

Commissio

Welcome

ransition success stories: public – private cooperation Platform for Coal Regions in Transition #CoalRegionsEU

Energy

Transition success stories – The case of Leipzig

Platform for Coal Regions in Transition Sixth Working Group, Brussels, 16-17 October 2019



Florian F. Woitek Political Planning Division Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport Free State of Saxony



- 1. Introduction of Leipzig
- 2. Strategic approaches
- 3. Future challenges and lessons learned

Peaceful Revolution Central Leipzig - October 16th, 1989



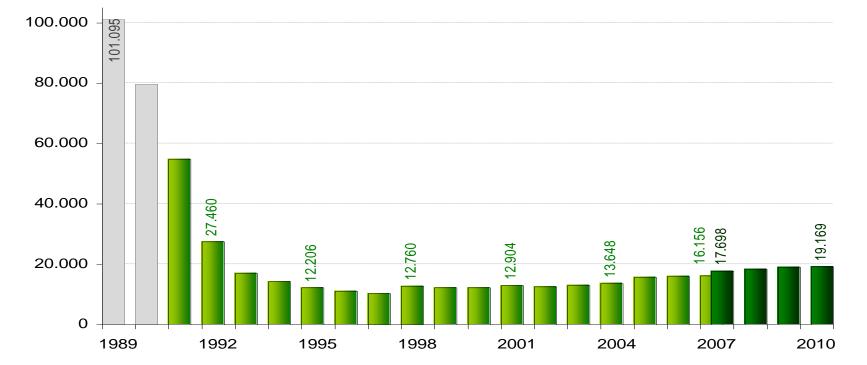


Leipzig – 590.000 inhabitants in the middle of Europe and the heart of the Central German lignite district



Jobs in industry and production



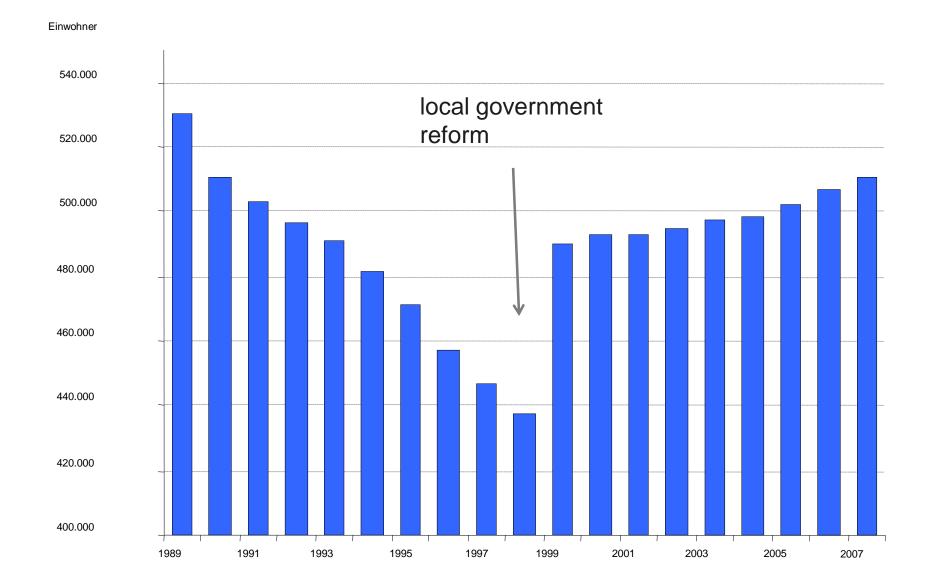


Quelle: Statistisches Landesamt Sachsen, Amt für Statistik und Wahlen

* bis 2007 Betriebe mit mehr als 20 Beschäftigte, ab 2007 gesamtes Verarbeitendes Gewerbe

Population of Leipzig 1989 - 2008





Major challenges



- Shrinking population and workforce
- Unemployment / social insecurity
- "urban sprawl" / decline of city centre and district centres
- Limited public budget



Urban decline in the inner part of the city













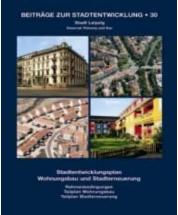
1. Introduction of Leipzig

2. Strategic approaches

3. Future challenges and lessons learned

3 phases of urban development in Leipzig





Today:

Strong growth and reurbanisation Integrated urban development

2000s:

1990ies:

"Boomtown Leipzig"

Shrinking and urban restructuring Starting strategic planning

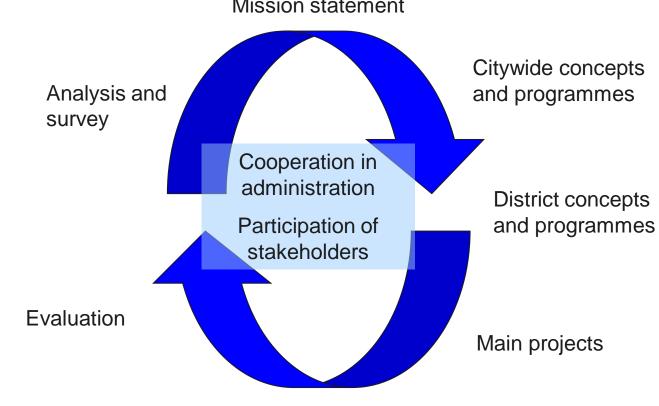
Urban development with large projects

LEIPZIG



Process and role of integrated urban development





Monitoring

Mission statement

- Steering instrument for the Lord Mayor
- Synergies of sectoral investments
- Priorities for budget process
- Basis for national and european funding
- Transparency for citizens

Leipzig today





South: Leipziger Neuseenland

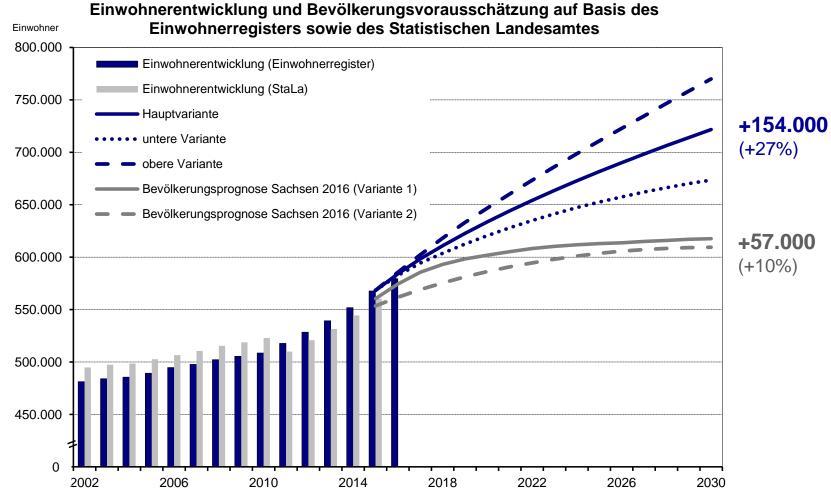


1. Introduction of Leipzig

- 2. Strategic approaches
- 3. Future challenges and lessons learned

Population forecast for the City of Leipzig





Quellen: Statistisches Landesamt Sachsen; Einwohnerregister, Ordnungsamt; Amt für Statistik und Wahlen

Number of inhabitants 2018: 14.500 below central scenario and 7.300 below lower scenario

Future challenges

- Foster and expand "spill overs" to the region
- Inter- and intraregional cooperation
- Managing growth
 - Sustainable mobility
 - Securing "open spaces"
 - Social infrastructure
 - 80 new kindergardens (12.600 places)
 - 70 new or extended schools until 2030
 - Social cohesion and inclusive urban districts and housing
 - Sustainable district heating after lignite (up to 500,000+ inhabitants)





Lessons learned

- Openness and "open spaces"
- Attracting and supporting "movers and shakers"
- Positive "narrative" "peaceful revolution" / "city of heroes" / "green city" / culture and music
- Participation
- Interregional cooperation
- Key success factors
 - Reliable social and technical infrastructure
 - "strategic awareness" and sufficient public capacities
 - Public (co-)funding from local, state, federal and EU-funds
 - Economic ties and traditions
 - Trade and fair city \rightarrow airport, logistics and mobility
 - Culture and the arts \rightarrow Start-ups, software and culture and creative industries
 - Medical Education (since 1415) \rightarrow health, life sciences, medical applications
 - Coal, Gas and Chemical industry \rightarrow EEX, clean tech, PtX/Hydrogen



Thank you for your attention!

Stadt Leipzig



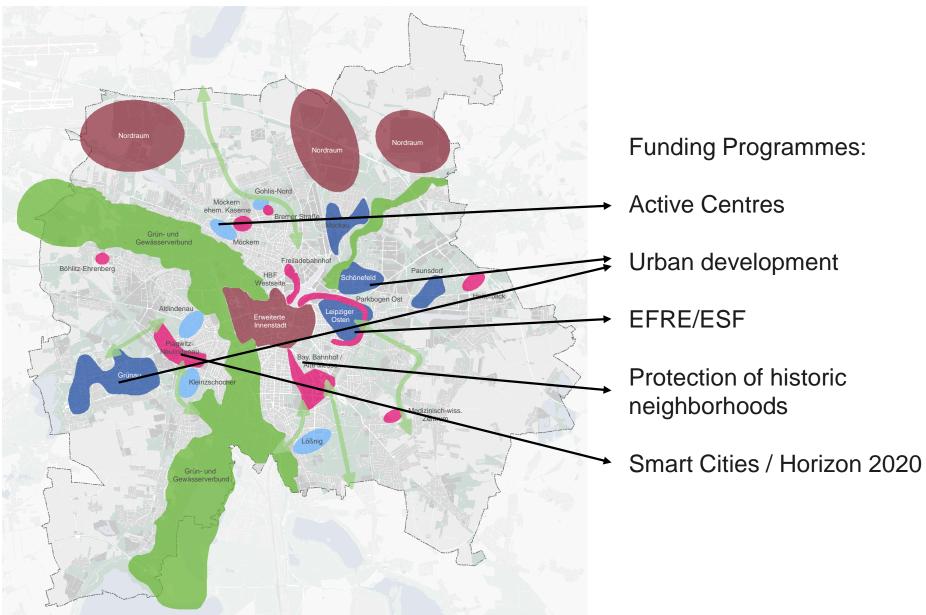
Florian F. Woitek Political Planning Division Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport Free State of Saxony

florian.woitek@smwa.sachsen.de



18

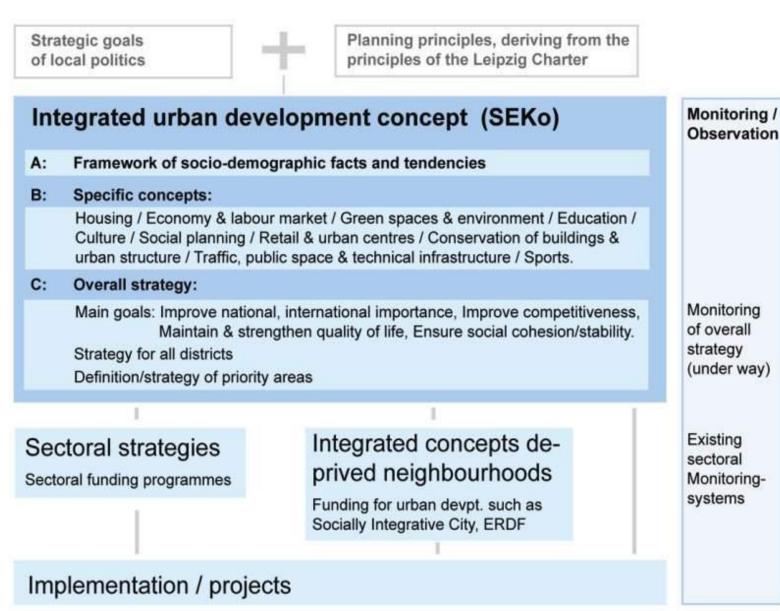
Focus areas of urban development and national / european funding





Integrated urban development concept Leipzig 2020 (InSEK)





OECD MINING REGIONS AND CITIES CASE STUDY

OUTOKUMPU - NORTH KARELIA, FINLAND

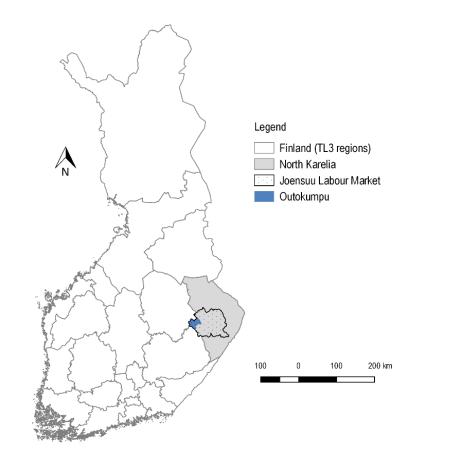
EU Coal Regions in Transition 16 October, 2019





- 1. Key facts
- 2. Transition story
- 3. Future directions





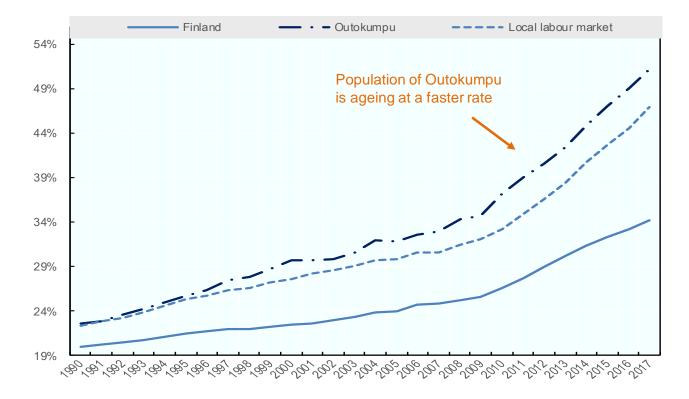




Specialisation in industrial sectors (mining and manufacturing)

	Finland	LLM	Outokumpu
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	3%	9%	4%
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education and human health (O,P,Q)	29%	33%	25%
Construction (F)	7%	7%	5%
Real estate (L)	1%	1%	1%
Other services (R,S,T,U)	5%	5%	4%
Mining and quarrying, electricity and water supply (B,D,E)	1%	3%	4%
Manufacturing (C)	13%	15%	33%
Whole sale and retail trade, transportation, accommodation and food services (G, H, I)	21%	15%	13%
Information and communication (J)	4%	1%	1%
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities (M, N)	13%	8%	10%
Financial and insurance activities (K)	2%	1%	0%





Old-age dependency ratio 1990-2017

- Population decline in Outokumpu is a mix between a constant natural population decline and net outmigration.
- The elderly population of Outokumpu is growing. In contrast the youth population and labour force is declining



1. Key facts

2. Transition story and lessons

3. Future directions



- Nature of the adjustment and policy response staged restructuring, shock, proactive support
- Strength of local institutions distributed leadership, consensus, linkages
- Other areas of absolute and competitive advantage (resource endowments, food production, amenities, access to markets)
- Level of integration between mining and extractive operations and the local economy
- Size and skills-base of the local population that influences the diversification of the economy and its capacity to adjust to shocks









- Local transition committee was established in the late 1960s (local municipality, company, and local community leaders)
- Industry park was established in the late 1970s with incentives from the Government of Finland (land, construction of buildings, and wage subsidies for 3 years)
 - Outokumpu Mining Company established a spinoff mining and equipment and technology company as an anchor tenant
 - Government of Finland located a key mineral processing laboratory of the Geological Survey of Finland
- Local governments in the area formed a development company to attract investment
- Mining heritage and tourism centre (including the mining archive of Finland)



- Transition is a long-term process and ongoing
- Proactive local leadership
- Support of industry and national governments/ EU are critical (timely investments, incentives)
- Focus on how to redeploy existing strengths (e.g. industry park)
- Consider how to deal with stranded assets (mine site and infrastructure, housing, public services and infrastructure)



- 1. Key facts
- 2. Transition story and lessons
- 3. Future directions



- Mobilising local assets:
 - Green mining technologies (inc. leveraging linkages with forestry in areas such as photonics, ICT, and the circular economy)
 - Flagship project (tailings, mining rehabilitation)
- Diversifying the economy:
 - Build a better entrepreneurial eco-system
 - Open innovation processes (linked to mining and related manufacturing)
- Improving policies and governance:
 - Linking national mining policy instruments with regional development
 - Strengthening inter-municipal cooperation (e.g. workforce development and skills)





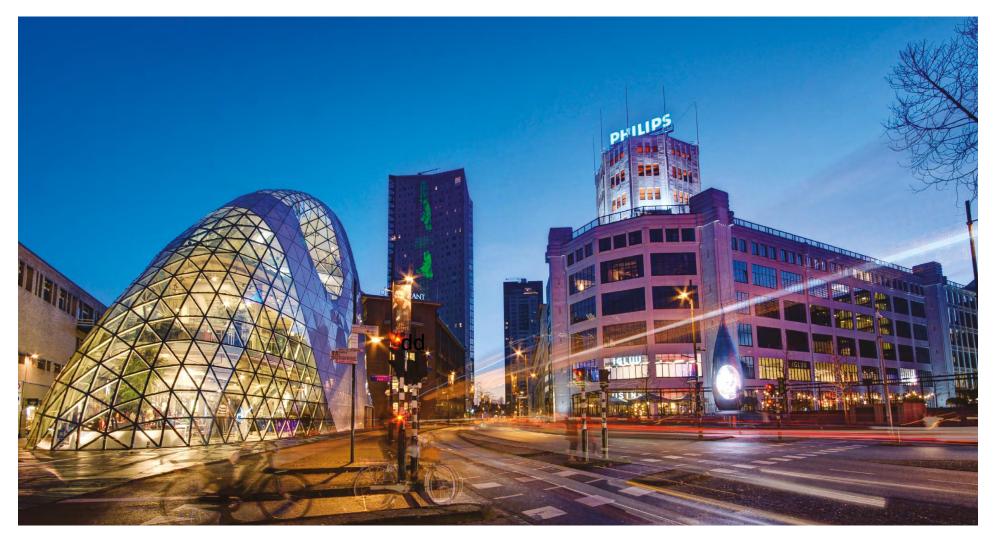
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

CHRIS.MCDONALD@OECD.ORG

WWW.OECD.ORG/CFE/REGIONAL-POLICY/MINING-

REGIONS.HTM





EINDHOVEN INTERNATIONAL PROJECT OFFICE OPERATING COMPANY BRAINPORT REGION EINDHOVEN



Who we are



Joost Helms (director)



Peter Portheine (director)

- Former vice mayor of Eindhoven
- Director Eindhoven Academy, institute for successful collaboration in the Brainport Eindhoven ecosystem
- Entrepreneur by nature
- Program director Smart Cities Brainport
- Elected member of the Provincial Councel of North Brabant

EINDHOVEN INTERNATIONAL PROJECT OFFICE OPERATING COMPANY BRAINPORT REGION EINDHOVEN



Where we come from

The development of the Brainport Eindhoven region was initiated by government with a public funded development company, established with a focus on developing the region itself

To accommodate international requests from other cities and regions, to support their socio-economic development based on the Brainport Eindhoven Triple Helix model, a private operating company has been founded to serve these requests



What we do

Sharing experience and knowledge on successful collaboration, with a focus on creating new and better ecosystems, Smart City strategies and socioeconomic development for regions and cities around the world

- Criple Helix collaboration
- **b** Building ecosystems
- Smart City development
- Boost marketing & FDi

EINDHOVEN INTERNATIONAL PROJECT OFFICE OPERATING COMPANY BRAINPORT REGION EINDHOVEN

Brainport Eindhoven

the Dutch Approach to Innovation & High Tech Development

> **BRAINPORT EINDHOVEN**



Drivers of Dutch Economy

Amsterdam Airport

(headquarters, trade, services, legal, finance, tourism, arts) inh: 1,5 mln - 13% GDP NL

Rotterdam Seaport

(logistics, oil/chemicals, commodities) inh: 1,2 mln - 10% GDP NL

Eindhoven Brainport

(hightech, electronics, design) inh: 0,7 mln – 11 % GDP NL





Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit



Lorem ipsum dolor sit arnet, consectetuer adipiscing elit.



Company town



Philips history



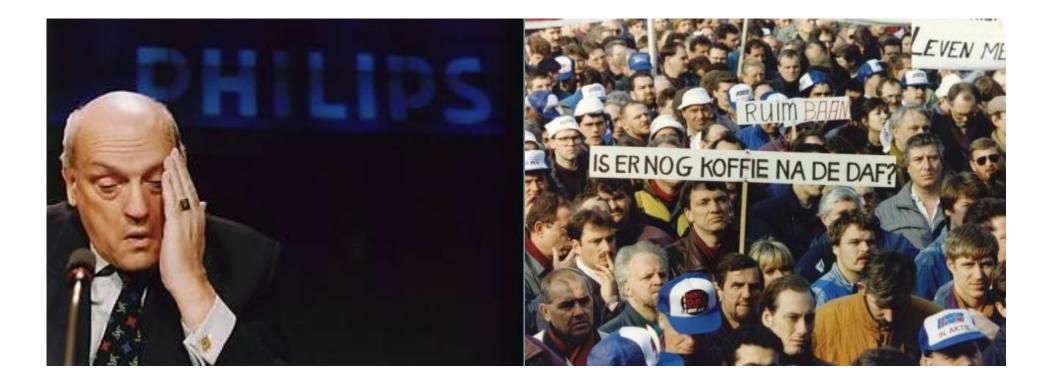
CO-CREATING THE FUTURE

BRAINPORT

Philips legacy



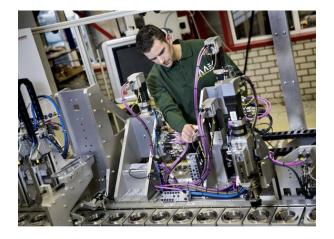
1990's Crisis





Brainport Eindhoven – USP's

Complex High Tech Systems





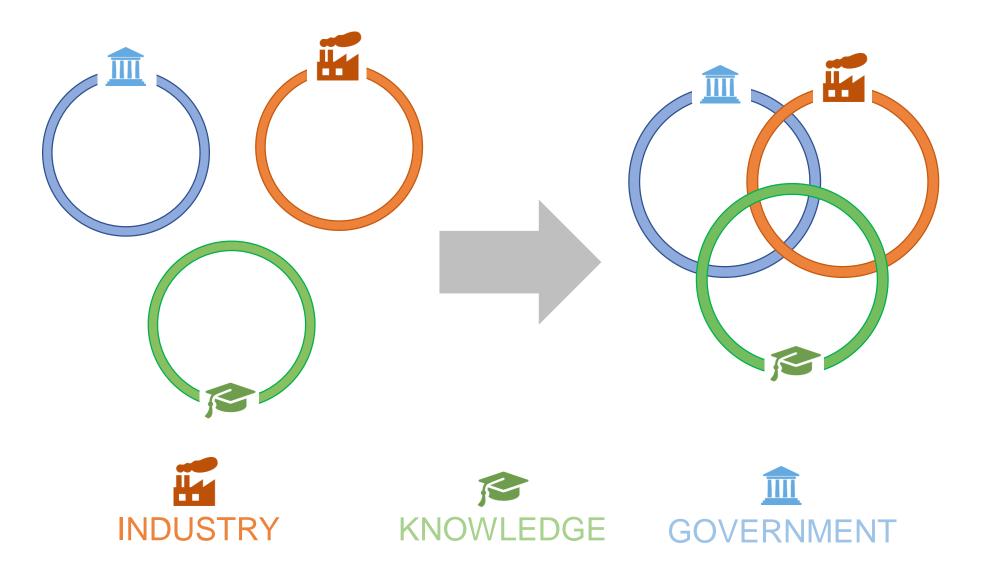
Research

and

Design









Triple Helix Collaboration



Organization

Brainport Foundation = Triple Helix Board

- 1. Governments: Local and regional representatives
- 2. Knowledge Institutions: Universities, vocational colleges, research institutes
- 3. Industry: OEM's, SME, regional suppliers

--> DEFINING JOINT AGENDA

Brainport Development = Execution

- Strategy development
- Development of projects and programs
- Branding and events



Adapting the model of Triple Helix collaboration

HOW?

- Shared vision / ambition
- Serve and respect individual interests
- Good relations

LOCALIZE !

- Governmental system
- Regional structures
- Existing collaboration
- National and local culture

TRUST, OPENNESS & LEADERSHIP!



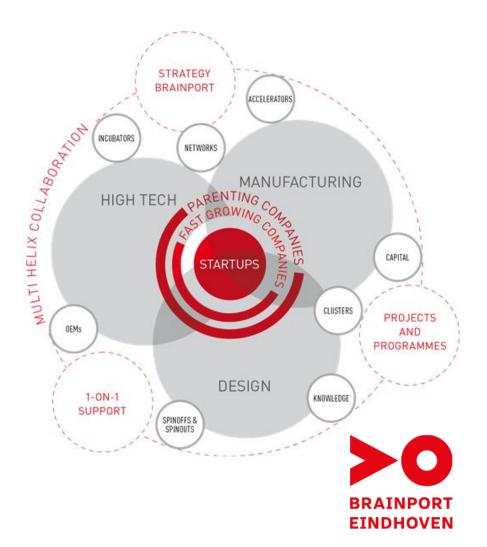


Ecosystems

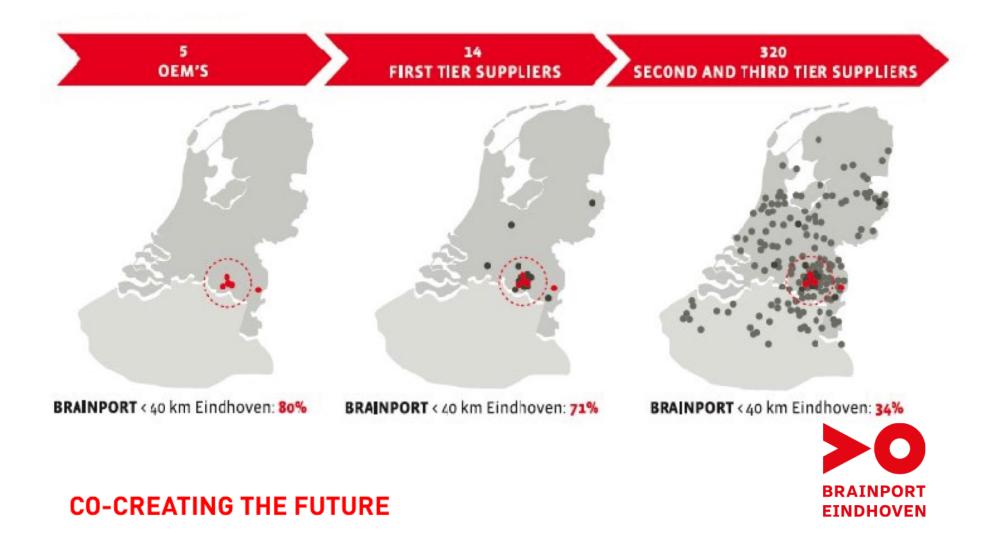


Strengths of the Brainport ecosystem

- Supply chain networks
- Public and private R&D
- Incubation & Startups
- Open Innovation
- Campusses



Supply chain networks



ASML – Lithographic equipment

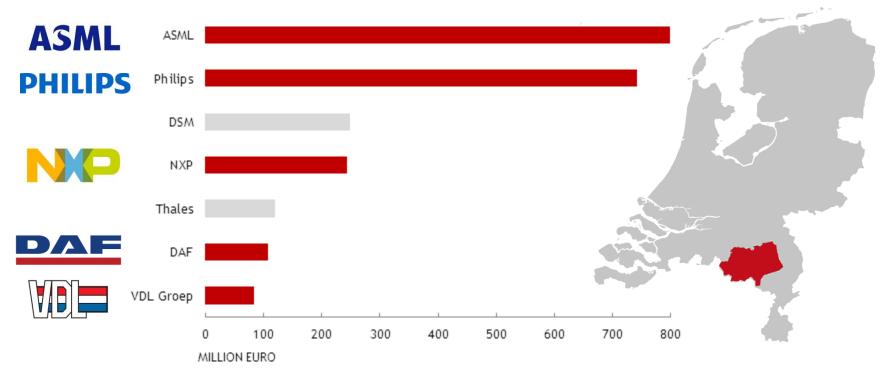
600 product related 1st suppliers

2nd and 3rd tier: > 3000

> 85% of value of custom madeparts and modules are purchased



Corporate R&D in The Netherlands





Public R&D (& PPP)

Dutch knowledge institutes

TU/e (university of technology), Fontys (university of applied sciences), TNO (applied research), Holst (sensor & flexible electronics), Differ (fusion energy & solar fuels), ECN (energy), Photondelta (integrated photonics), DPI (polymers & materials), Solliance (solar), ...

International knowledge institutes

EIT Digital, IMEC, KICInnoenergy, Singularity University, ITRI, Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), ...

International networks

ITEA3 (Software-intensive Systems), Fraunhofer, Artemis (Embedded & Cyber-Physical systems), ...



Incubation & Start-ups

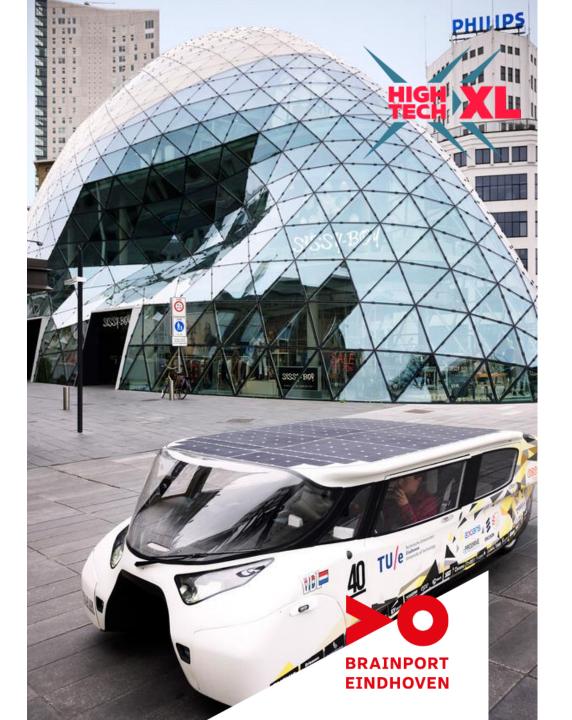
17 incubators

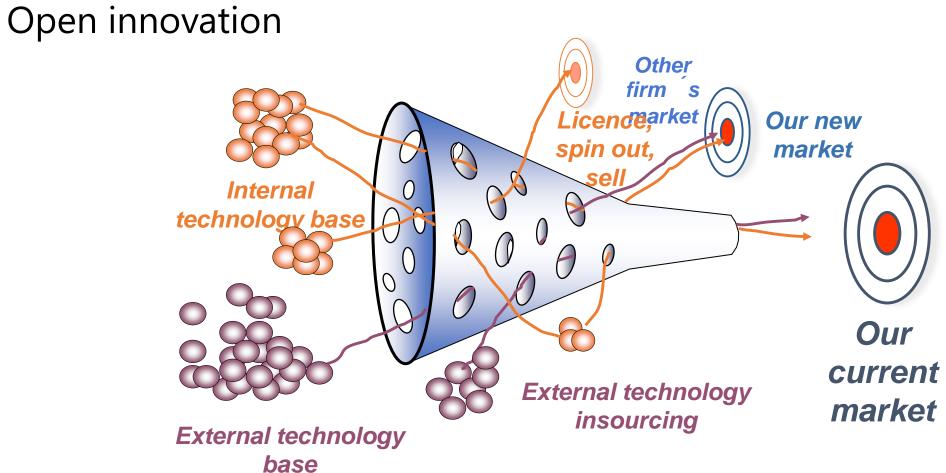
14 Accelerator programs

- NextOEM
- HighTechXL
- StartupBootcamp
- ...

Studentteams & student startups

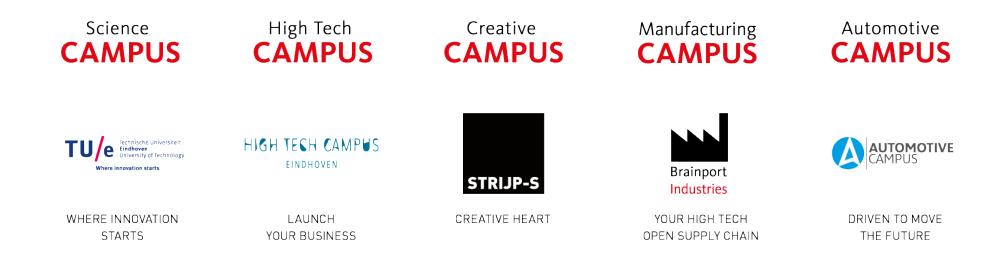
- TechUnited Robocup team
- Stella Solar powered family car
- FAST Formic acid sustainable transportation
- Amber autonomous car sharing (startup)
- ...







Brainport campuses





Success of Innovation

23%

of innovation success results from **technological innovation**

77%

of innovation success depends on **social innovation**

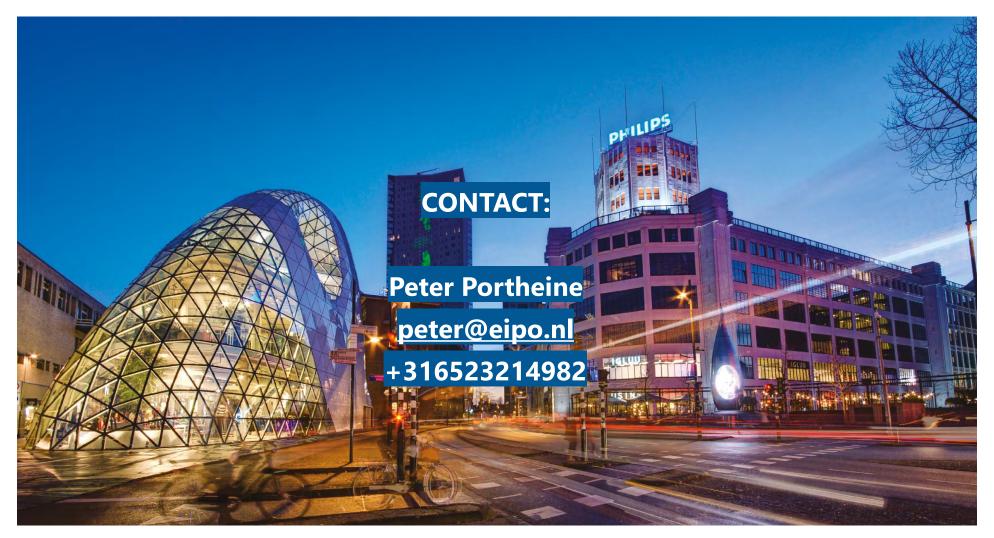
new ways of managing, organizing and working

Prof. Henk Volberda a.o. 2012 Rotterdam School of Management









EINDHOVEN INTERNATIONAL PROJECT OFFICE OPERATING COMPANY BRAINPORT REGION EINDHOVEN