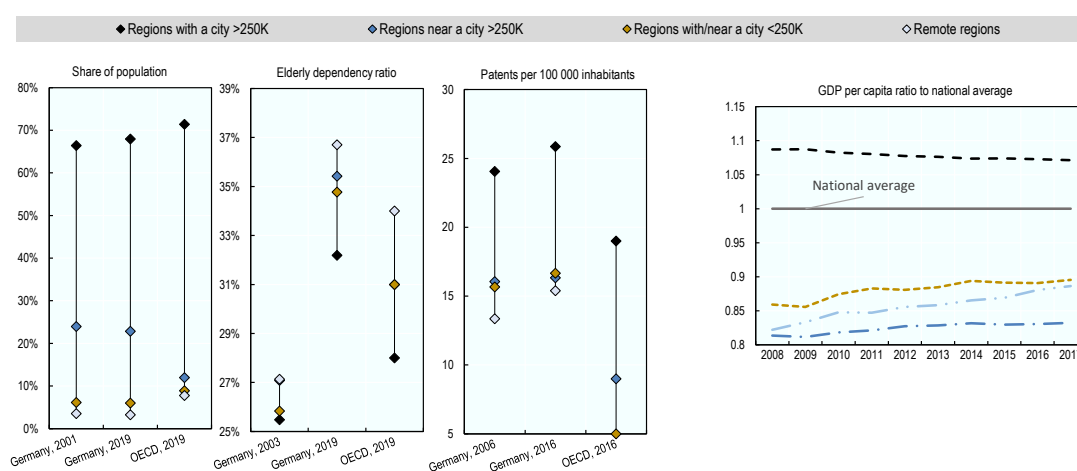


Germany

Statistical profile

Figure 1. Statistical profile



	Population growth 2008-2019 (%)	Growth in employment 2008-2017 (%)	GVA per worker (1 000 USD ppp)	GVA manufacturing share (%)	Hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants
Regions with a city >250K	0.2 (0.7)	1.0 (0.9)	86 (92)	22 (18)	NA
Regions near a city >250K	-0.2 (0.4)	0.7 (0.5)	75 (79)	30 (26)	NA
Regions with/near a city <250K	-0.1 (0.4)	0.8 (0.0)	75 (71)	30 (23)	NA
Remote regions	-0.4 (0.6)	0.7 (0.2)	75 (73)	31 (18)	NA

Note: OECD average is presented in parenthesis. Data for GVA per worker, GVA by sector and unemployment rate are from 2017. GVA and GDP are measured in USD PPP (2015). The OECD average by order in the table has been made with 33, 25, 26, 25 countries with available data. Employment growth measured as employment in the workplace.

Source: (OECD, 2020_[1]) OECD Regional Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-e>.

Policy framework and Institutional setting of rural development

Rural Definition

- ❖ Germany does not have an explicit definition of rural for policy purposes.

National rural policy

- ❖ Germany has a national rural policy defined by the GAK (joint task of agricultural structure and protecting coastal areas) and ELER (Rural Development Plan 2014 – 2020). The GAK is the most important national funding instrument for efficient, future-oriented and competitive agriculture and forestry, coastal protection and vital rural areas. It contains a wide range of agricultural structure and infrastructure measures

Lead ministry(ies) and other co-ordination bodies in charge

Table 1. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the national level

Ministries/Departments (most important first)	Role
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Planning, coordination, funding
State ministries	Implementation, planning, funding

Table 2. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the sub-national level

Institutions (most important first)	Role
Deconcentrated national agencies	NA

Key objectives in rural policy and delivery mechanisms

- ❖ Germany's rural development policy allocates a high degree of importance to economic areas (Table 3). Table 4 shows the main priorities of rural policy
- ❖ The main delivery mechanisms of the rural development policy in Germany are dedicated grants program, contracts and agreements with local communities.

Table 3. Relevance of sectors in rural development policy

Policy areas	Germany	Average OECD
Environment	40%	30%
Social	30%	30%
Economic	30%	40%

Note: Self-reported responses from country delegate to the question: "Please grade from 1 to 10 the importance rural development policies in your country assigns to economic, social and environmental areas".

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".

Table 4. Relevant objectives in rural development policy

Top objectives	Programmes	Main financial mechanisms to support the strategy
Agricultural production	NA	NA
Land occupation, resilience and landscape preservation	NA	NA
Environmental sustainability	NA	NA

Service delivery	NA	NA
Accessibility- via transport/ broadband	NA	NA
Rural-urban linkages	NA	NA
Quality of life/well-being of rural residents	NA	NA
Ageing and outmigration	NA	NA
Innovation support to "rural" sectors	NA	NA
Support to private sector, jobs and investment	NA	NA
Capacity building	NA	NA

Note: Objectives presented are the selected objectives with higher scores in the survey responses. Germany rated all the objectives as important.
Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".