

Capital Region Berlin-Brandenburg

20 Years of Cooperation
between the Metropolis and the Region

25.01.2012

Content

1) The Capital Region

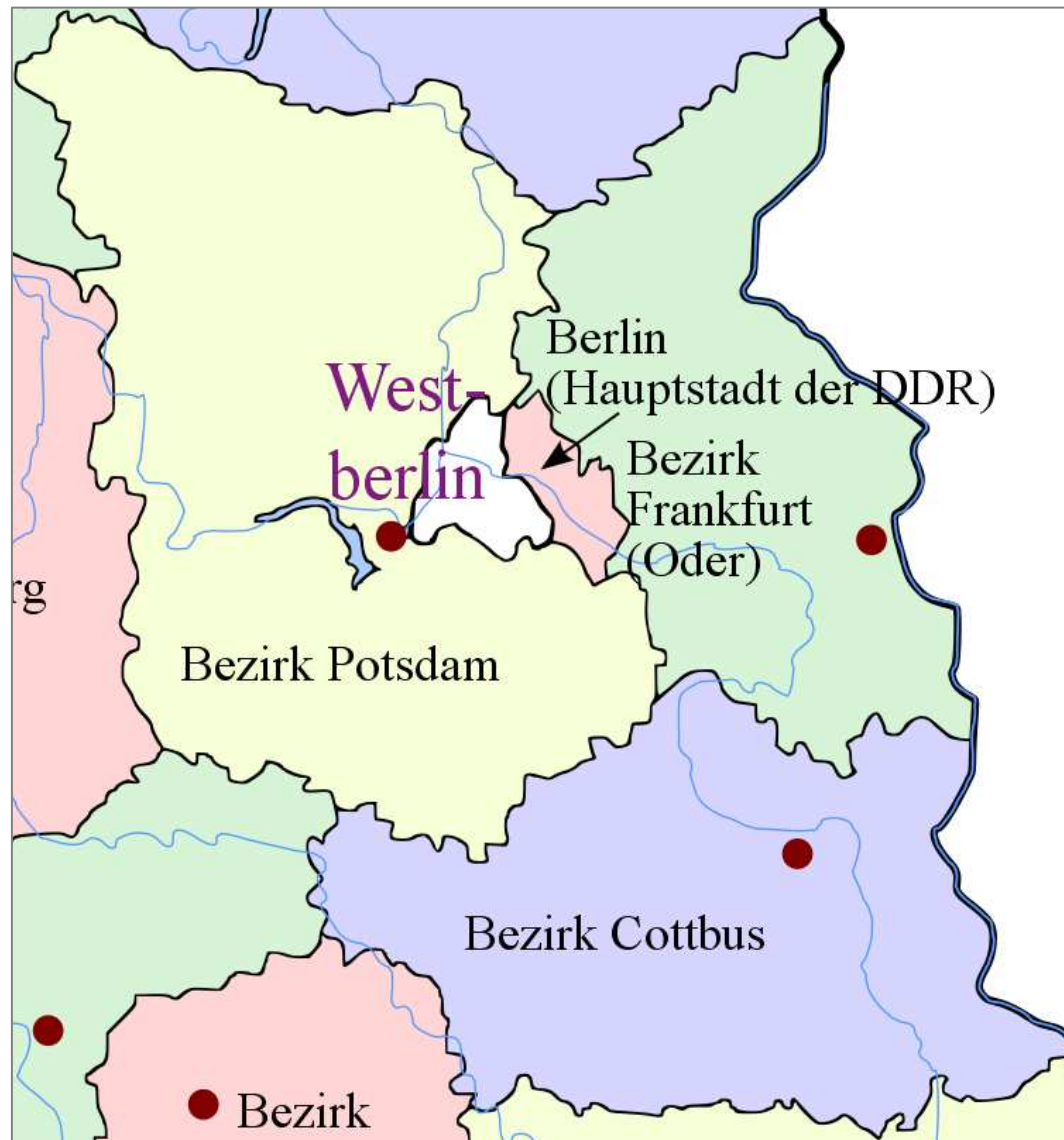
2) The Joint Spatial Planning Department

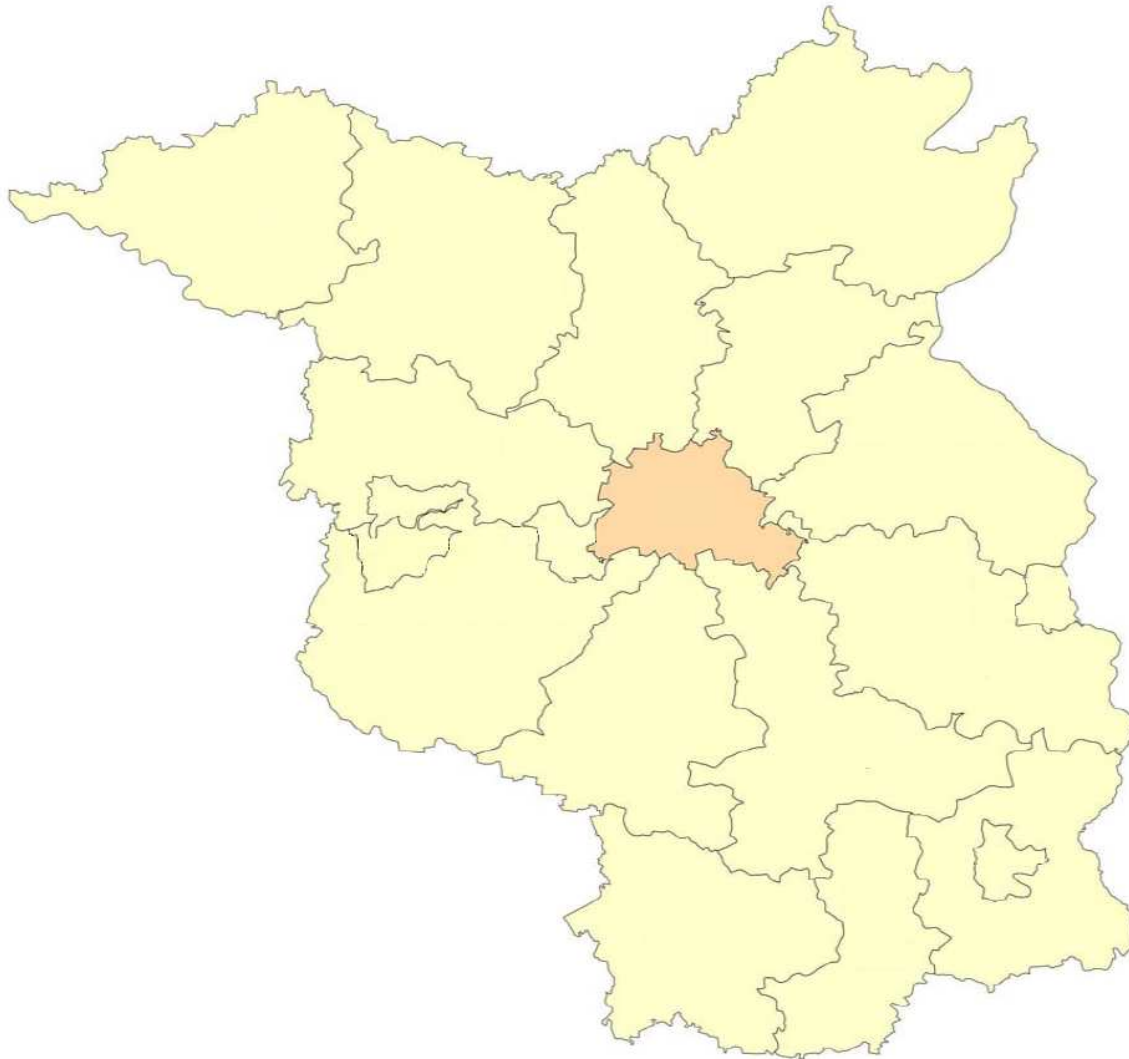
3) Further Cooperation in the Metropolitan Region

1) The Capital Region



November 1989:
a new world





The situation since 1990

- Berlin:
3.5 Mio. inhabitants
- Brandenburg:
2.4 Mio. inhabitants



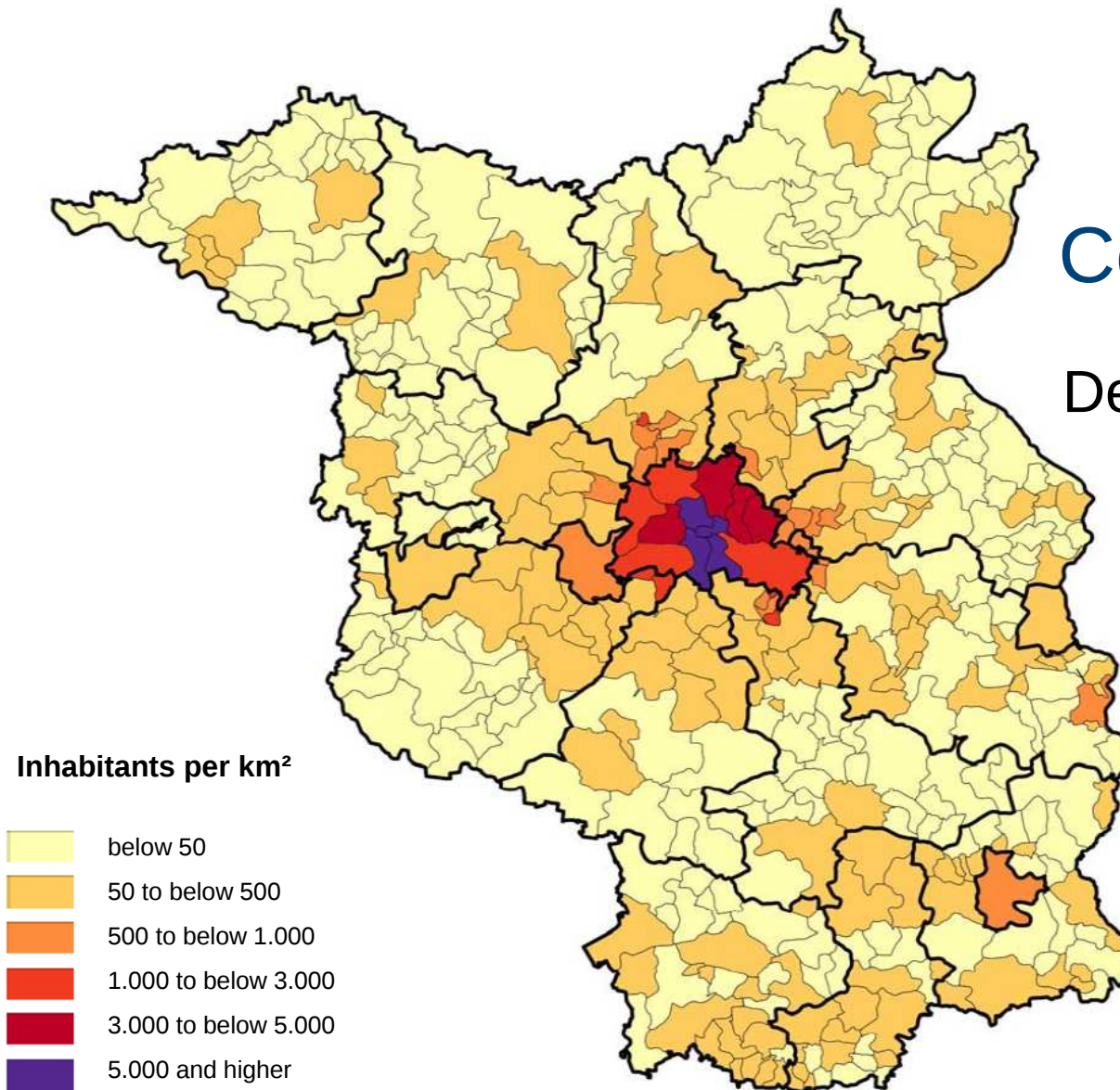
A big Region

Berlin-Brandenburg: 30.371 km²

Belgium: 30.528 km²

Contrasts:

Density of Population

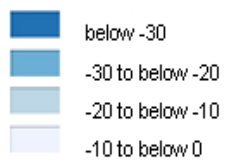


Contrasts: Population Prognosis

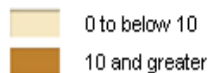
population projection

2009 to 2030

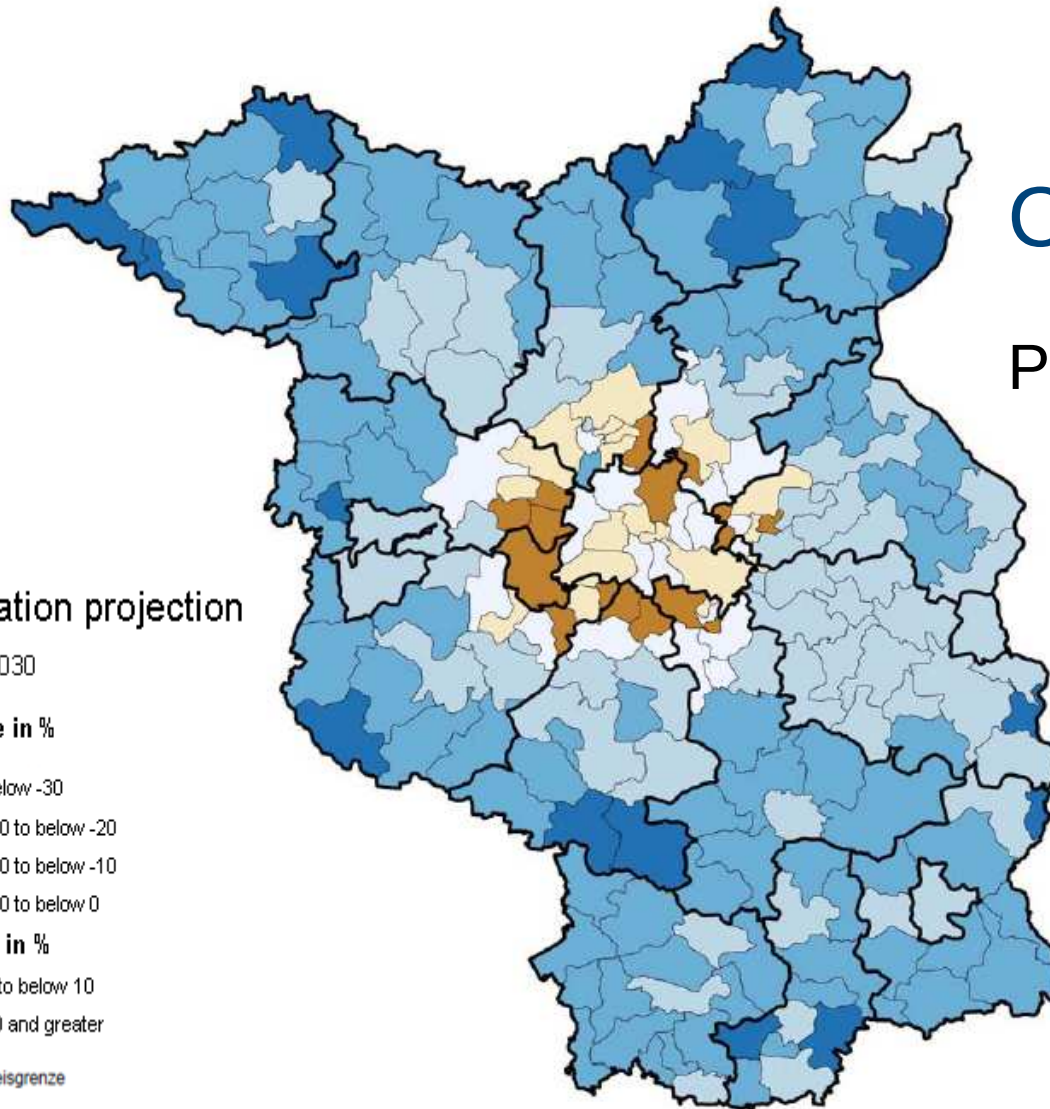
decrease in %

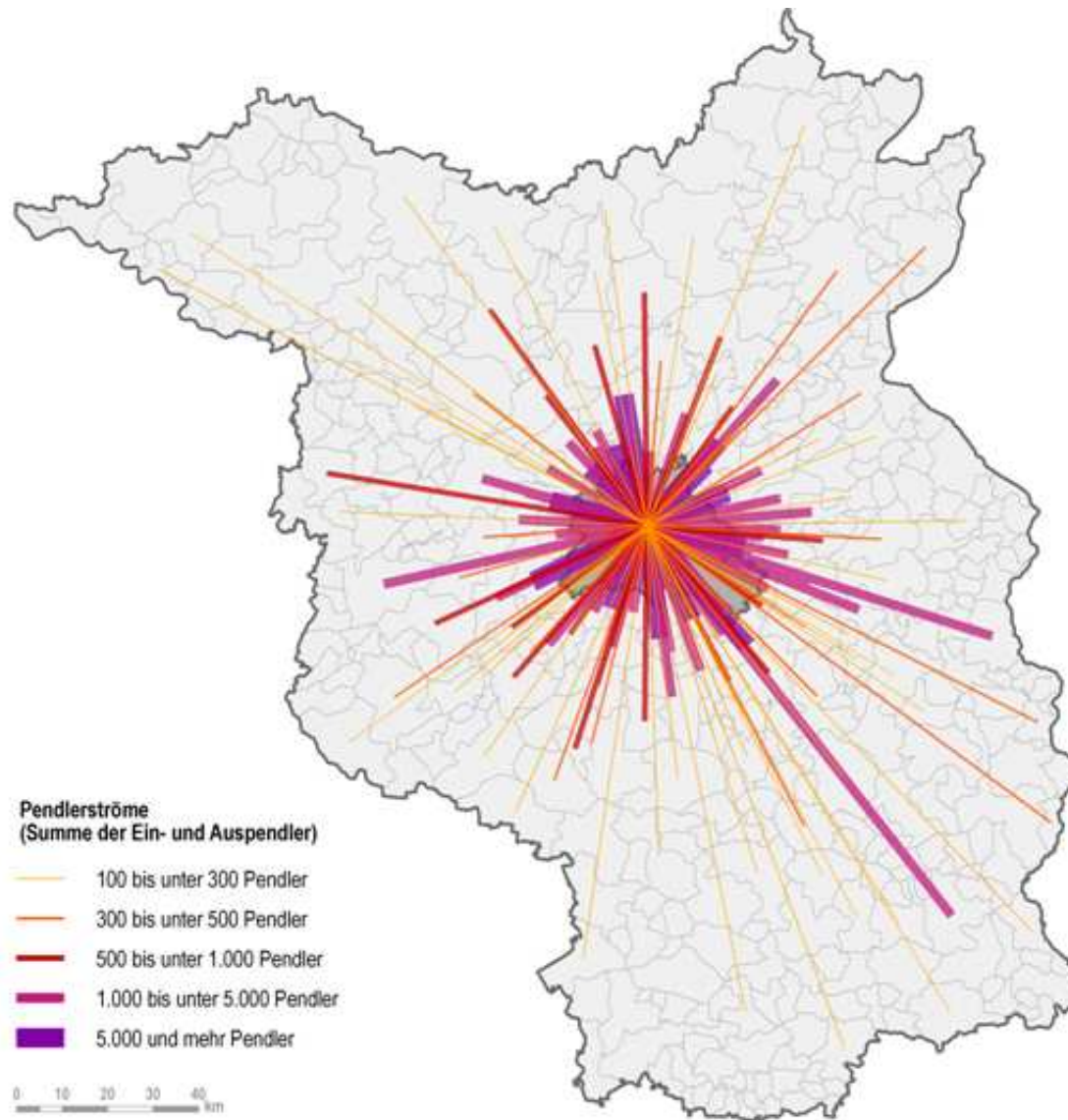


Increase in %



— Kreisgrenze

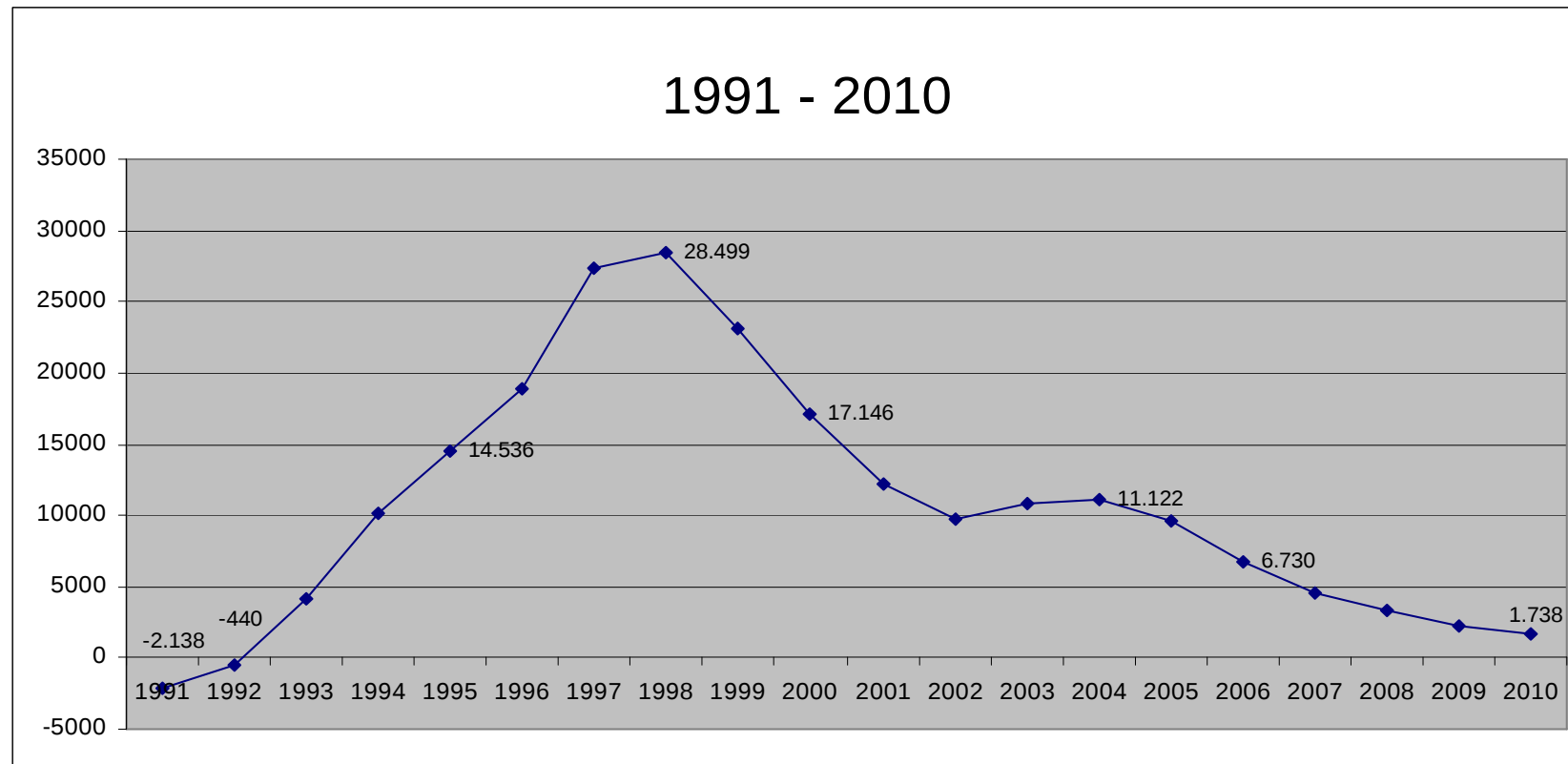




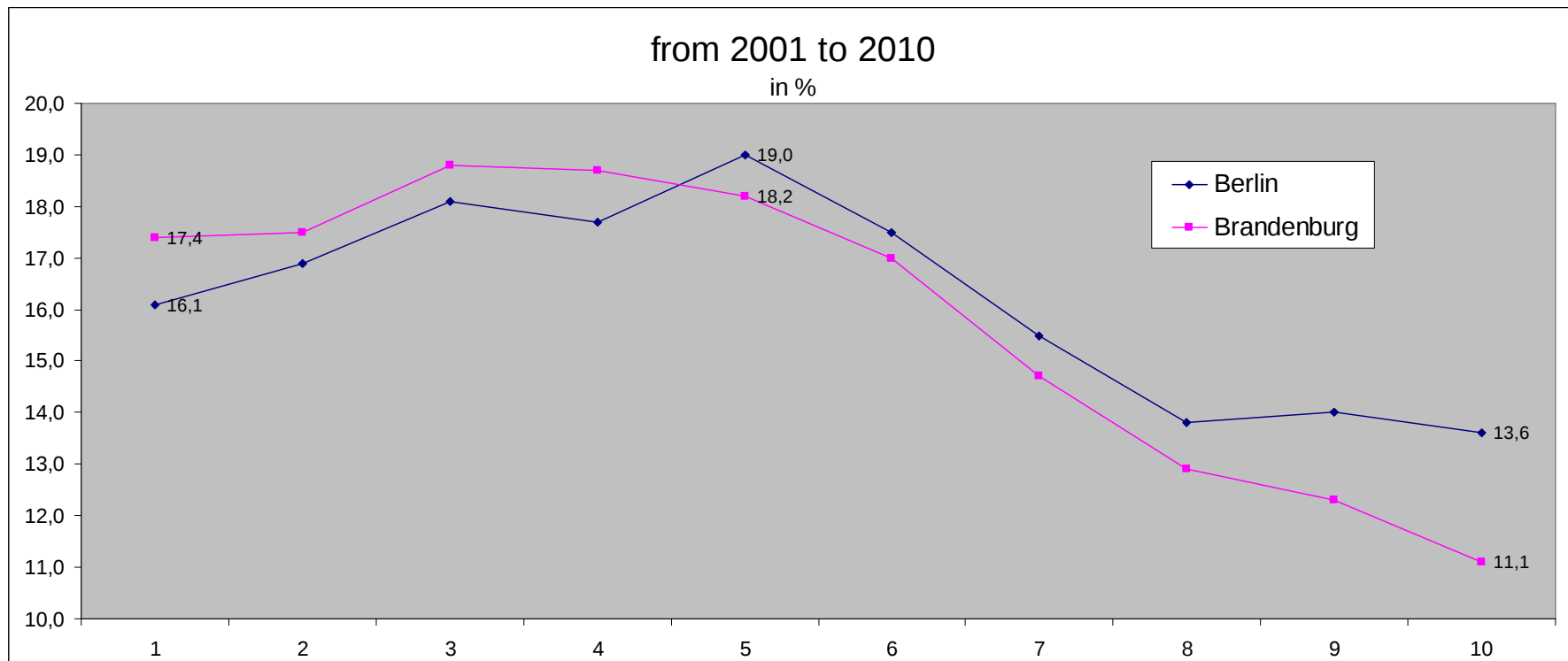
Commuters to Berlin:
179.000

Commuters to
Brandenburg: 71.000

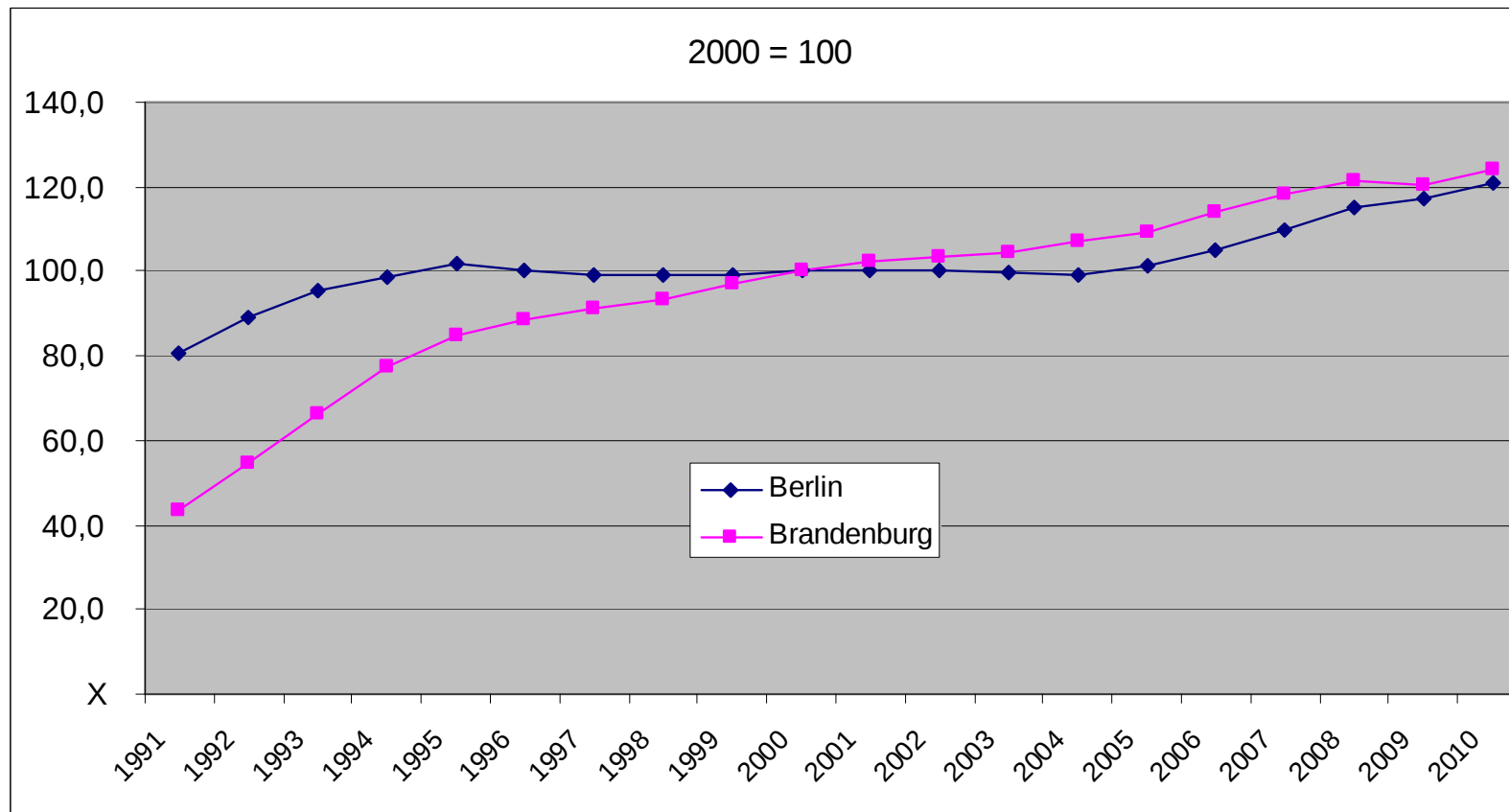
Net-migration from Berlin to Brandenburg



Unemployment rate in Berlin and Brandenburg



Index of gross domestic product of Berlin and Brandenburg



1996: The Referendum

Berlin: 53 % acceptance

Brandenburg: 36 % acceptance

Main reasons for denial in Brandenburg:

- bad remembrance of the „Capital of GDR“
- majority of inhabitants in Berlin
- fear of Berlin debts

2) The Joint Spatial Planning Department



Office Building in Potsdam

Built as orphanage in 1771,
founded by.....



Friedrich II.

* 24. Januar 1712

Brandenburg

Ministry for
Infrastructure
and Spatial Planning



Berlin

Senate Department
for Urban Development
and Environment



Joint Spatial Planning Department
Berlin-Brandenburg

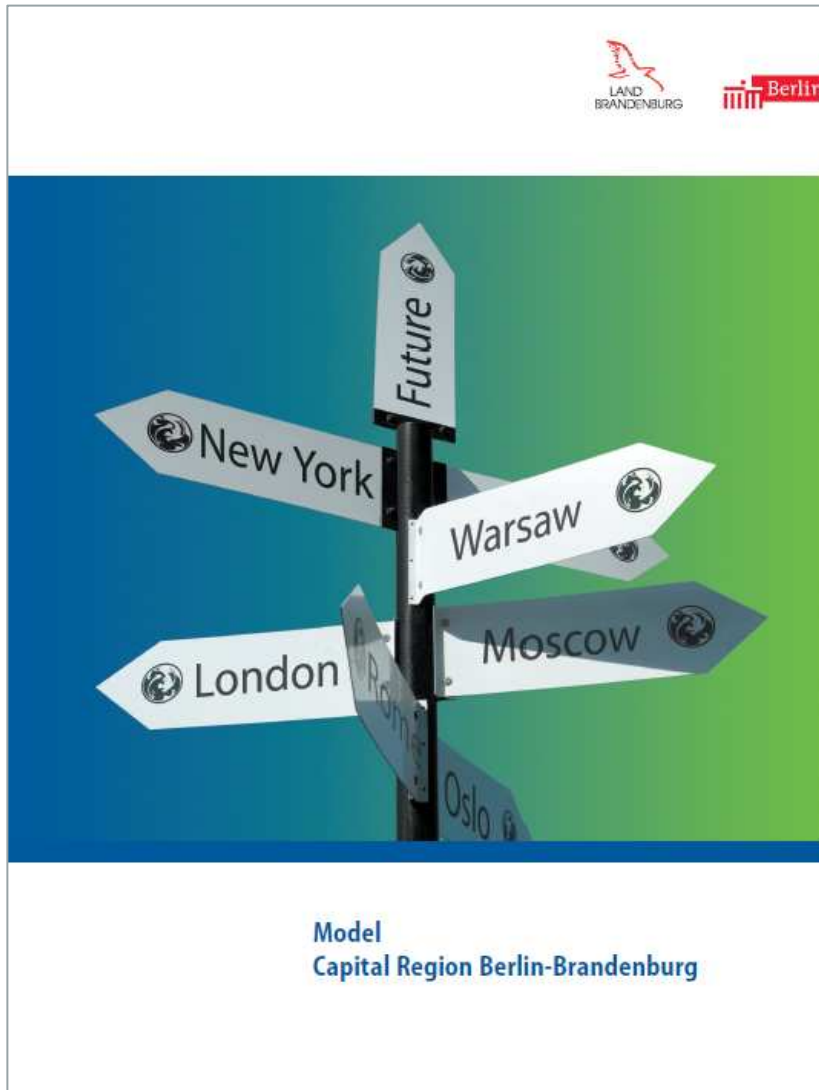
Joint Spatial Planning Department

- The Job: to balance the interests of Berlin and Brandenburg
- The Mission: to keep conflicts from politics
- Very seldom: ladder of escalation

Joint Spatial Planning Department

- 2 Heads (1 from Berlin, 1 from Brandenburg)
- 6 Divisions
- 80 Employees (20 from Berlin, 60 from Brandenburg)

http://gl.berlin-brandenburg.de/imperia/md/content/bb-gl/publikationen/gl_folder_eng.pdf



2006: Model Capital Region

We complement each other

We Complement Each Other

We are ...

- a region full of diversity and vitality. The differences between Berlin and Brandenburg, and also those within the two states, are appealing and combine to make us strong.
- a region whose parts complement each other. The cultural landscapes, the cities and villages of Brandenburg and the metropolis of Berlin shape the countenance of the region.
- aware that the development of Berlin and its environs, along with the state capital of Potsdam, serves the welfare of the entire region.
- a networked region. Good communication and transport connections hold the various districts together, safeguard our general interests and are a prerequisite for economic development.



Summer Palace in Potsdam

We want ...

- to support the development of Berlin and the area that surrounds it as the driver of growth in the region.
- to safeguard and exploit the poly-centrality of Berlin-Brandenburg as one of the region's special qualities.
- to develop perspectives for the rural areas.
- to link our strengths more strongly with each other.



Potsdamer Platz in Berlin

We will ...

- concentrate economic development geographically, bundle the development of settlements and traffic infrastructure, and thus reinforce the existing strengths in all areas.
- secure the cities as geographic anchors and support new forms of co-operation between localities and regions. The purpose of this is to safeguard mobility and the general interest even in the sparsely settled areas.
- support the rural areas in developing new economic spheres like tourism, the use of sustainable raw materials and renewable energy sources.
- preserve the high accessibility of the metropolises and the other centres, better link the traffic carriers and more strongly network the chains of transport.



Above: Laser scanning microscopy at the Robert-Koch City of Science, Technology and Media
Below: Black fungus tapping at DLR's Goldilocks in Eberswalde

[illegible]

Below: Display panel at Tegel Airport in Berlin

We are cosmopolitan

We Are Cosmopolitan

We are ...

- strong thanks to our internationality, multilingualism and intercultural expertise. Today people from nearly 200 nations live in Berlin and Brandenburg, where they have found a new home.
- proud that our universities, academies and research institutions attract people from all over the world, a disproportionate number of them young people from central and eastern Europe.
- a region with a long, shared history of immigration. Traditionally Berlin and Brandenburg have profited from the ideas of immigrants; the region has cultivated its arts, science and economy in a primarily tolerant, open atmosphere.
- open and self-critical in dealing with our past and the relations to our European neighbours so burdened by history.

We want ...

- to take advantage of the great number of embassies and international institutions in Berlin, the ethnic networks, the multilingual schools and the diversity of religious denominations, to make the region more attractive for international enterprises and institutions.
- to be a region that offers a home to people immigrating to all of its areas, while also embracing temporary residents from the spheres of business and academics, as well as artists and students.
- cultural diversity, openness, tolerance and interest in what is new and foreign to resume its natural role in all parts of the Capital Region now that the fractures of the twentieth century are behind us.



The Holocaust Memorial in Berlin



A primary school class in Berlin

We will ...

- encourage the internationality of the Berlin-Brandenburg region.
- further develop linguistic and intercultural expertise and use them as an advantage of the site.
- entice young people who come to the region to study to stay here for the long term.



The Festival of East European Cinema in Cottbus

A strong Capital for the Region

A Strong Capital for the Region

We are ...

- the region with the federal capital in its midst. Berlin is the seat of the Federal President, the Federal Parliament, the Federal Council and the Federal Government, and hosts many institutions and associations connected with these functions.
- well aware that Berlin generates national and international attention as the federal capital and opens up major economic perspectives for the entire region.
- a region in which the functions of the capital can be extended through the potential of urban creativity and the cultural and media landscape.

We want ...

- to strengthen the capital functions of Berlin and expand Berlin as a decision-making centre.
- to exploit national and international attention to benefit the development of the entire region.
- to use the designation "Capital Region Berlin-Brandenburg" to distinguish ourselves from the other German metropolises and take advantage of those special development opportunities for the region that are connected with Berlin's function as the capital.



The Federal Chancellery in Berlin



We will ...

- strengthen the metropolitan functions of Berlin as a centre for politics, business, science, culture, education, sports, commerce and trade fairs in order to improve the competitiveness of our region.
- reveal that a special strength lies in the interaction of these potentials.
- conduct a joint, national and international campaign to promote the Capital Region: as a high-quality location of institutions and umbrella organizations from business and science, and also of German, European and international corporations.



The Federal Cabinet in the Park of Reichstag Palace



The Dome of the Reichstag in Berlin

Knowledge is our raw material

Knowledge Is Our Raw Material



The Luckenwalde Technology and Startup Centre

We are ...

- a region with a tradition of basing its successes on knowledge and the organization of knowledge. Names like Leibniz and Humboldt stand for this history.
- a strong knowledge region. Nowhere else in Europe are as many institutions of higher education and of science and research concentrated as in the Capital Region. They serve as a foundation for developing advanced technologies.
- one of the leading regions in the world in the life sciences.

We want ...

- every child to receive the best school education possible according to his or her abilities.
- to make explicit through our activity that the future of our region lies in education, research and innovation.
- to allow sufficient latitude for the development of innovation and scientific progress.
- to develop synergies between science and business and to use the value-added chains built on these synergies more effectively.
- to secure and expand our leading position as a knowledge region in Europe.



We will ...

- lobby for life-long learning: from pre-school through school and vocational education and the universities all the way to continuing education.
- consistently encourage the integration of people with an emigrant background, using education as one of our primary tools.
- support education, science and research in the region, and use the region's top endowment with educational institutions to increase the already high level of the qualification among the population.
- support the founding of knowledge-based enterprises originating from institutions of higher education and scientific institutions, thus contributing to the utilization of research findings in practice and to the transfer of personnel to the economic sphere.



Top down:
Instruction at a primary school in Berlin
The library of the Brandenburgische Technische Universität
in Cottbus
Lecture hall at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
The Philological Library of the Freie Universität Berlin

Our economy is innovative and flexible

Our Economy Is Innovative and Flexible

We are ...

- a competitive economic region at the centre of the expanded European economic space with strengths and potentials in all areas, which is also conceived of as a region on the international level.
- a region that has accumulated an impressive record for its flexibility and willingness to change since the fall of the wall.
- an region that attracts creative people from all over the world to live and work.



The new solar AC solar panel factory in Potsdam

We want ...

- to be an economic region of strong growth. This growth will allow us to create jobs that are enduring and competitive.
- to be especially attractive for highly qualified employees and to offer young people perspectives for professional development here in the region.
- to seize the opportunities of the international market.
- to use Berlin's strengths as a motor for growth in the entire region and to support economic development in all areas.



Corporate headquarters of Universal Music in Berlin

We will ...

- build Berlin Brandenburg International Airport as a central infrastructure project, develop the surrounding areas and, through this, open up growth potential for the Capital Region.
- focus economic development on industries of the future and concentrate each sector in its own geographic centre.
- foster modern industries, knowledge-intensive services, creative industries, the health sector and innovative networks.
- provide special support for small and medium-sized businesses and startups.
- provide for an energy supply that can be sustained in the future, utilizing native and regenerative forms of energy.
- intensify the joint marketing of the economic location and support the region's corporations directly in opening up international markets.



Left: Turbines at the Rolls-Royce Deutschland GmbH factory in Dahnert
Above: VW Design Centre in Potsdam

We live culture

We Live Culture

We are ...

- a region with a long, shared tradition in Europe, to which we owe an important cultural heritage.
- a region with an especially broad palette of culture, an impressive diversity of cultural settings and a major, innovative art and cultural scene. This wealth makes the Capital Region attractive worldwide.
- a region with varied and appealing landscapes and cultural spaces. The cities and villages, the castles, gardens and avenues, along with the unique cultural landscapes, make for a high quality of life.
- a region of world-class sports.



Above: Olympic Stadium in Berlin
Right: Brandenburg Palace



We want ...

- to conserve and cultivate our cultural heritage and continue to develop it creatively.
- to use art and culture to strengthen identification with the region.
- to secure and expand our leading role as a region for sports.
- to exploit the culture we offer as a location factor.



Classic Open Air concert at Konzerthaus in Berlin

We will ...

- emphasize art and culture, creativity and innovation more strongly as the hallmark of our region through joint marketing campaigns.
- highlight the quality of the creative activities here and how well they complement our complex natural and architectural landscapes.
- preserve, utilize and shape the landscapes and cultural spaces of the region in all their diversity.



A classical concert in Kloster Monastery

Quality of life is our strength

Quality of Life Is Our Strength



Swimming fun at Blöbnsee

We are ...

- an attractive region for people of every age. Between the highest levels of urbanity and nearly untouched nature, here there is room for all lifestyles. The direct juxtaposition of these various walks of life is unique in Europe and constitutes a special quality of the Capital Region.
- proud of our many forests, rivers and lakes, and of the high ecological quality of our region.
- a region with diversified health care, ranging from high-performance medicine to general health services, and with a wide range of opportunities to participate in mass sports.
- a region with an outstanding supply of child care institutions.

We want ...

- to be a family-friendly region.
- to maintain our high quality of life for all people in Berlin and Brandenburg, regardless of their ethnicity, sex, religion and philosophy, disability, age or gender identity.
- to boost the quality of life and opportunities for underprivileged groups as a means of securing social cohesion.



We will ...

- confront demographic change with spatially differentiated concepts and measures in all policy fields.
- offer families with children particular support.
- guarantee security as an important component of the quality of life for all residents.
- continue to develop the qualities of the cities and rural areas and do justice to our responsibility to safeguard general interests in all parts of the region.
- lobby for the conservation of an intact environment.
- exploit our potential in medicine, our scientific know-how and the recreational value of our landscapes for a shared region of health.



The Hackescher Höfe courtyard in Berlin



Above: Berlin: Thurgarten in front of Bellevue Palace



Above: Boulevard near Mitte
Left: The Central of Culture in Berlin



Above: Berlin: Thurgarten in front of Bellevue Palace
Below: The Dutch Quarter in Potsdam

We take responsibility

We Take Responsibility

We are ...

- a region that is rising to the challenges of the modernization of state and society.
- well aware of the tendency toward a diminishing sphere of influence for the state.
- willing to accept responsibility for ourselves and for the community.

We want ...

- the Capital Region to become a role model for the modernization of society. Our goal is the enabling state, which supports people taking their own initiative.
- to restrict the state to its core mission and guarantee an efficient public administration that is in touch with the people.
- to relegate responsibility and decision-making authority to the local level wherever this makes sense. For this devolution, it is important to foster efficient communities and districts.

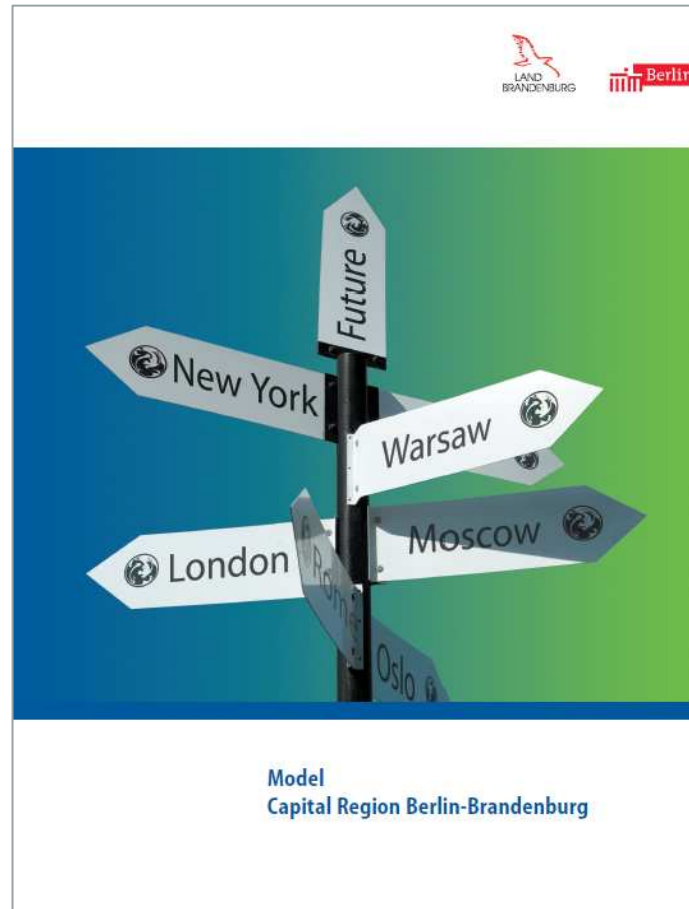


Firefighter in the Volunteer Fire Brigade of Lennendorf

We will ...

- exhaust all possibilities of state co-operation with a view to the aspired fusion of the two states, and align the legal regulations and administrative procedures step by step.
- perform a critical review of all norms and standards and continue with the process of rapidly slimming the bureaucracy.
- increase our efforts to offer our services over the Internet as well, and test which tasks might be administered better by local offices. In this politics and administration will establish new opportunities for citizens to get involved.
- invigorate volunteer and citizen participation to take advantage of all resources for the development of our Capital Region.





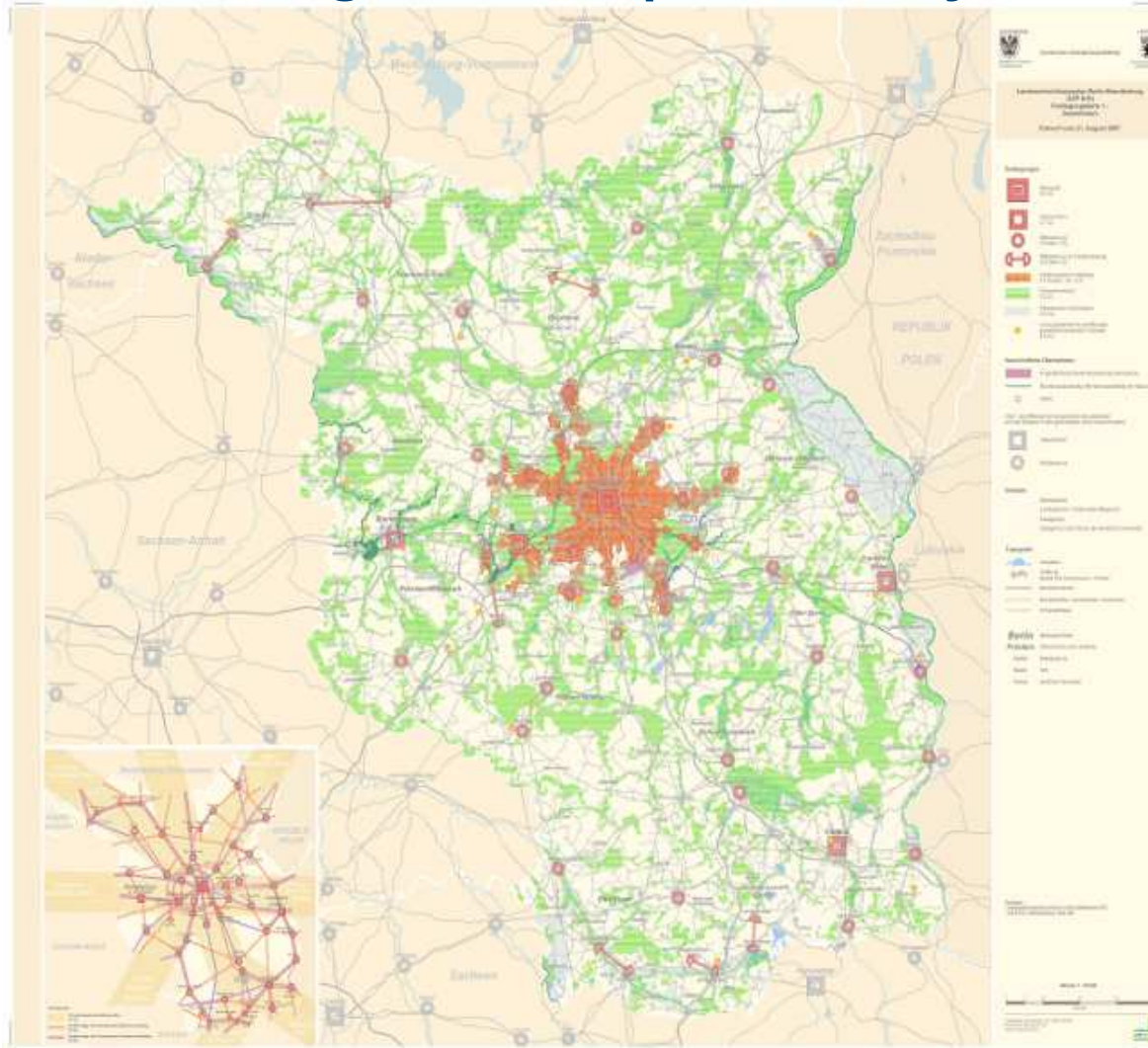
The Model was approved by the two federal governments in August 2006

Name of the region:
Capital Region Berlin-Brandenburg



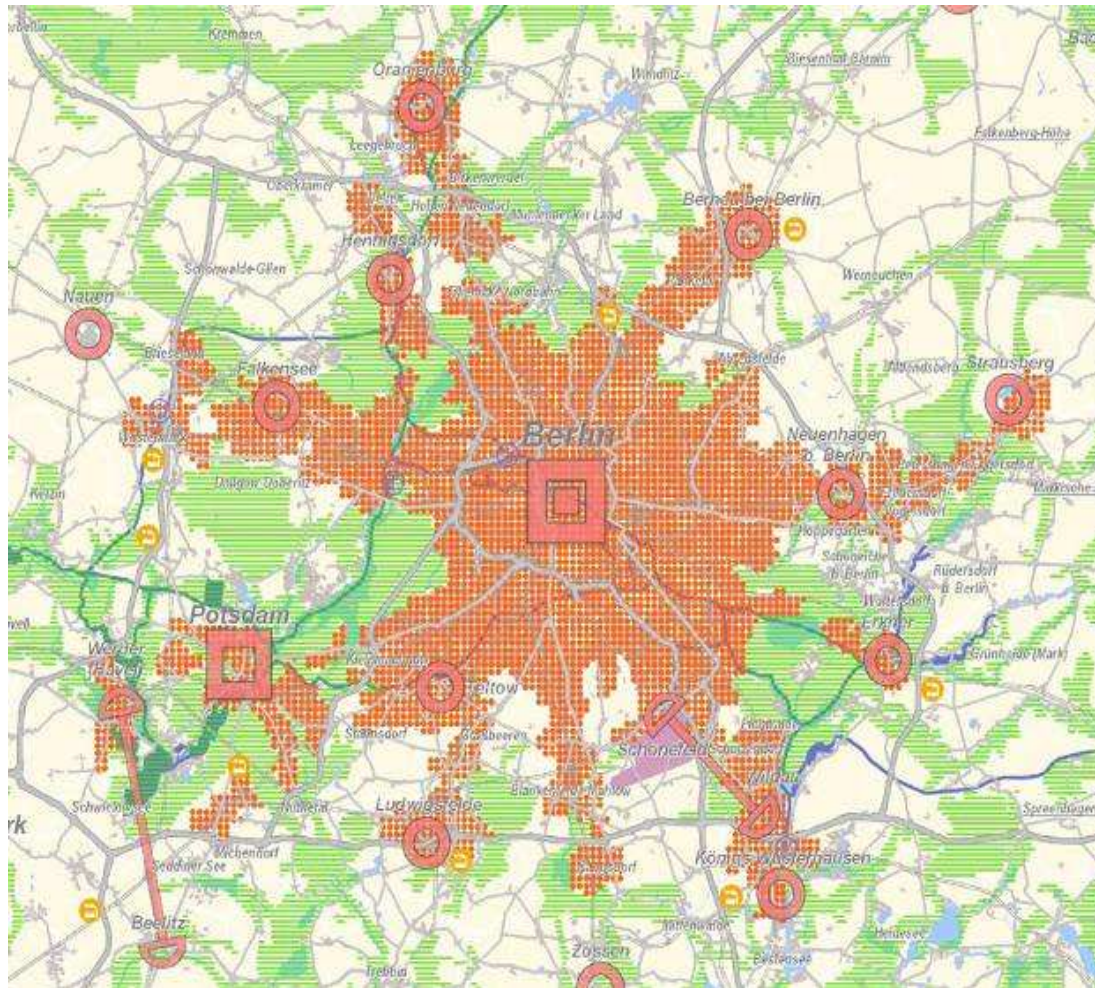
2009: New State Development Plan

Enabling development by ...



- reducing restrictions
- opening spaces for development
- promoting industrial settlement

Containing urban sprawl by...



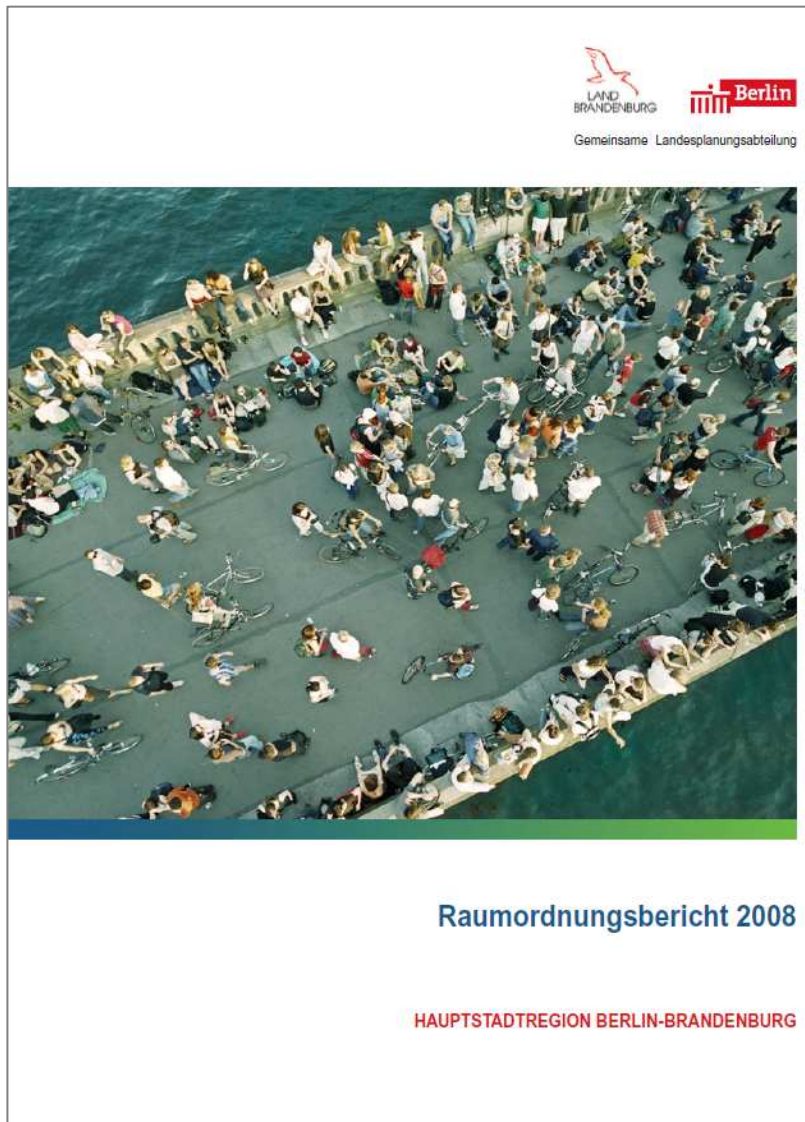
- fixed areas for larger additional settlements
- concentrated along railway-axes („Berlin Star“)
- binding rules for local administrations concerning....

Housing

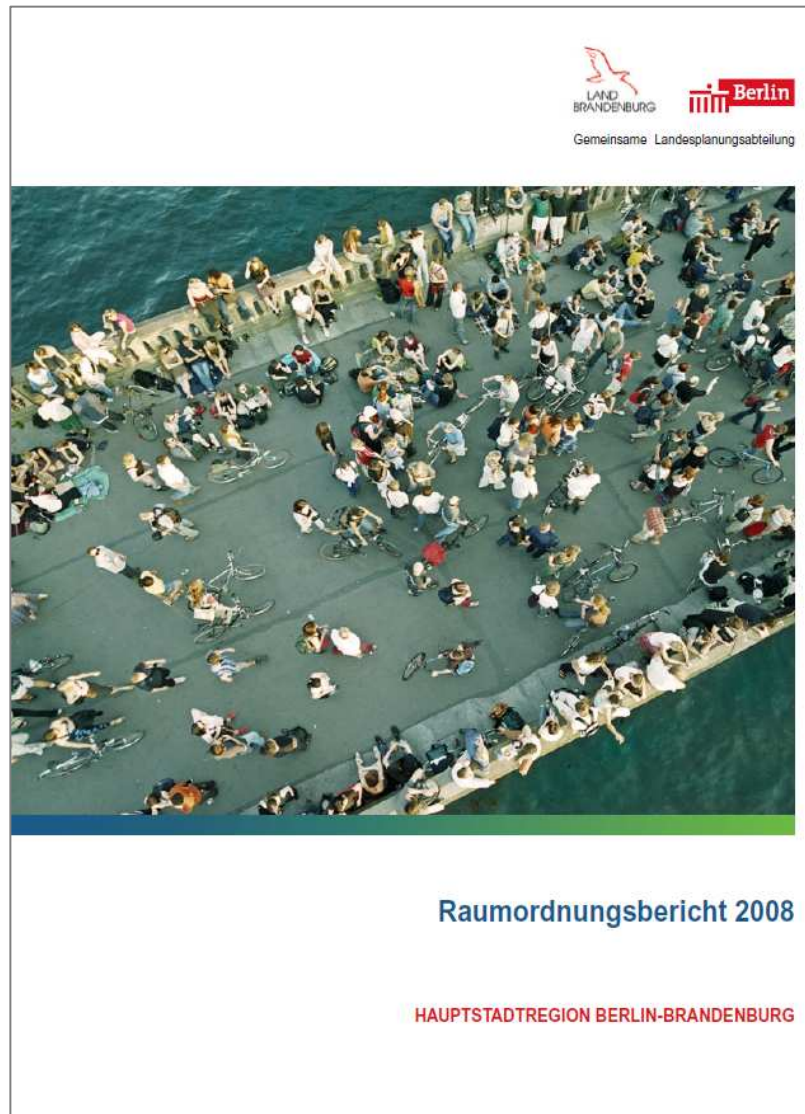


Large scale retail





Every five years: report on regional planning



Topics

- Population
- Spatial planning
- Economy
- Land use
- Transport

Report on regional planning

5

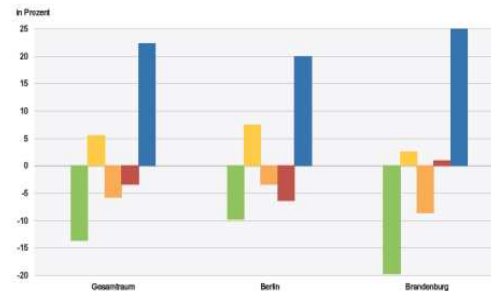
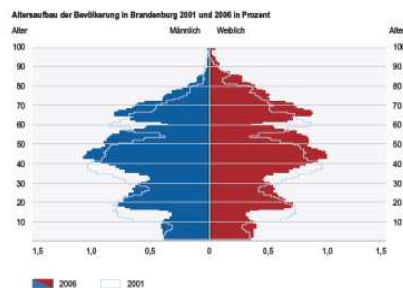
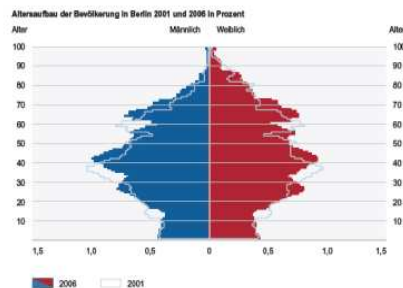
5.3 Bevölkerungsstruktur

Altersstruktur und Sexualproportion

Der demografische Wandel beinhaltet auch eine Veränderung in der Zusammensetzung der Bevölkerung. Diese strukturellen Veränderungen stellen für Politik und Planung, aber auch Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft große Herausforderungen dar. An erster Stelle ist die Alterung der Bevölkerung zu nennen, die primär durch den Geburtenmangel seit nahezu vier Jahrzehnten bedingt ist. Weitere Merkmale sind der Anstieg der Lebenserwartung und im äußeren Entwicklungsraum die selektive Abwanderung jüngerer Bevölkerung.

Berlin, besonders aber der äußere Entwicklungsraum in Brandenburg sind von der Veränderung im Altersaufbau stärker tangiert als die alten Bundesländer. Das Durchschnittsalter der Bevölkerung stieg in Berlin gegenüber 2001 um durchschnittlich 1,1 Jahre auf 42,4 Jahre, im Umland auf 42,8 Jahre (+1,8) und im äußeren Entwicklungsraum auf 44,9 Jahre (+2,7). Die Bevölkerung Brandenburgs ist im Mittel bereits mehr als zwei Jahre älter als die in Baden-Württemberg.

Die Zahl der Kinder und Jugendlichen unter 15 Jahren nahm im Gesamttraum um 100.000 ab, die Zahl der Senioren um mehr als 200.000 zu. Seit dem Jahr 2003



Veränderung im Altersaufbau 2002 bis 2006

- unter 18 Jahre
- 18 bis unter 30 Jahre
- 30 bis unter 50 Jahre
- 50 bis unter 65 Jahre
- 65 und älter

gibt es nicht nur in Brandenburg, sondern auch in Berlin mehr Senioren als Minderjährige. Auch die Erwerbstätigenzahlen sinken und die am stärksten besetzten Altersjahrgänge befinden sich mittlerweile jenseits des vierzigsten Lebensjahres. Leichte Zuwächse bestehen lediglich noch in der Altersgruppe der 18- bis unter 30-Jährigen, die sich aber bereits in den nächsten Jahren mit dem Eintritt der geburtschwachen Jahrgänge in die Volljährigkeit wieder in Abnahmen verwandeln werden. Gegenläufig hierzu ist die ungebrochene Attraktivität Berlins für junge Menschen. Berlin gewann durch Zuwanderung zwischen 1991 und 2006 1,077 Mio. junge Erwachsene zwischen 18 bis unter 35 Jahren. Im Saldo von Zu- und Wegzug blieben 266.000 Menschen in dieser Altersgruppe in Berlin.

Die Zahl junger Frauen an sich sowie im Verhältnis zur Zahl gleichaltriger Männer, die sogenannte Sexualproportion als wichtiger Parameter künftiger Geburtenentwicklung, weist zwar im Gesamttraum Berlin-Brandenburg praktisch keine Abweichungen gegenüber dem gesamtdeutschen Durchschnitt auf, es besteht nur ein geringfügiges Frauendefizit. Teilräumlich treten aber erhebliche Disparitäten auf, die Folge von Wanderungsprozessen sind. In Berlin leben in der Altersgruppe der

18- bis unter 30-Jährigen sogar geringfügig mehr Frauen als Männer. Offensichtlich üben u. a. die guten und vielfältigen Ausbildungsangebote der Bundeshauptstadt und der diversifizierte Arbeitsmarkt für Höherqualifizierte insbesondere auf junge Frauen eine Sogwirkung aus. Im Umland besteht ein nur geringfügiges, im äußeren Entwicklungsraum dagegen ein ausgeprägtes Frauendefizit, dass für periphere ostdeutsche Regionen insgesamt charakteristisch ist. Damit verbunden sind der Verlust an spezifischem Humankapital und möglicherweise die Entstehung von gesellschaftlichen Spannungen, weil hier statistisch fast jeder fünfte junge Mann keine Lebenspartnerin findet.

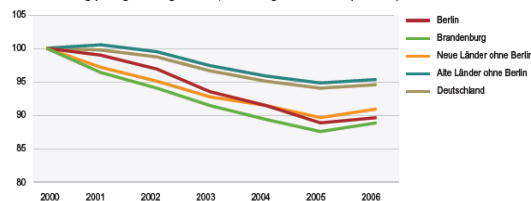
Geschlechterrelation 2006 – Frauen je 100 Männer

	Berlin	Umland	Äußerer Entwicklungsraum
unter 18 Jahre	96	95	95
18 bis unter 30 Jahre	101	94	92
30 bis unter 50 Jahre	93	96	92
50 bis unter 65 Jahre	103	99	99
65 Jahre und älter	146	134	144
Gesamt	104	102	102

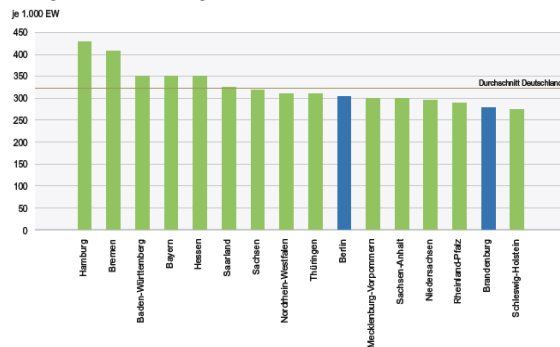
Report on regional planning

6

Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte in Berlin, Brandenburg und Deutschland (2000 = 100)



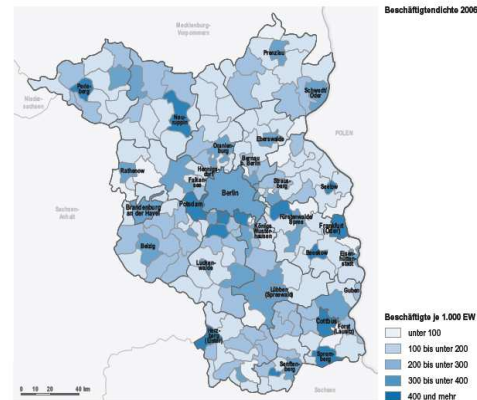
Beschäftigtendichte 2006 im Bundesländervergleich



283 SV-Beschäftigten je 1000 EW nur noch knapp über dem Referenzwert des äußeren Entwicklungsraums (271) und unter dem Berlins (301). Auf diesen Befund haben auch das gegenüber 2001 deutlich erhöhte Volumen und die höhere Dynamik der Pendlerverflechtung und die nachgeholte Suburbanisierung erheblichen Einfluss (s. u.). Mit nur 275 hat Brandenburg im bundesweiten Vergleich eine der niedrigsten Beschäftigtendichten.

Die Beschäftigtendichte steigt in der Regel mit der Einwohnergröße der Gemeinden. Dies gilt allerdings nicht durchgängig für die größeren Gemeinden im direkten Umland von Berlin, da diese meistens eine hohe arbeitsmarktnahe Verflechtung mit und stark negative Pendlersalden gegenüber Berlin aufweisen.

6



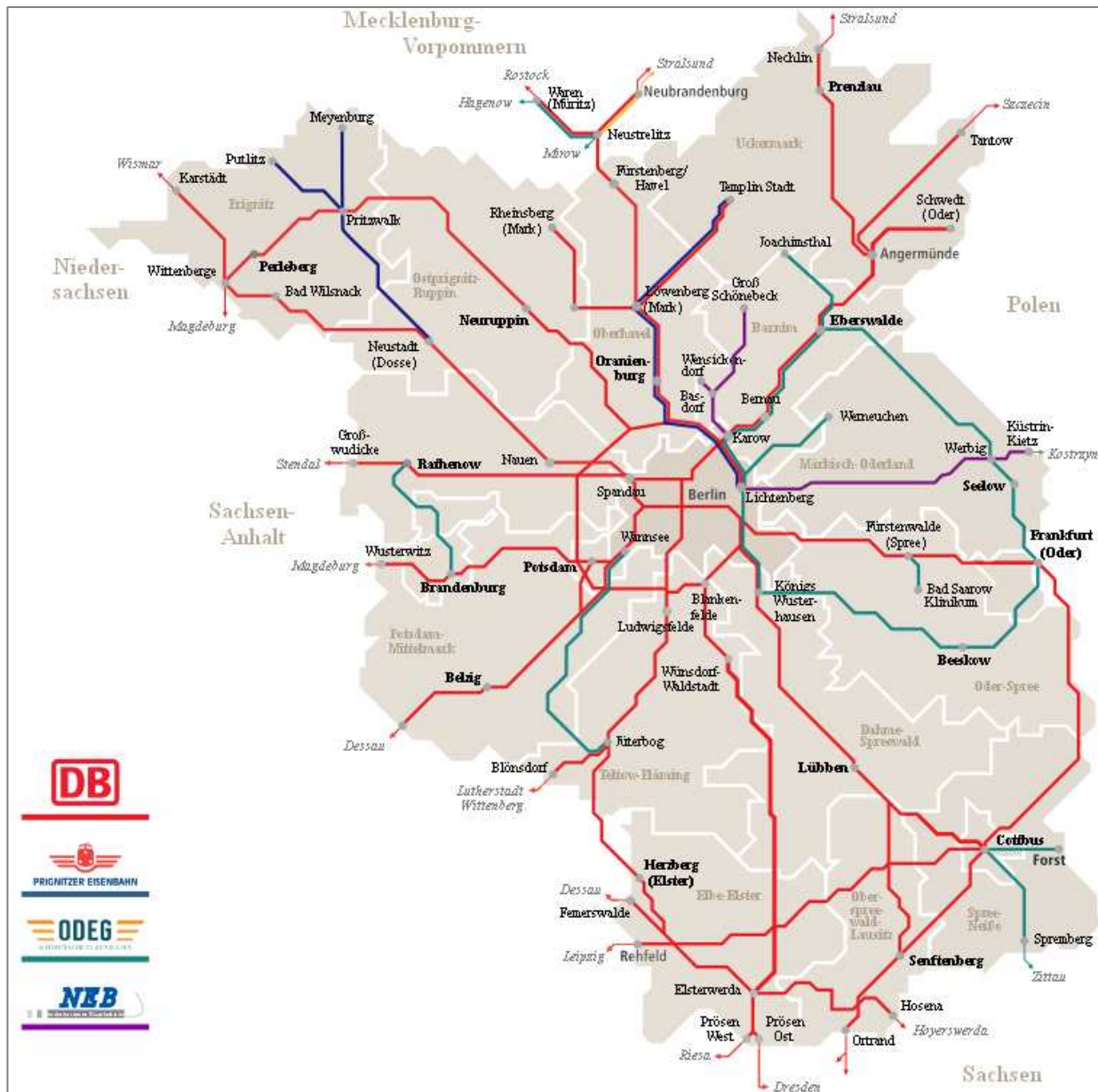
Beschäftigtendichte ausgewählter Zentraler Orte des LEP B-B gemäß Entwurf vom 21.08.2007

	Beschäftigtendichte 20.06.2006		Zunahme Beschäftigtendichte	
	je 1.000 EW		2001 bis 2006 um	
Schönefeld	794	Schönefeld	96	
Schwarzheide	635	Potsdam	86	
Potsdam	514	Schwarzheide	56	
Brandenburg	507	Spremberg	29	
Teltow	480	Ludwigfelde	25	
Strausberg	477	Liebnau/Spreewald	25	
Potsdam	458	Großschöne	18	
Cottbus	438	Guben	13	
Herzberg (Elster)	428	Schwedt/Oder	6	
Ludwigfelde	425	Herzberg (Elster)	5	
Spremberg	423	Eisenhüttenstadt	5	
Neuruppin	422	Wittenberge	4	
Frankfurt (Oder)	417	Brandenburg an der Havel	-2	
Wildau	393	Prenzlau	-3	
Pritzwalk	389	Neuruppin	-4	
Liebnau (Spreewald)	381	Eberswalde	-4	
Elsterwerda	377	Königs Wusterhausen	-7	
Prenzlau	373	Erkner	-7	
Eberswalde	366	Neuenhagen bei Berlin	-11	
Sensburg	358	Elsterwerda	-13	
...	...	...	...	
Berlin	301	Berlin	-32	

3) Further Cooperation in the Metropolitan Region

Public Cooperation

- 25 joint public institutions
- 100 administrative agreements
- to see more: www.berlin-brandenburg.de



Hauptstadtregion Berlin-Brandenburg

Public transport association



**Verkehrsverbund
Berlin-Brandenburg**

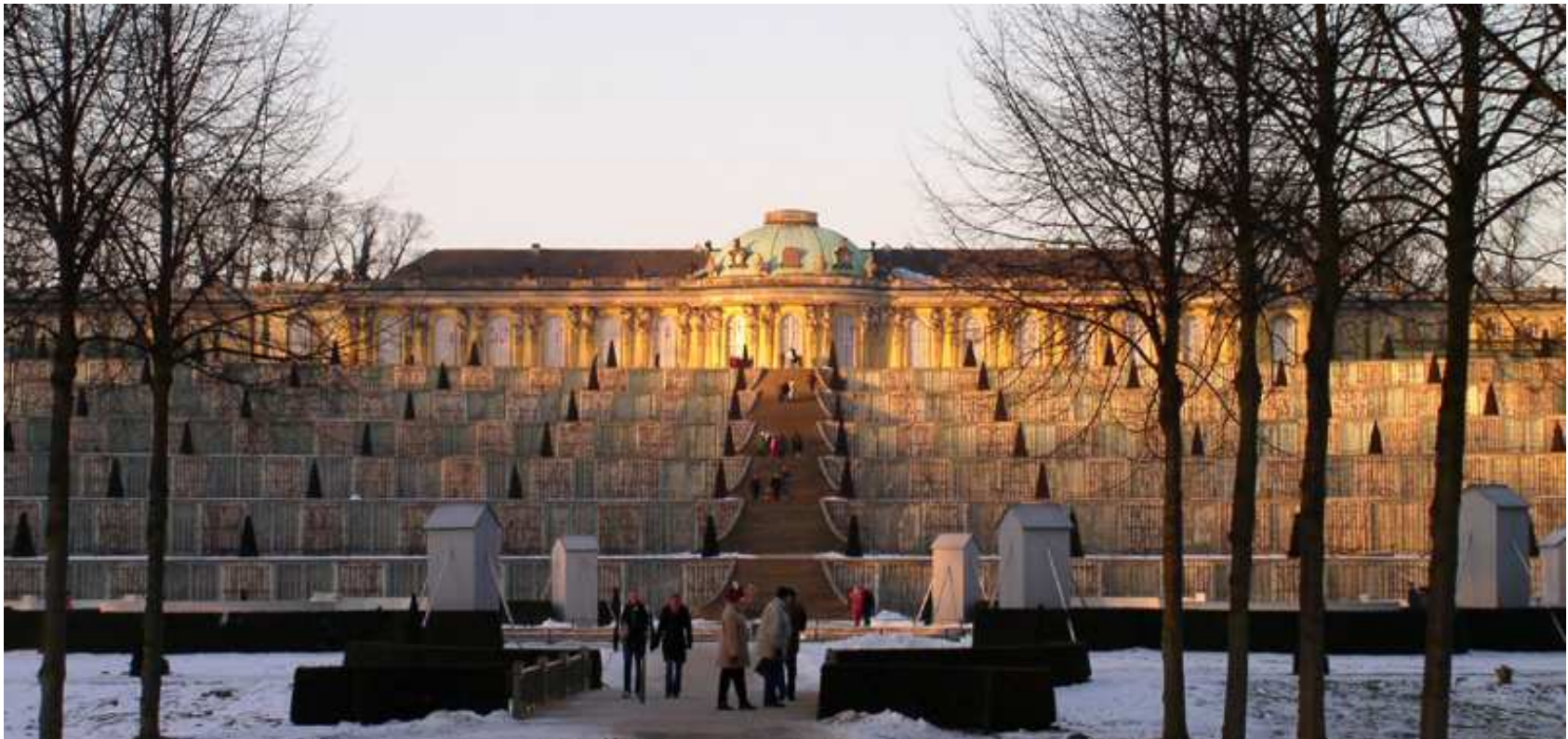


Hauptstadtregion Berlin-Brandenburg

Public Broadcast



Public culture





New airport

to be opened
in June 2012

More public cooperations

- Common economic policy in key branches like
 - Energy
 - Health
 - Mobility and Logistics
 - IT and Media
 - Optics
- Last but not least: parliamentary meetings

Common private associations

.... are countless, such as

- the employers
- the unions
- the sportsmen
- the landlords
- the car drivers
- the dog breeders
-

Conclusion: the achievements

- the closest cooperation between two federal states in Germany
- the cooperation between ministries is performing well
- both parliaments work together
- numerous joint organisations
- „Capital Region Berlin-Brandenburg“ has become a well known label (amongst professionals)
- unemployment is declining in the whole region

Conclusion: what's left to do?

- enhancing the cooperation between the two business development agencies
- establishing a common „telefon number“ for the Capital Region
- intensifying the common worldwide marketing
- strengthening the identification in general public („at home in the *Capital Region Berlin-Brandenburg*“)

A vision....., achievable?

To ascend to the *European Champions League*
of Metropolitan Regions (London, Paris)



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