

Urban Agendas / planning, SUD Strategies

Mobility & Transport, Street for People

Nature Based Solutions, Greening, Water Management

Climate Change & Energy Transition

General Socio-economic Profile

Stuttgart, the capital of the Baden-Württemberg state in southwest Germany, is known as a manufacturing hub. The most important sector in the Stuttgart Region is automotive, followed by mechanical engineering, IT and electrical engineering. The Stuttgart Region is among Europe's most prosperous areas that offer highly attractive job opportunities. The region spends 6.6% of its GDP on research and development, which makes it an innovative powerhouse in Europe.

The region is home to the state parliament, government institutions, headquarters of renowned companies (such as Daimler, Porsche, Bosch), an airport and an international trade fair centre, thereby offering many examples of "gateway infrastructure". Its industry export rate is 68%, indicating a high degree of regional reliance on fruitful and functioning relations with international partners.

High-priority issues the region faces include maintaining the quality of life, protecting biodiversity and open spaces, developing renewable energy sources, providing climate-sensitive mobility and adapting to climate change. The COVID-19 pandemic acts as a catalyst for regional structural change, whilst transformation and digitalisation of the automotive industry pose a huge challenge. To sum up, the Stuttgart Region needs to strengthen its economic and ecological resilience.

Stuttgart Region



2,800,000



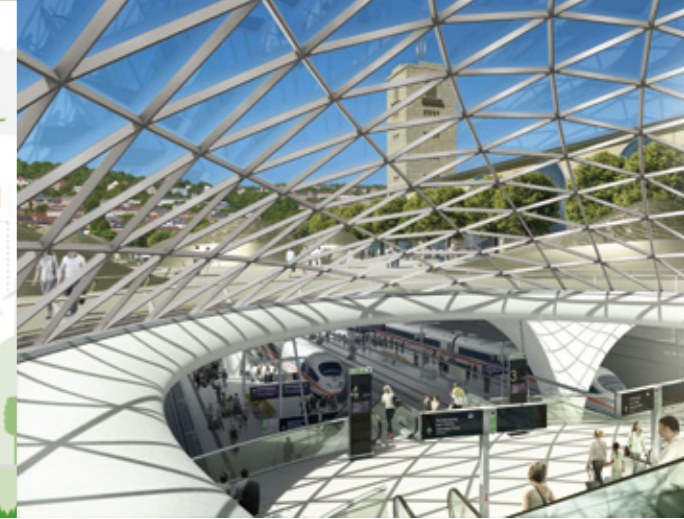
3,654 km²



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斯图加特21号铁路项目 ©Ingenhoven Architects

Good Practices

As the public authority for spatial development, the local government is obliged to foster sustainable development and work continuously on strategies that ensure climate and environmental protection. Innovations and new technologies are important problem solvers, as outlined in the EU Green Deal. The regional ecosystem enables strong collaboration among science, education and business. The region actively encourages new technological development through regional networks, clusters and centres of excellence.

Furthermore, the region strives to keep its infrastructure working while the urban agglomeration continues to grow. Thus, it constantly identifies innovative solutions that make life easier, healthier and more equal for residents. For example, the region invests intensively in high-tech broadband infrastructure and an intelligent transport system. It grasps the opportunities brought by digitalisation and innovation, and would like to share these experiences with other regions.

Preferred Areas of Cooperation

- Urban Agenda/Planning.** Urban space in Germany is not so much about megacities, but rather consists of urban landscapes where large cities and smaller localities are functionally linked across administrative boundaries. Local authorities are responsible for providing adequate options for residential and commercial use, adapting the infrastructure (especially mobility), enhancing competitiveness and warranting important open space functions.
- Mobility:** The Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) is designed to cover the entire region with public transport access. It includes the regional metro-rail system (S-Bahn) transporting more than 430,000 passengers each day. The Stuttgart 21 rail project receives a great sum of funds for restructuring and digitalising the railway network and constructing a new high-speed railway line which improves the metropolitan region's connection to Paris and Budapest.
- Nature-based Solutions:** Through the "Landscape Park" funding scheme, more than EUR 15 million have been invested in improving green open spaces and recreational areas. The basic idea of the scheme is not only to protect the landscape, but also to upgrade it in terms of adaptation and biodiversity.