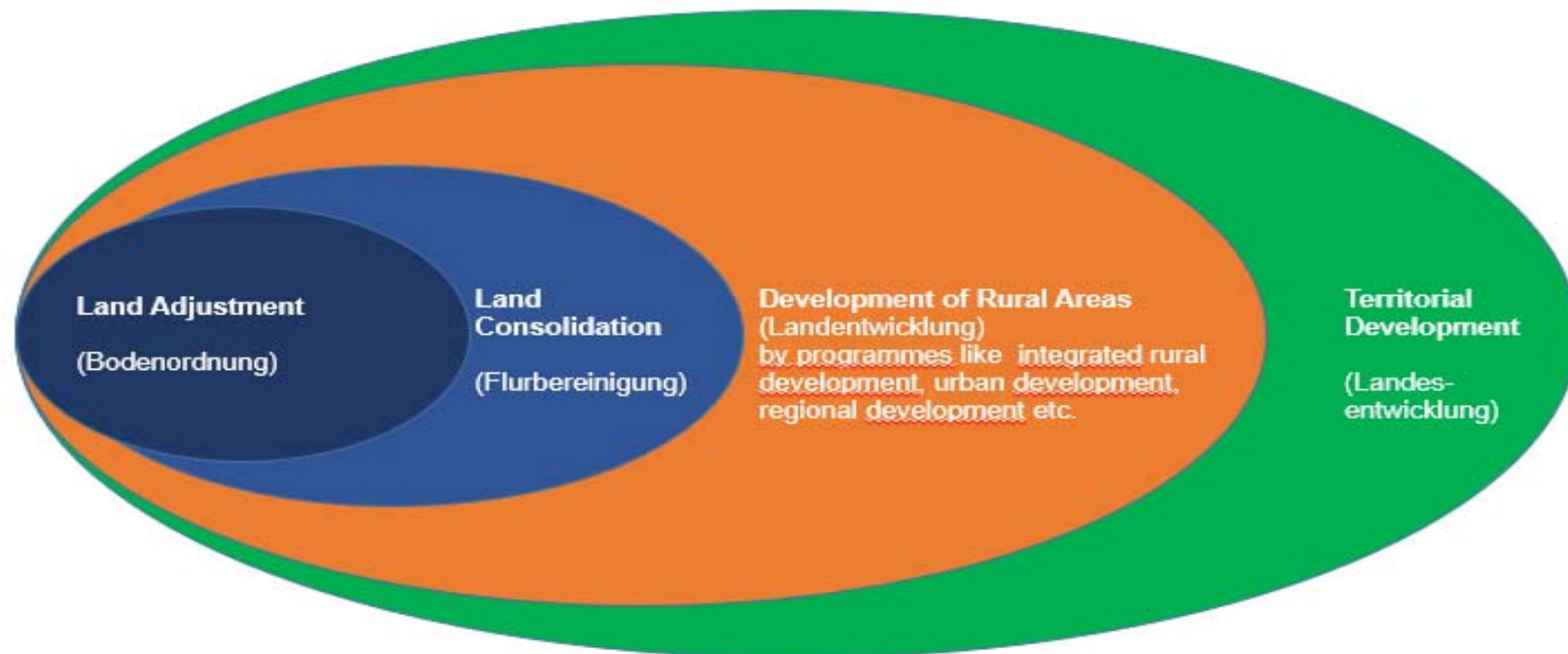
„The challenge for post modernism is that we do have accountability not only for humans who live now, even if they live far away. We are also responsible for those who are not yet born: **that means for future generations**“



# From Land Adjustment to Territorial Development

The Range of Responsibilities of rural Land Managers and Surveyors in Germany in 21 st Century

There is a similar picture for urban Land Managers and surveyors



© Holger Magel 2017 (basierend auf Magel 2010 und Thomas 2008)

**My opinion:** Surveyors and Land Managers are very active in territorial , regional , local and in development of urban and rural areas.

All have an **ethical responsibility for territorial justice and it`s consistent implementation!**

Magel, Räumliche Gerechtigkeit – Ein Thema für Landentwickler und sonstige Geodäten?!

Fachbeitrag

Nice statement ,  
but how should it  
happen?

Räumliche Gerechtigkeit – Ein Thema für Landentwickler  
und sonstige Geodäten?!

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Karl-Friedrich Thöne, dem geodätischen  
Brückenbauer und begnadeten Kommunikator, zum Gedächtnis

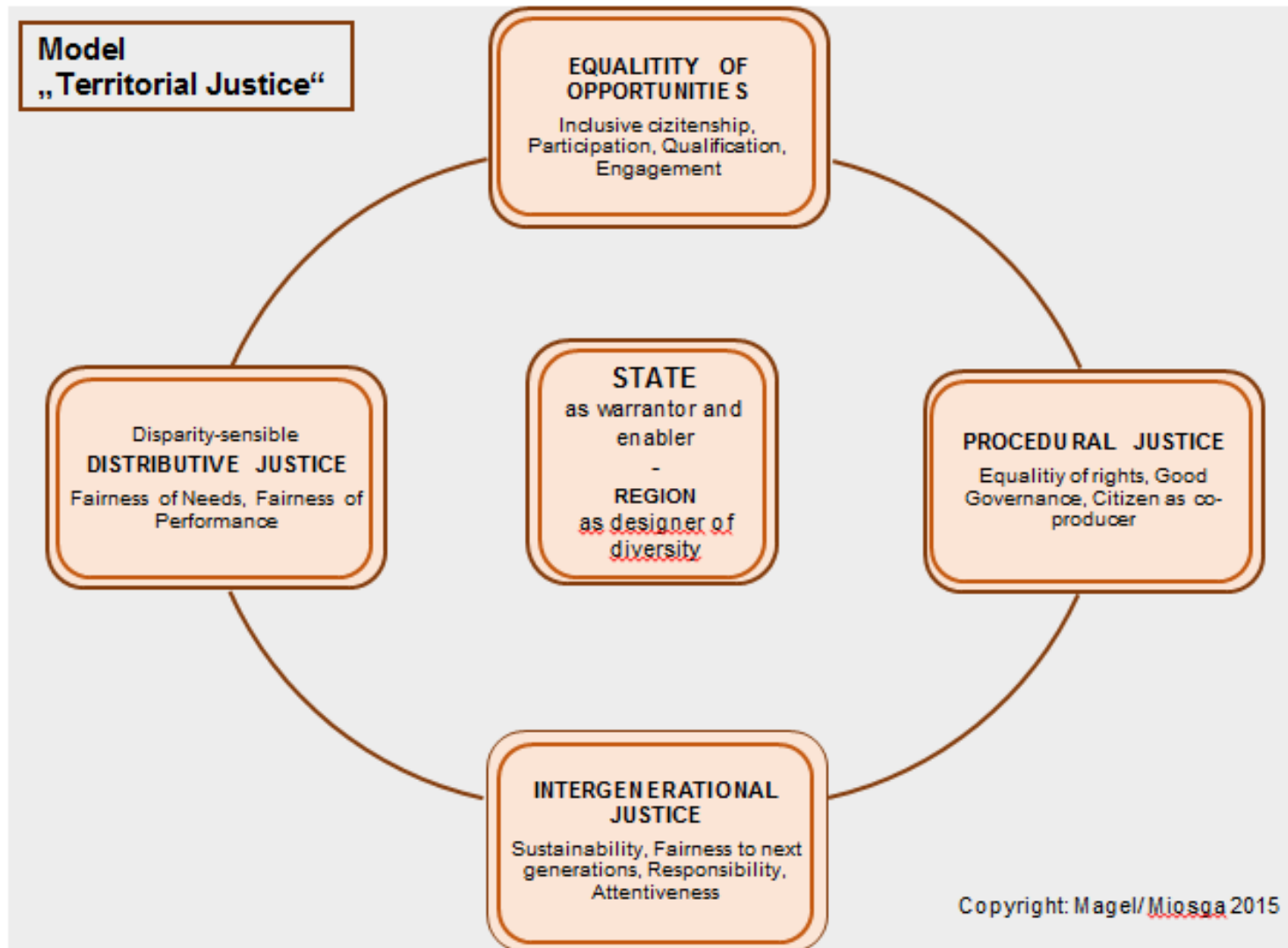
Holger Magel

#### Zusammenfassung

Im Zuge der räumlichen Disparitäten und der oft kontroversen Diskussionen über richtiges politisches und staatliches Handeln geraten die Begriffe gleichwertige Lebensbedingungen und – zwar zurückhaltender – räumliche Gerechtigkeit in das allgemeine Interesse. Der Artikel macht deutlich, dass es eine auf Menschenrecht und Menschenwürde basierende universelle Gerechtigkeitsnorm gibt, die keine Alternative lässt, als weiterhin alles zu tun, um eine gerechte räumliche Entwicklung in allen Landesteilen sicherzustellen bzw. anzustreben. Diese bisher vornehmlich von Geographen, Raumökonomien und Juristen diskutierte Gerechtigkeitsfrage sollte angesichts der beachtlichen raumbezogenen und raumbedeutsamen Beiträge der Geodäsie und hier insbesondere der Landentwick-



# The Four Dimensions of Territorial Justice could be a neutral and transparent compass and guide for just developing the whole country



The big and quite new challenge :

Which already existing or newly created criteria and indicators do we need and apply for analysing, planning, implementing , monitoring and evaluating territorial justice ?

It`s a very also politically sensitive matter!

# Proposals of Commission of Inquiry „Equivalent living conditions in all parts of Bavaria“ :

## Indicators for measuring the 4 dimensions of territorial justice



NR	SUBDOMAIN	INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Distributive Justice</b>			
1	Economy and Jobs	GDP	• Average GDP per <u>employee</u>
2		Density of Employees	• Employees per 1000 Inhabitants who are subject to social insurance contribution in current year
3		Development of employees	• Development of social insurance contributed Employees per 1000 Citizens in the last 10 years
4	Income	<u>Available</u> Income per household	• Median of available household income per single person
5	<u>Social</u> Justice	Income distribution	• 90/10 Relation of distribution of available household income
6		Citizens with minimum collateral	• Ratio of recipients of minimum collateral per 1000 citizens
7	<u>Health</u> Care	Infrastructure of medical doctors	• Ratio of citizens with distances (Public Transfer incl. Taxi) > 10 Minutes to closest <u>general practitioner</u> (Family doctor)
8		Provision with pharmacies	• Ratio of citizens ,who live more than 6 km far away to the closest pharmacy
9			
10	Communication Infrastructure	Quality of <u>broadband</u>	• Broadband connectivity quality which is at least available for every household in the region

# Indicators for measuring the dimension

## Distributive Justice

10	Communication Infrastructure	<u>Quality of broadband</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broadband connectivity quality which is at least available for every household in the region</li> </ul>
11	Accessibility of local basic infrastructure	<u>Accessibility of shopping possibilities</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of population which lives more than 1000 m distant to the closest shop with daily basic service</li> </ul>
12		Accessibility of primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of pupils with public transport on the way to school to closest primary and secondary school <u>split</u> in groups less than 10 min, less than 20 <u>min</u>, less than 30 <u>min</u>, more than 30 minutes</li> </ul>
13		<u>Accessibilty</u> to public transport systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of citizens which live 300 -500m resp. more than 500m distant to the closest public transport station with at least 5 times service in both directions</li> </ul>
14	<u>Social Infra-structure</u>	Kita-Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of places in children day care center (Kita) per inhabitants under 6 years</li> </ul>
15		Service for seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average waiting time for stationary place in a rest home</li> </ul>
16	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Housing costs</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average costs per qm<sup>2</sup> in rented accommodations</li> </ul>
17			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of recipients of housing allowance in whole population</li> </ul>
18	Environment	Public Green and recreation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio /Percentage of green and recreation areas compared with total area</li> </ul>
	<u>Security and Rescue</u>	Street <u>Crimes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of street crimes per 1000 Inhabitants</li> <li>House <u>breakings</u> per 1000 <u>Inhabitants</u></li> </ul>

# Indicators for measuring the dimension

<u>Equality of opportunities</u>			
21	Education	<u>School leavers without grade</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of School leavers without certificate of secondary education in all school leavers per home city of the pupils</li> </ul>
22		<u>School leavers with A level</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of school leavers with A level in all school leavers per home city of pupils</li> </ul>
23		<u>Distance to schools</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of pupils with public transport way to school in groups „less than 20 /30/40/more than 40 minutes to nearest junior high school and grammar school</li> </ul>
24	<u>Job market</u>	Underemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of underemployed people in working population</li> </ul>
25		Long term unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of long term jobless People (more than 1 year) in jobless people</li> </ul>
26			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of long term unemployment in a time span of 5-10 years</li> </ul>
27		<u>Precarious employment</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of precarious or atypical employments in existing jobs which are subject to social insurance contribution</li> <li>Training <u>positions</u> per 1000 <u>applications</u></li> </ul>
28		Apprenticeship training position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of employees with commuting time more than 30 min/60 minutes</li> </ul>
29		Commuting ratio	
30	<u>Equal opportunities</u>	<u>Work seeking women</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of jobless plus work seeking women in working age women</li> </ul>
31		Income difference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income difference between employed men and women</li> </ul>

# How to implement the 4 dimensions of Territorial Justice by politics , policies and administrations?

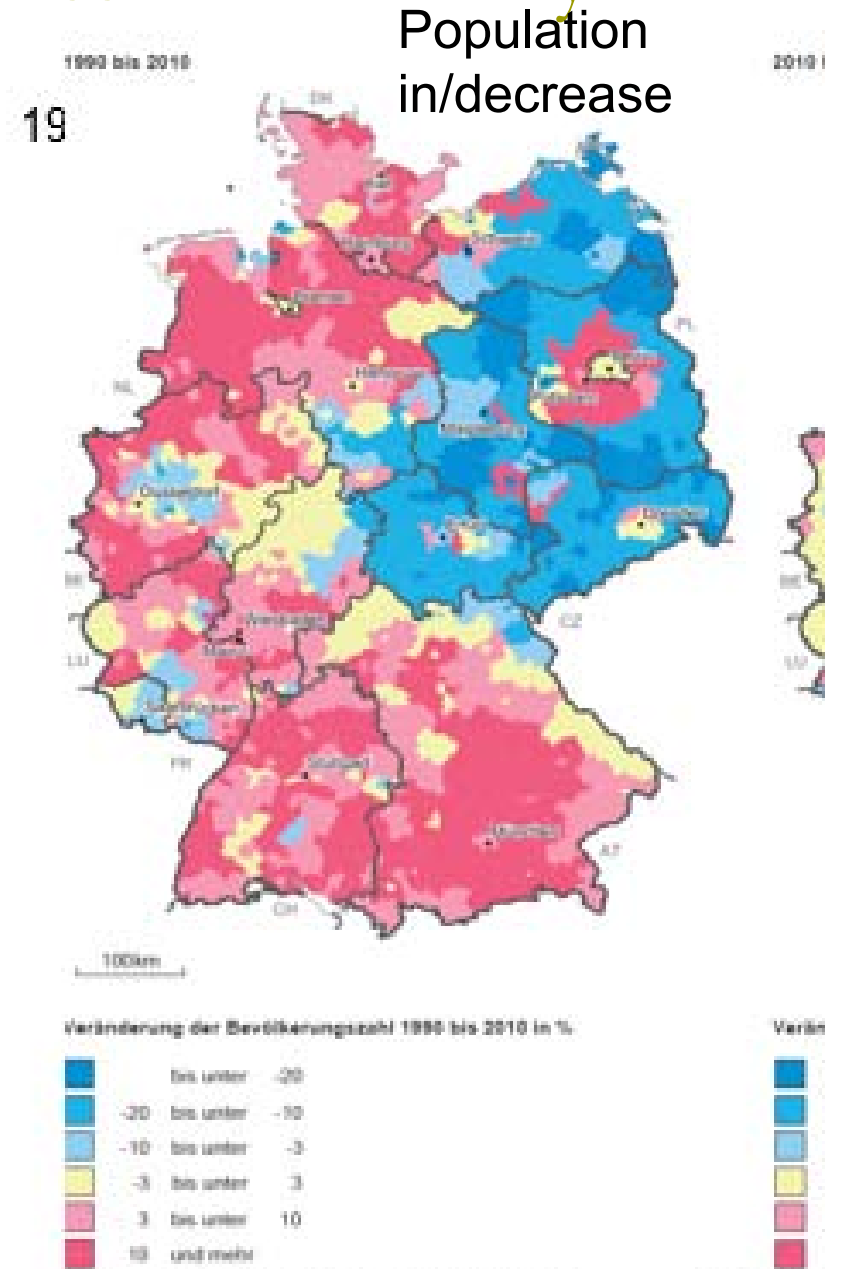
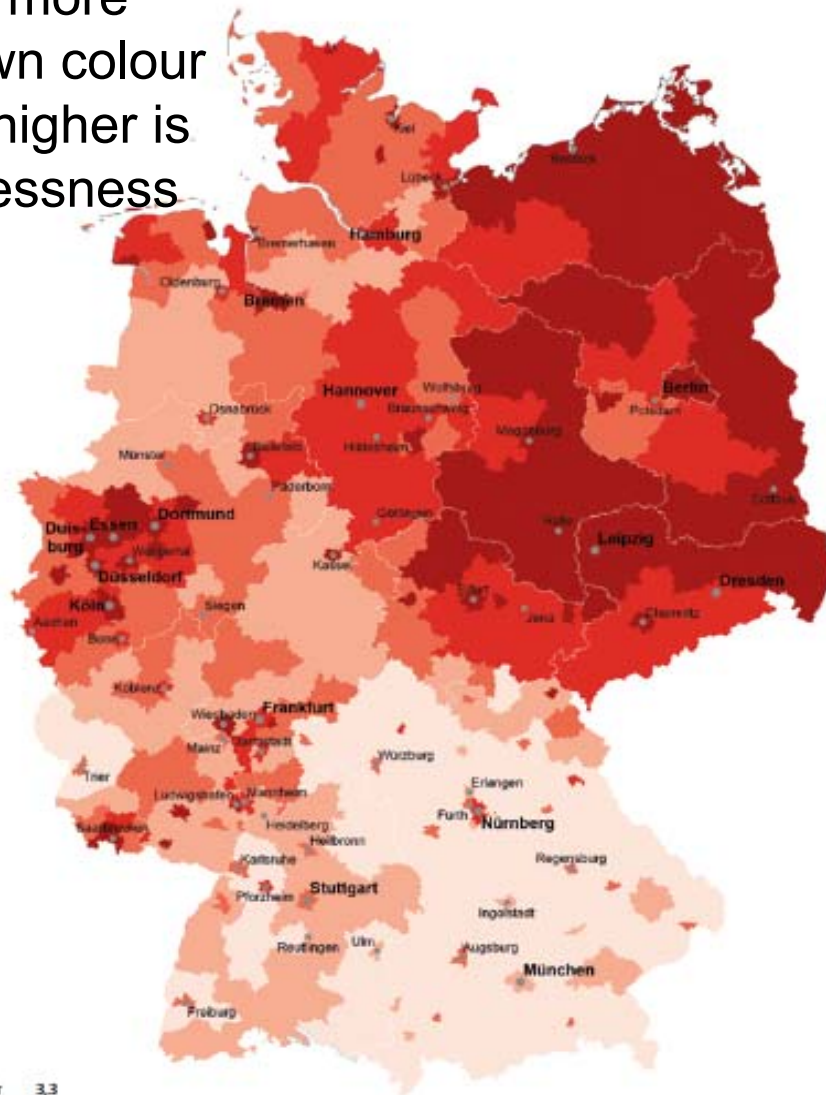
It depends on the country and it`s policies, goals, programmes ,strategies ,measures , institutions and governance mechanisms for guaranteeing and guiding the implementation of some kind of territorial justice.

Using the indicators of Territorial Justice can make the implementation much more transparent and suitable for monitoring the progress and for evaluating the result of having reached better equivalent living conditions.



# Example : Rate of joblessness in Germany

The more brown colour the higher is joblessness



Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbeobachtung des BfR, BfR-Bevölkerungsprognose 2009-2030/BfOP



Infrastruktur ist eine wesentliche Voraussetzung für gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse in Stadt und Land. Hier die Bundesstrasse B2 bei Farchant nahe Garmisch-Partenkirchen. (Bild: Imago/imagebroker/Josef Beck)

Kommunen

Urgent demand of rural municipalities:  
**Give jobs countryside!**

## Arbeitsplätze raus aufs Land

Gemeindetag und Landkreistag verlangen verstärkte Anstrengungen, um den Menschen überall in Bayern gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse zu bieten. Innenminister Joachim Herrmann sagt die Unterstützung der Staatsregierung zu.

„Der Bayerische Landtag als Gesetzgeber und die Bayerische Staatsregierung als ausführende

# China PM Li Keqiang

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT

Delivered at the Fifth Session of the 12th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on March 5, 2017

## **“Our major areas of work for 2017**

We will improve the mechanisms for encouraging **business startups and innovation in rural areas, support migrant workers in starting businesses in their hometowns and villages, and encourage college graduates, demobilized military personnel, and scientists and engineers to work in rural areas.**”

Expertise of German Institute of Economy (IW) made on behalf of the Bavarian Industry responding to the Inquiry Commission Report , October 2018

..In order to strengthen large companies in rural areas we have to improve location factors like **functioning infrastructure and modern mobility, digitization 4.0 (smart countryside, digital villages etc.) and beautiful villages and towns ....**  
**No concentration on agglomeration and economic centres only!**

We need **smart und inclusive medium size - und small cities in rural regions** .Thus the shift of administrations ,universities and industry countryside will be successfull



**Figure 1: The relation between smart city components and the SDGs**

Smart sustainable cities for all: A socio-spatial approach by Marya Mrabiee and Abbas Rajabifard

In: *Coordinates*, Oct 2017 Smart sustainable cities for all

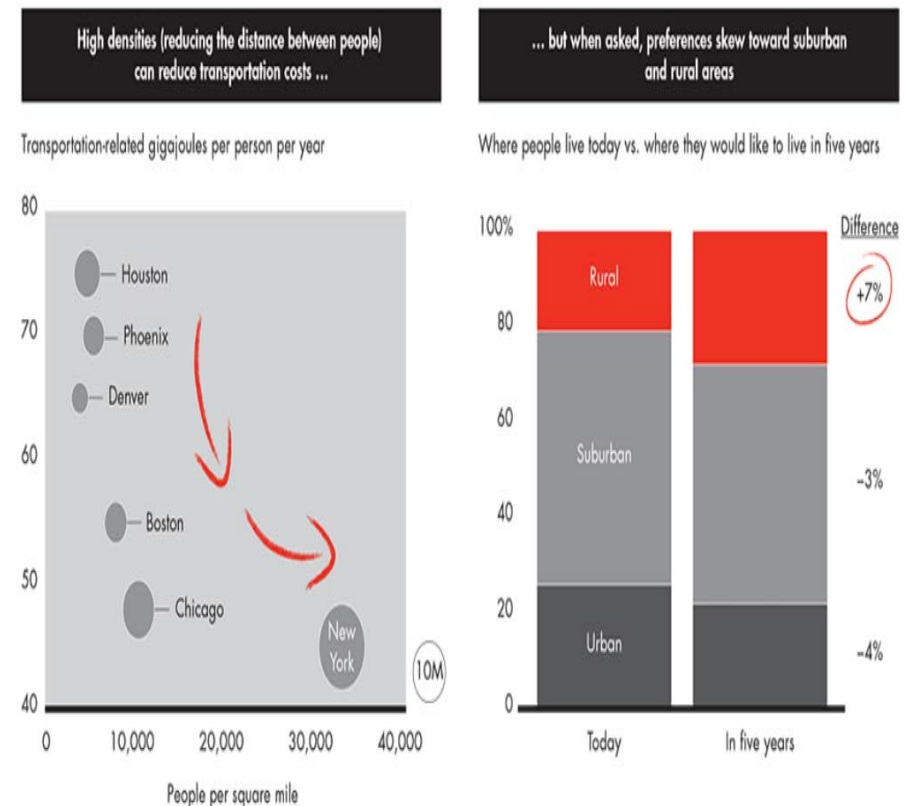
# Why? Digitization opens new chances for exurban living and working

BAIN & COMPANY (4)

Spatial Economics: The Declining Cost of Distance

Over the next decade, the declining cost of distance will release those age-old constraints, making new combinations of distance, density and scale economically viable. Individuals may opt to live further from city centers, for example, as advances in transportation and connectivity allow them the abundant space of a rural town combined with many of the employment options, goods and services once available only in cities (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: High-density life may be economical, but people generally prefer low-density living



# The Bavarian Way , called „Homeland Strategy“

- 5 -

## III. Die „Heimatstrategie“

Die **Heimatstrategie** ist ein neues Kapitel für die künftige Strukturentwicklung Bayerns und prägt die Landesentwicklungspolitik. Zielrichtung ist: „**Aktivieren statt alimentieren**“. Da gerade die gewerbliche Regionalförderung durch die Europäische Union (EU) in stärker entwickelten Gebieten zusehends eingeschränkt wird, braucht es eine Erneuerung der Landesentwicklung. Strukturschwache Kommunen im Freistaat sollen die Chance haben, aus eigener Kraft stark zu werden. Die **Heimatstrategie**, die die zentralen strukturpolitischen Instrumente im Zuständigkeitsbereich des Staatsministeriums der Finanzen, für Landesentwicklung und Heimat umfasst, besteht aus **fünf Säulen**:

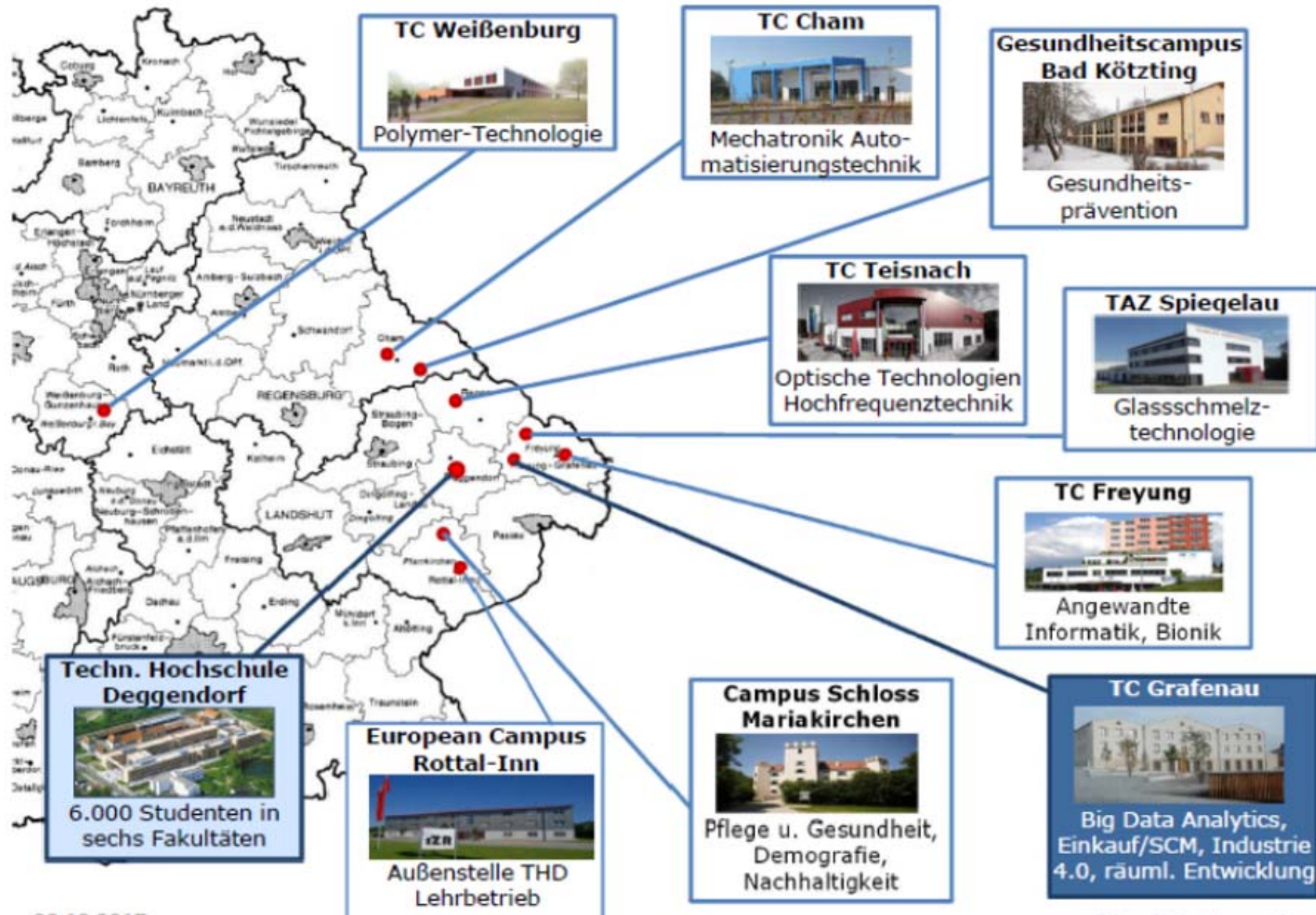
1. Kommunalen Finanzausgleich
2. Strukturentwicklung für ganz Bayern
3. Breitbandausbau und E-Government
4. Nordbayern-Initiative
5. Behördenverlagerung

## 5 pillars:

1. Adjustment of Municipal Financial compensation between urban and rural municipalities
2. Spatial Development Strategy (e.g. new order and number of **central places**; **urban – rural cooperation**; **contributions of all line ministries e.g. Rural Development, Regional Development Fund ,Social, Education and Health funds etc ....)**
3. ICT initiative (Internet ) and E government (Digitizing)
4. Northern Bavaria Initiative (esp. In the sector of University branches ,culture, job creation,urban and rural development)
5. Decentralization by dislocation of government offices and parts of universities from larger or central cities into rural areas

Technical University of Applied Sciences Deggendorf founded 10 branches in peripher rural regions of lower bavaria

## Technologie Campus der THD – 8 Forschungsinstitute





Bayernkurier of 9.10.2018

## Hinter der Staufalle

Bayern richtet erste Behördensatelliten in Bad Aibling, Aichach, Altötting, Landsberg und Schwandorf ein, um zwei Ziele zu erreichen: Den Pendlerverkehr in die Großstädte zu reduzieren und die Vereinbarkeit von Familie und Beruf zu fördern.

Der Ministerrat hat das von Finanz- und Heimatminister Albert Füracker vorgelegte Konzept „Behördensatelliten“ verabschiedet. „Wir wollen die Vereinbarkeit von Familie und Beruf fördern und gleichzeitig Pendlerströme reduzieren“, stellte Ministerpräsident Markus Söder im Rahmen der Kabinettsitzung klar.

”

„Wir wollen, dass die Menschen Zeit mit der Familie verbringen, statt auf der Straße oder im Zug.“

— Markus Söder

## Behind the traffic jam trap

Bavarian government wants to reduce daily commuting by **establishing coworking places outside of agglomeration areas thus aiming at better combining family and job (Sateliteoffices)**

European Metropolitanregion Nuremberg (EMN) :Cooperation of three Large Cities with medium and small cities in surrounding rural areas



Also Chinese  
Präsident Xi Jinping  
calls for  
**Cooperation of  
cities with different  
sizes within  
regions**

Source : Xi Jinping at 19.  
Communist Party Conference  
18.Oktober 2017

# Brandnew : New Government Contract in Bavaria dated 5th of November 2018

“We think about urban and rural areas together, but we don't understand them as being the same. We develop appropriate solutions for all areas, with due consideration of their respective, very different, challenges.

**We want equivalent living conditions throughout Bavaria.**

**Therefore we want to decelerate the agglomeration and to strengthen the rural areas.**

**We want to bring jobs countryside and bring working, living and housing together ”**

# Urbanisation is no law of nature ! It`s on us to stop it.

3. November 2018, 09:27 Uhr Wie wollen wir künftig wohnen?

**Raus aufs Land**    **Come on countryside**



**More than 75 % of  
germans want to  
live countryside**

Ruhe, frische Luft und eine schöne Aussicht: Was in den Städten knapper Luxus ist, ist im ländlichen Raum möglich. Die Politik sollte dabei unterstützen. (Foto: Patrick Pleul/dpa)

**Alle ziehen in die Stadt, die Folgen sind Wohnungsnot, schlechte Luft und Stress. Höchste Zeit also, über Alternativen nachzudenken. Denn es gibt sie.**

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