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Międzynarodowy Kongres
Ekonomii Wartości
ICE Kraków 19–20 XI 2019

Prof. Holger Magel

Equivalent living conditions
everywhere in the country-Why?
Some reflections on territorial justice

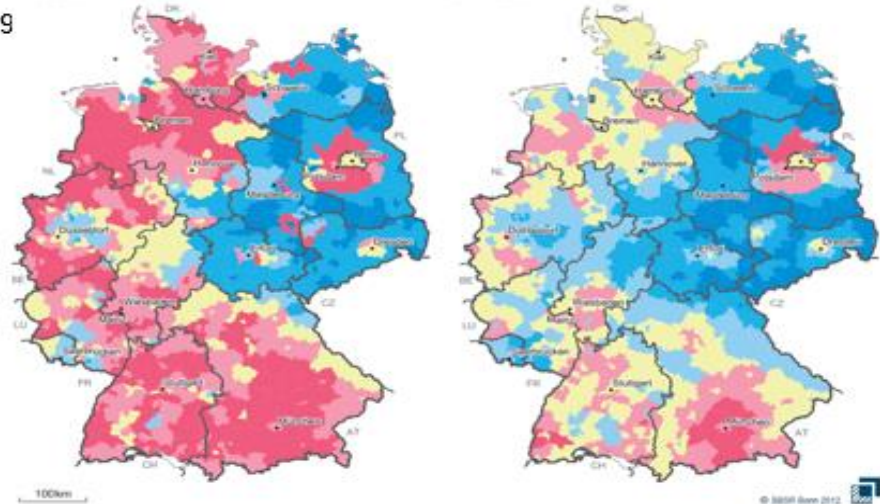
Increasing Imbalance in Germany: Rural and some urbanized regions lose people and financial power

As is situation and future prospective – if nothing happens



Blue colour means **decrease**
Red means **increase**

19



Veränderung der Bevölkerungszahl 1990 bis 2010 in %



Veränderung der Bevölkerungszahl 2010 bis 2030 in %



Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbeobachtung des BBSR, BBSR Bevölkerungsentwicklungsprognose 2009-2030/ICP

Geostatische Grundlage: BKG, Prognosekarte 2010





7. Juni 2019, 9:11 Uhr Bundespräsident - Anklam

Steinmeier beklagt wachsende Distanz zwischen Stadt und Land

Anklam (dpa) - Bundespräsident Frank-Walter Steinmeier hat zum Ende seines Besuchs in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern vor einer wachsenden Distanz zwischen ländlichem Raum und den Städten gewarnt. Diese dürfe nicht noch größer werden. "Das ist Aufgabe der

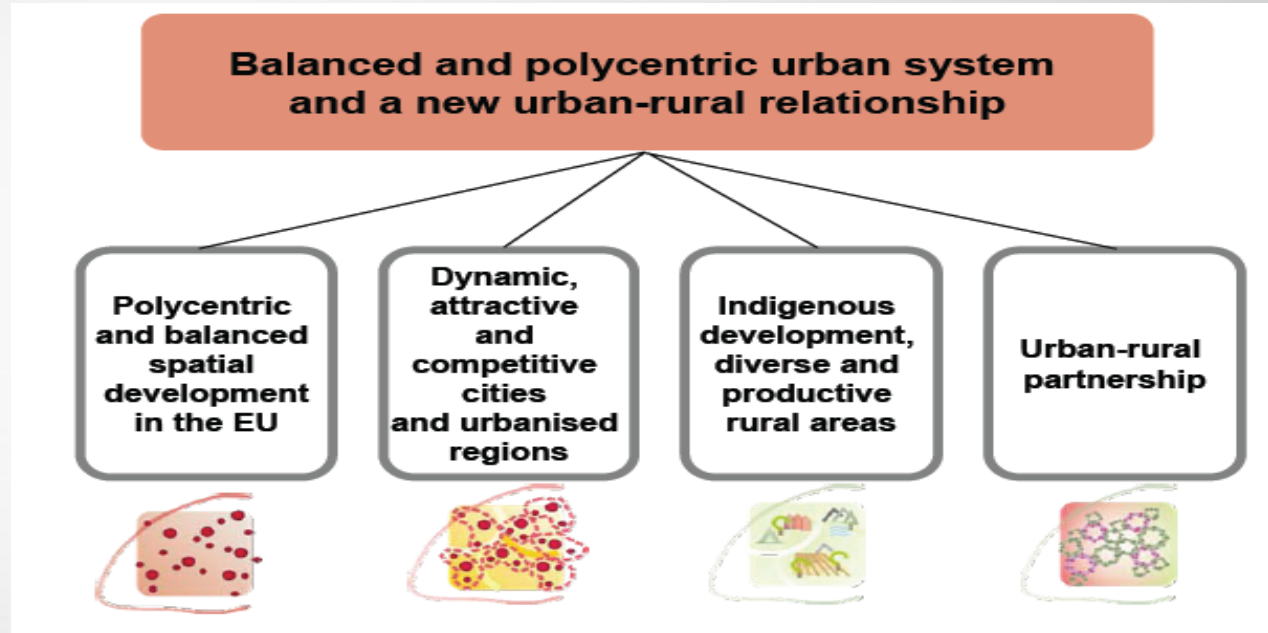


German President Frank Walter Steinmeier is concerned about the spatial divide and the endangered cohesion of society

Have we forgotten our spatial paradigm and dream?



Europe wants a balance between urban and rural areas



German Federal Office of Building and Regional Planning (BBR)

The legal framework is clearly!



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....

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**

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.**



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“



In UK New Urban Economists (NUE) are arguing in the same direction!

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



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

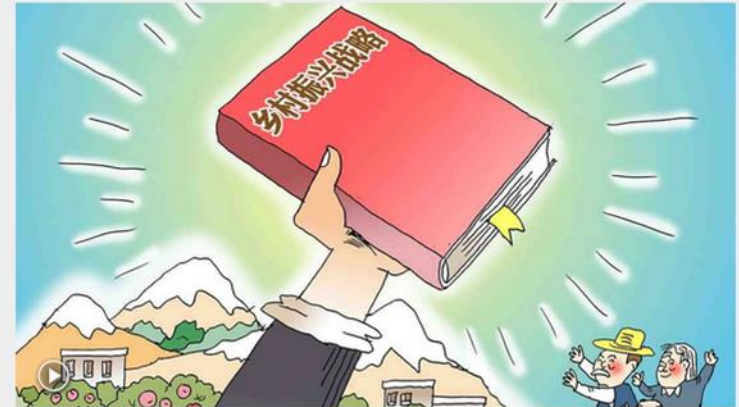
BUSINESS

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



Chancellor Merkel about the task of the new Federal Commission „Equivalent Living Conditions“: all people should share the same wealth. To reach this we need equivalent living conditions everywhere.

Podcast

Kanzlerin Merkel zur Aufgabe der neuen Kommission "Gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse"

Pressemitteilung 327

Samstag, 22. September 2018

Presse- und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung

Alle sollen gleichermaßen am Wohlstand teilhaben. Dazu sind gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse wichtig, so Bundeskanzlerin Merkel im aktuellen Podcast.



Our Plan for Germany

- Equivalent Living Conditions everywhere-

Conclusions of Ministers Seehofer, Klöckner and Giffey about the work of the commission „Equivalent Living Conditions“ in **July 2019**



1. Focussing on supporting weak regions by a new nationwide funding system
2. Pushing new jobs in structural weak regions
3. Building up of broad band and mobile services all over the country
4. Improvement of mobility and transport infrastructure
5. Strengthening of villages and rural areas
6. Enhancing urban development programmes and social housing
7. Fair solutions for communal old debts
8. Strengthening civic engagement and honorary posts
9. Securing Quality and Participation of childcare
10. Supporting cooperation and get together of citizens
11. Setting a binding Check of Equivalence for all laws of in line ministries



Fachkolloquium der
Akademie für Politik und Zeitgeschehen

„30 Jahre nach dem Mauerfall“

**Gleichwertige
Lebensbedingungen
in Deutschland.
Zu den Ergebnissen
der Bundeskommission**

Mittwoch, 13. November 2019
16.00 bis 18.30 Uhr
Konferenzzentrum München



Last week in munich!

Colloquium of HSS
Academy for Politics

„30 Years after Fall of Wall“

**Equivalent Living
Conditions in
Germany.
About the results of
the federal
Commission**

Report of Bavarian Commission of Inquiry

„Equivalent Living Conditions throughout Bavaria“, Munich

2018

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

Bericht der Enquete-Kommission
„Gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse in ganz Bayern“

Drucksache 17/19700



Bayerischer
Landtag

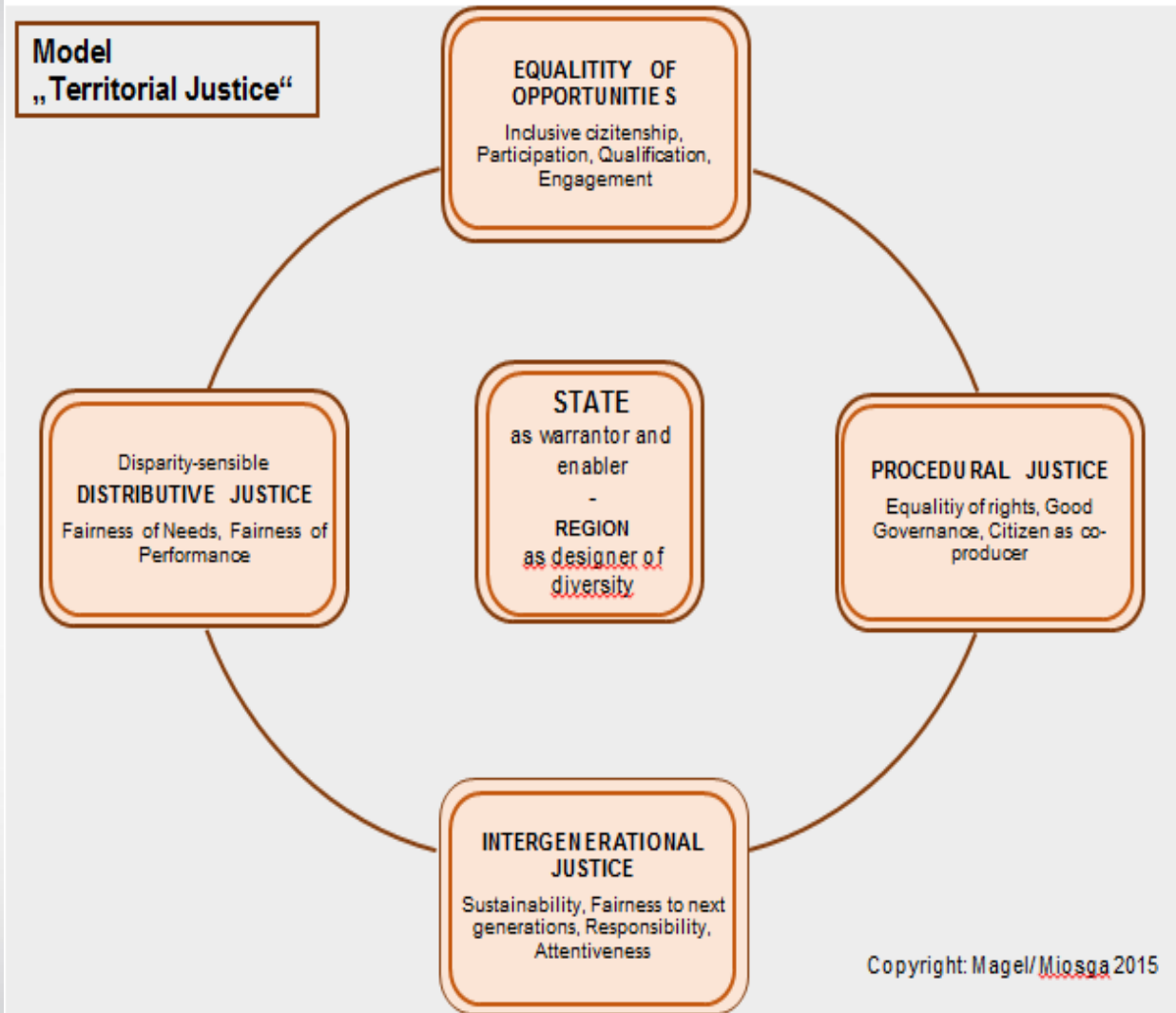


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A new and broader perspective: The Four Dimensions of Territorial Justice

(based on norms of human rights and theories of Rawls, Sen, Sandel, Dworkin, Soja, Piketty)





More Justice for Rural Areas!

Comments about the responsibility of politics, business sector and society



Mehr Gerechtigkeit für ländliche Räume!

Anmerkungen über die Verantwortung von Politik, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft

Holger Magel

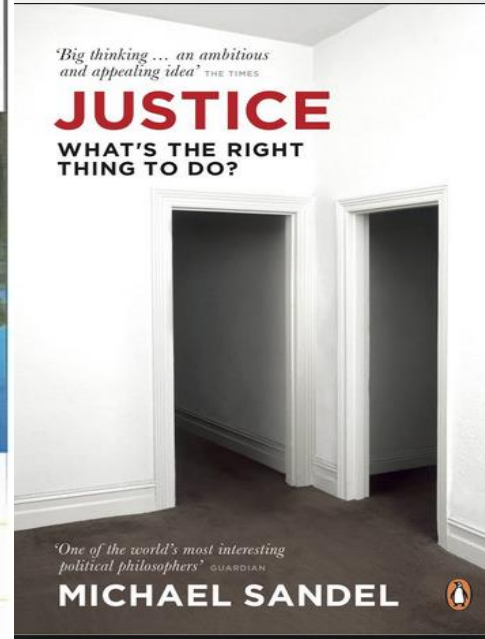
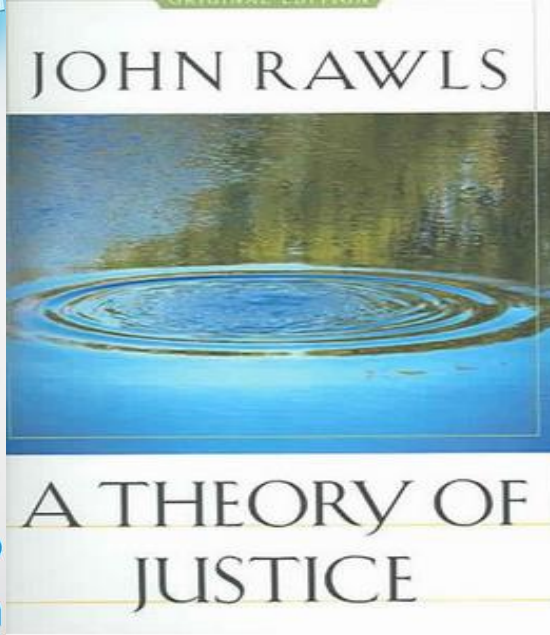


Festvortrag am 25.09.2018
an der SDF Klosterlangheim

**I.SDL waren ihrer Zeit voraus –
ihr Auftrag hat sich noch erweitert**

Zunächst entbiete ich meinen herzlichen Glückwunsch an das Geburtstagskind Schule für Dorf- und Flurentwicklung (SDF) Klosterlangheim, das geistig mit anzustoßen ich das Glück hatte in einer Zeit, wo diese Idee in Deutschland und in Bayern noch absolut neu und deshalb vielfach unverstanden war und bis hinein in höchste Amtschefränge des Ministeriums bekämpft wurde. Es gibt diese SDF Klosterlangheim heute, weil es Männer wie

We should take care of both sustainable urban and rural development .
it is a demand of justice and political wisdom in the light of a growing spatial
divide. **Justice is a hot topic everywhere**

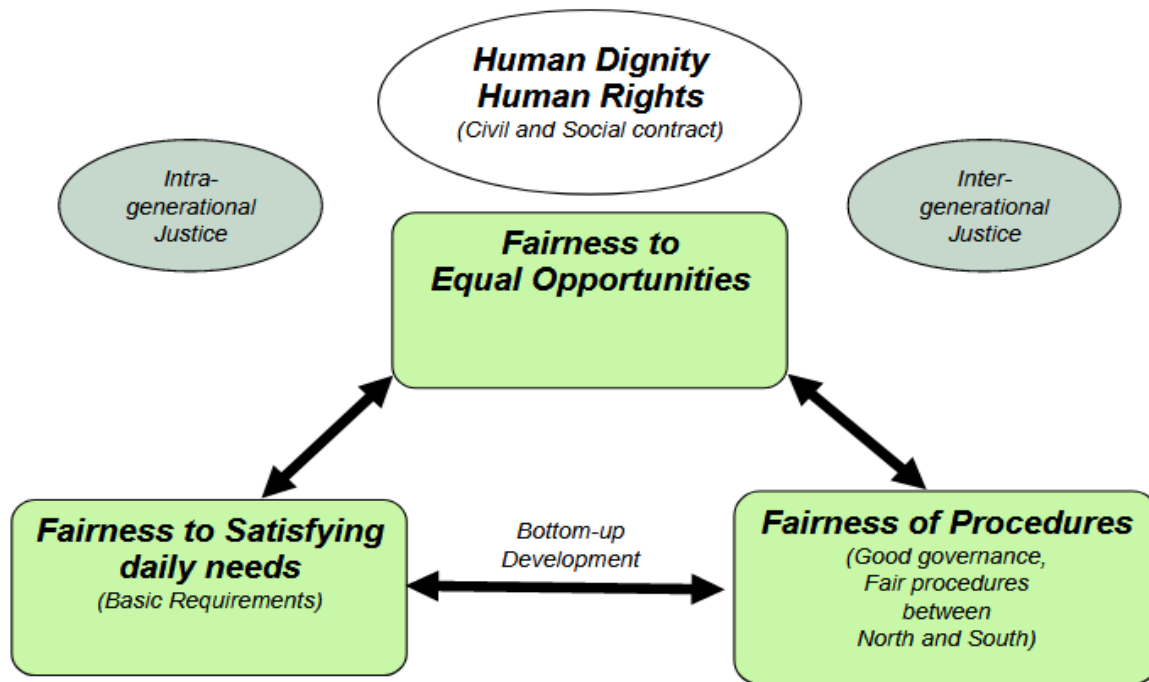


Sen's Capability Approach




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



Darstellung Lehrstuhl für Bodenordnung und Landentwicklung, TU München, O. Univ. Prof. Holger Magel nach „GLOBAL - ABER GERECHT, Klimawandel bekämpfen, Entwicklung ermöglichen – Ein Report“ 2010



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

Some Spatial Unequality is allowed but not too much. There must always be a fair compensation between prosperous and less developed regions. That's the role of the state to observe and 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.

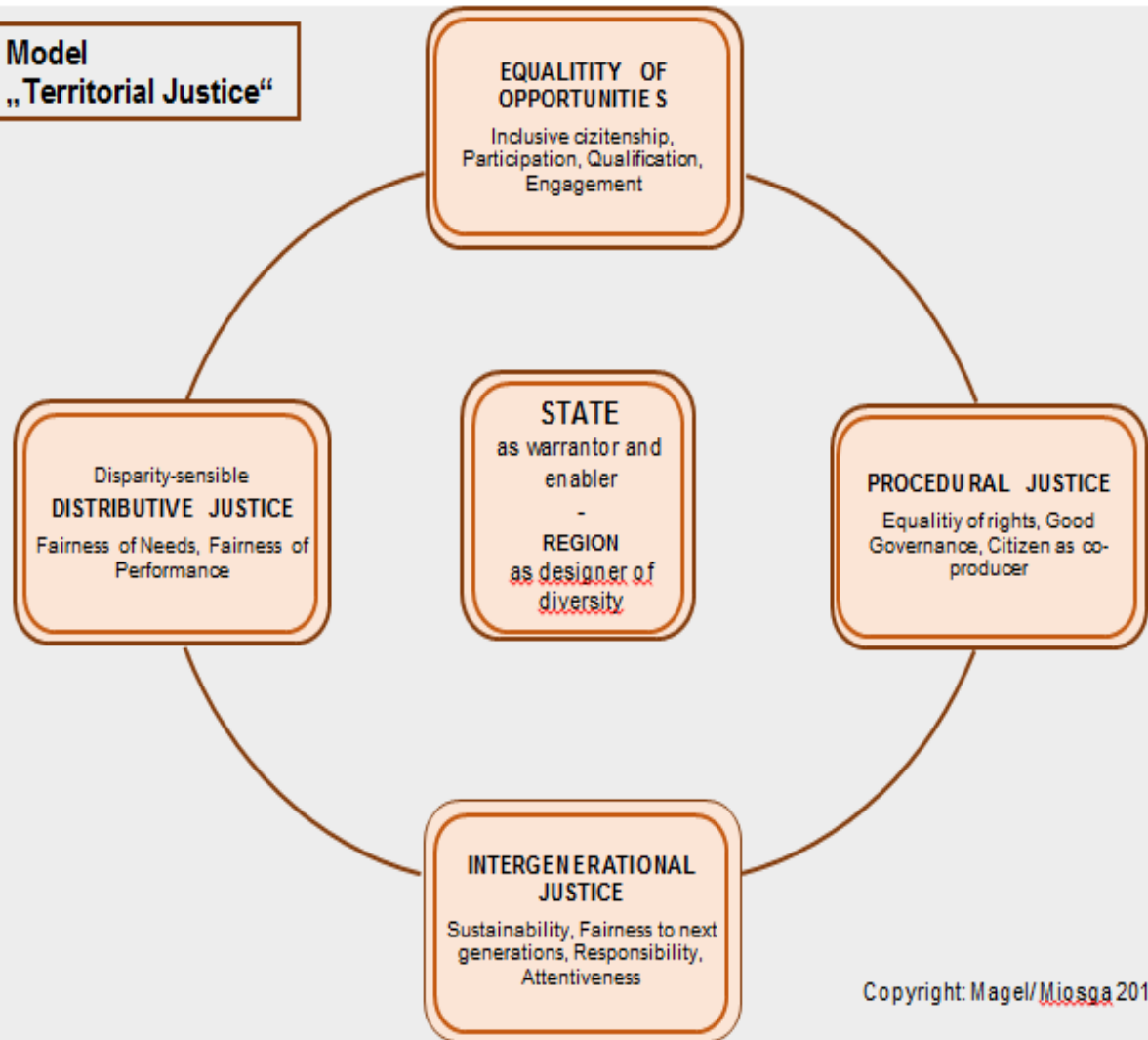


A new and broader perspective: The Four Dimensions of Territorial Justice

(based on norms of human rights and theories of Rawls, Sen, Sandel, Dworkin, Soja, Piketty)



Model „Territorial Justice“





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
Distributive Justice			
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 Income per household</u>	• Median of available household income per single person
5	<u>Social Justice</u>	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 Care</u>	Infrastructure of medical doctors	• Ratio of citizens with distances (Public Transfer incl. Taxi) > 10 Minutes to closest <u>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



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

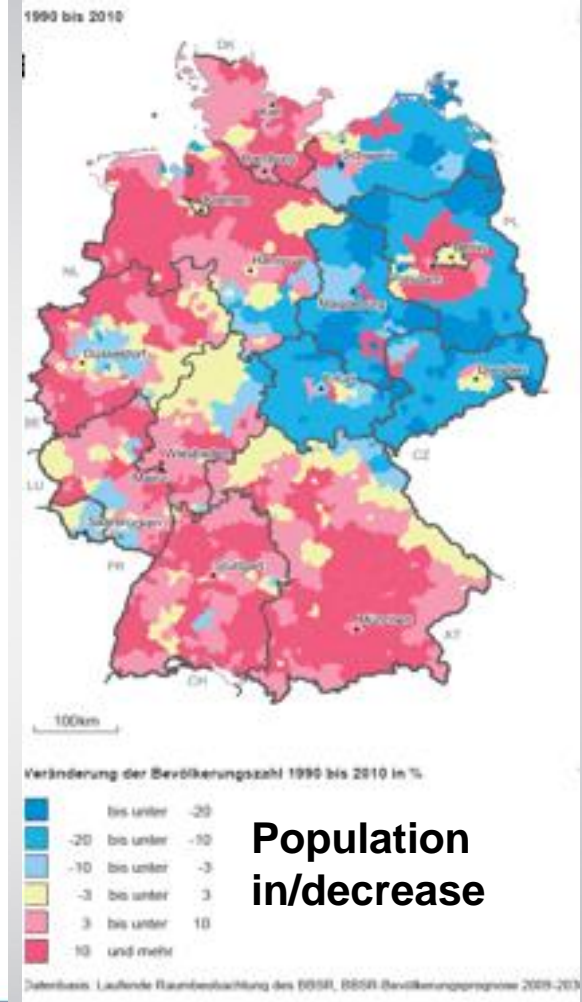
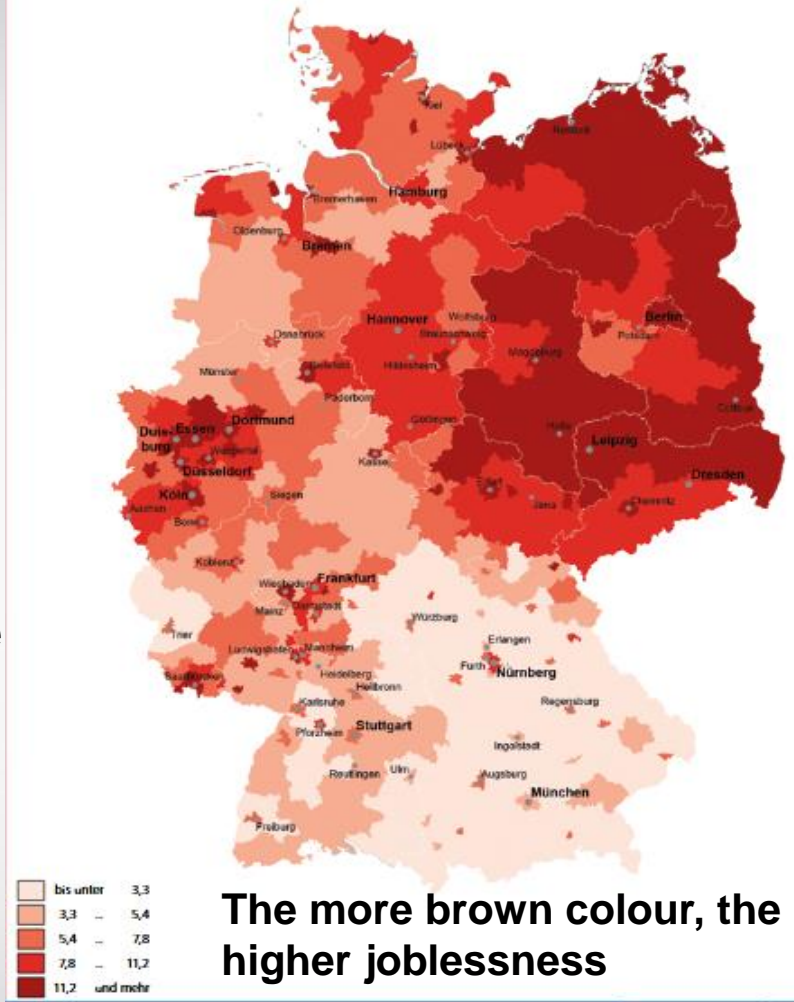
It depends on the country and its policies, goals, programmes, strategies, measures, institutions and governance mechanisms for guaranteeing and guiding the implementation of some kind of territorial justice.

We need place based solutions!

Using the indicators of Territorial Justice can help 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 and
population in/decrease
are inter-
linked



UMWELTMINISTERIN KÜNDIGT AN

3000 Arbeitsplätze der Verwaltung in die Provinz

AKTUALISIERT AM 12.09.2019 - 15:11



Gegen den Sog der Großstädte zu Lasten des ländlichen Raums setzt das Land Hessen auf eigene Strukturpolitik. Zu diesem Zweck sollen Tausende Verwaltungsstellen in die Provinz.

Hessen :
3000 public
jobs shifted
countryside



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Expertise of German Institute of Economy (IW) made on behalf of the Bavarian Industry responding to the Report of Commission of Inquiry , 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 civil services , universities and industry countryside will be successfull

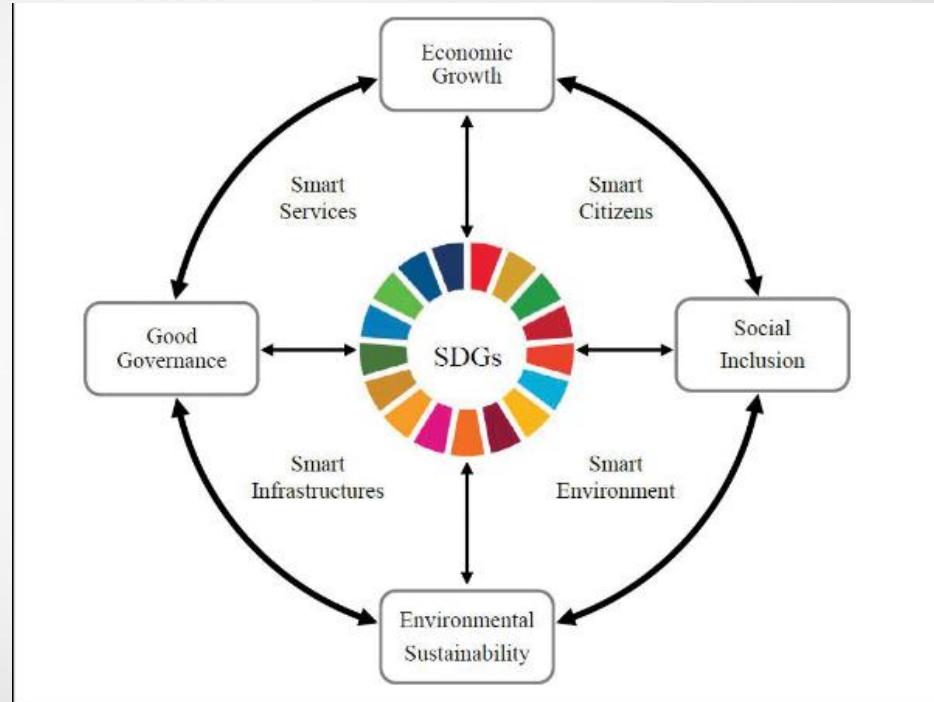


Figure 1: The relation between smart city components and the SDGs

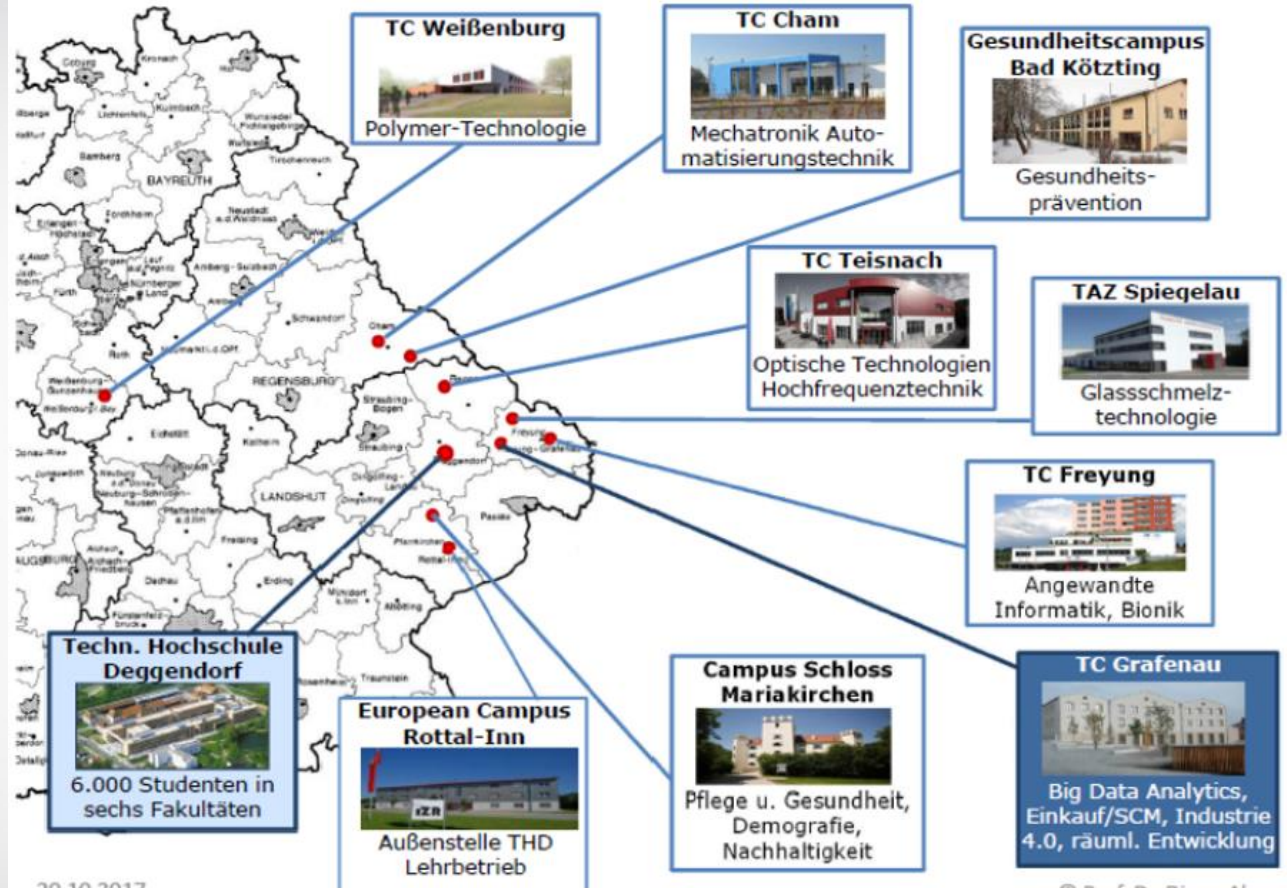
Smart sustainable cities for all: A socio-spatial approach by Marya Mrabiee and Abbas Rajabifard
In: Coordinates Oct 2017 Smart sustainable cities for all



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



Technologie Campus der THD – 8 Forschungsinstitute





Rural exodus is no law of nature ! It`s on us to stop it.

More than 75% of
germans want to live
countryside



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

Raus aufs Land



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.

ANZEIGE

Anzeige geschlossen von
Google

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