

Case Study:

BERLINER MOBILITÄTSGESETZ: THE BERLIN MOBILITY ACT



Project Summary

The city-state of Berlin created Germany's first state law on mobility (Berliner Mobilitätsgesetz) which commits to the promotion of walking, cycling and public transport to be applied from 2020^[1].

The mobility act aims to transform mobility in the city by improving the efficiency of the transport system as a whole; reshaping public space to induce a higher quality of living; becoming climate-neutral by 2050; and eliminating traffic fatalities and serious injuries.

The new law builds on the 2011 Berlin Pedestrian Strategy following extensive consultation with the community and stakeholders. The city set up a mobility committee to help with the process, which brought together experts, civil society organizations, city boroughs, administration and politicians. In March 2018, the committee elected seven representatives into a "pedestrian dialogue", which worked together with the city government in drafting the new law.

The pedestrian section of the mobility act includes commitments for: more direct pedestrian routes; greater accessibility; safer streets; encouraging students to walk to school; and a higher quality of walking experience generally. The law includes a delivery framework for implementing the actions which include setting up a dedicated civil society consultation forum; appointing new coordinators at senate and borough levels; revising existing design standards; and creating a new five-year planning framework with key measures.



LOCATION:

Berlin, Germany



ORGANISATION:

Berlin City Government



KEY OUTPUTS:

Berlin Pedestrian Strategy (2011);
Berlin Walking Forum (2018);
Mobility State law (2020)



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^[1] www.berlin.de/senuvk/verkehr/mobilitaetsgesetz/index_en.shtml



The Pedestrian Dialogue in Berlin