

# Metropolregio Rotterdam den Haag (mrdh)

What is the mrdh?

The Metropolitan Region Rotterdam The Hague (mrdh) covers the area of 23 municipalities. The municipalities join forces to make the area more accessible and to strengthen the economic business climate. The mrdh has two pillars, the Transport Authority (Va) Economic and Business Climate (EV).

On November 11, 2014 all municipalities have approved the Joint Agreement mrdh. After approval by the Senate (December 17, 2014) with the removal of urban regions, the mrdh on January 1, 2015 officially launched.

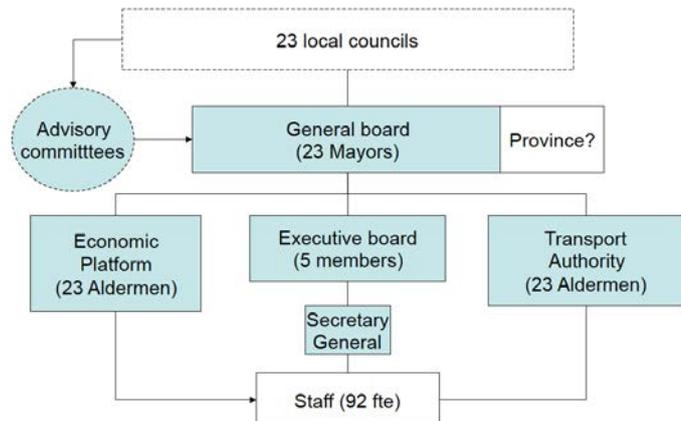
## Joint Agreement Metropolitan Region Rotterdam The Hague in 2014

Their congregations are increasingly in recent decades into a cohesive region have developed and that the intensive (traffic) movements of residents and businesses (daily urban system ') witnesses of those realities

- This interconnectedness in the future, in view of global developments whereby Metropolitan Regions will determine increasingly, will increase
- For the welfare and prosperity of the residents in that metropolitan region and battle-ready effective cooperation at the local level above is desirable
- Contributes to strengthen the related traffic and transport network in the region to further exploit the economic potential of the region and to a attractive living and working environment for residents and businesses
- An efficient and pragmatic bottom-fed and democratically legitimate cooperation between their communities, but also within and between the municipalities and other parties for the metropolitan region, a necessity to participate in a sustainable way in the European and global competition for residents, talents and (international) businesses
- The Joint Regulations Act provides the space this cooperation on a light and effective way to give substance
- The partnership are also on the existing expertise within our communities utilize
- The establishment of the joint venture in the Metropolitan Region, new opportunities to implement innovative way to democracy legitimacy, involvement of civil society organizations and residents and they involve and remains of extended local government.

Governance model Rotterdam The Hague Metropolitan Area

Administrative / legal form: "joint regulation" → = Dutch model for intermunicipal co-operation



mrdh governance model

## mrhd goals

The goals of the two mrhd strategic agendas on accessibility and economic business climate complement each other and come together in the operational and practical implementation.

The opportunities in the region are legion: the strong international orientation, a different economic structure encompasses the epic tres or all of the top sectors, the presence or four top universities and various colleges of higher education and the proximity of nature areas to the largest city centers to ensure That this region has an extremely good position in the international competitive struggle between metropolitan areas.

### Ambition

"In 2025, the metropolitan region of Rotterdam and The Hague will be the international market leader in the design, development, manufacture and marketing of solutions in the area of sustainable living in a heavily urbanised delta region. In the region, coherent solutions will be devised, tested and produced for global logistic, energy, food and safety issues. "

## Five trends

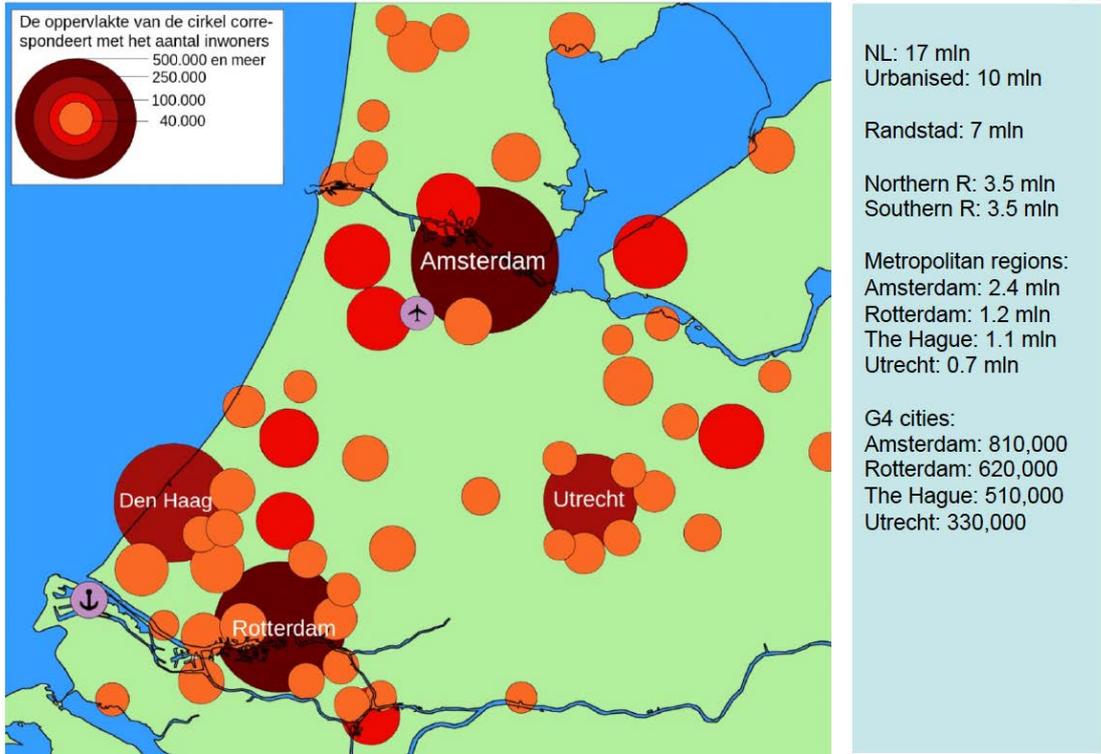
In spite of this good initial position, economic performance lags behind comparable regions in the Netherlands. The mrhd economy is growing less than in the metropolitan regions of Amsterdam and Eindhoven. The large cities in the mrhd are faced with persistent unemployment, far higher than the national average. In Addition, various important and dominant economic sectors are on the threshold of a major period of renewal.

Axis with all large metropolitan areas in the world, the mrhd is under the influence of a Determining number of global trends. These trends offer opportunities, and make it Necessary to take joint action. Five trends have direct influence on the economic future of the mrhd:

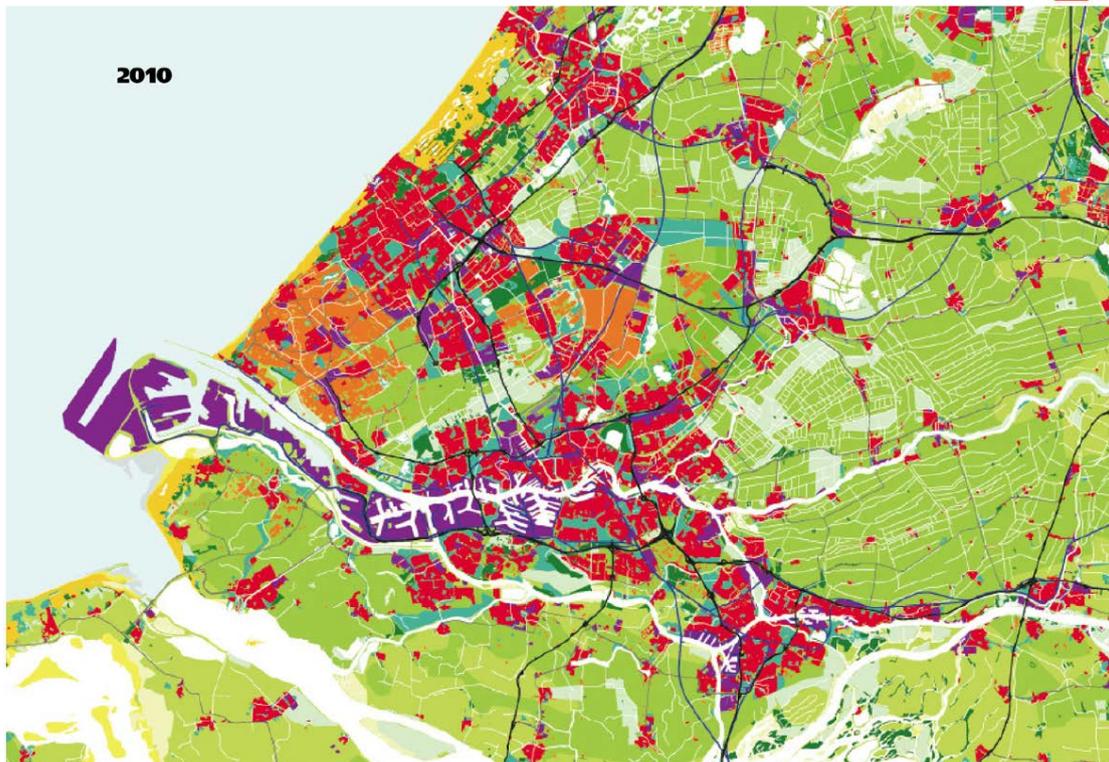
- **Metropolis formation:** the increase increasing Importance of municipal regions Means That the international competitive position of a country is no longer at the Determined national, but at the municipal / regional level. Now, the municipal regions compete, not the countries.
- **Knowledge economy:** the production and exchange of knowledge is playing an increasingly important role in economic systems. Effectively operating metropolitan areas are pre-eminently the places where knowledge is produced and exchanged. 3
- **The arrival of intelligent manufacturing industries:** new manufacturing methods are once more making it profitable to manufacture in high wage countries ", close to the sales markets. The emergence of robotics, 3D printing and industrial internet reinforcement applications this trend.
- **Ecologising of the economy:** managing raw materials and other resources economically is increasingly becoming an economic necessity. The transition to more sustainable manufacturing methods offers the bestaande industrial complexes excellent opportunities and major challenges.
- **The city as an attractive area of consumption:** the city and the surrounding area, with a rich offering of facilities and culture is increasingly the place where people want to Their live and to spend both free time and Their Money.

These five trends are fundamentally changing the playing field in which the Local Authorities in the mrhd must operate. The Local Authorities are using the Strategic Accessibility Blog and the Economic Business Climate Agenda to address the challenges and opportunities for this thesis region related to trends in the area of economic development.

### METROPOOLREGIO ROTTERDAM DEN HAAG



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# den Haag

<http://www.denhaag.nl/>

## The Hague's Climate Plan - CO2-neutral in 2040

The Municipality of The Hague is working hard to become a CO2-neutral city by 2040. The Climate Plan outlines the city's main spearheads for reaching this goal.

The Climate Plan (Klimaatplan van Den Haag) is one of the programmes within the framework of the memorandum called 'On the way to a Sustainable The Hague' (Op weg naar een Duurzaam Den Haag). The plan outlines the highest priorities in terms of living, working and transportation until 2012.

Becoming a CO2-neutral city by 2040 is not an easy task. Generating energy in The Hague should not lead to the release of any CO2. This means that natural gas will no longer be used to produce heat in the city but only sustainable energy like wind and solar energy.

The Hague's plans for realising these goals can be found in the Energy Outlook (Energievisie).

## The 7 spearheads

The Climate Plan and the Energy Outlook aims to become CO2 neutral by putting into practice the following 7 points.

- Energy savings
- Underground heat and cold storage
- Solar energy
- Wind energy
- Geothermal energy. This is the use of terrestrial heat for heating homes and businesses.
- More district heating. An example of district heating networks is when your home is heated with hot water supplied by pipes.
- Extraction of energy from biomass. This means, for example, that energy is extracted from burning organic material such as plant waste.

## What else is the municipality doing?

In addition to these seven points, the municipality wants to learn more about different forms of renewable energy, the economic repercussions and national developments.

In order to capitalise on the knowledge and strengths in the city, the municipality will look at whether a local renewable power company and a climate centre are possible. The municipality will work together with different partners in the city. Because working to become a CO2-neutral city means that everyone in the city needs to join in.

## Climate goals

The Hague's climate goals are:

- Climate-neutral city in 2040
- 30% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2020
- 20% more sustainable energy
- 20% energy savings (compared to 1990).

## Six Sustainability Themes

Defined to create the necessary change.

### Energy

Vision on energy use and reduction,

### City Planning

Transition of the existing city towards an CO2 neutral city

### Open Space

Planning the public space and waste management

### Mobility

Creating a shift from cars to more bikes and public transport

### International City

Positioning The Hague as the International Sustainable City

### Sustainable City Organisation

Sustainable Purchasing  
Practice what you preach



## Trias Ecologica

### Use less energy and raw materials

Sustainable pilot projects that involve housing renovation, new building transport projects, more about the city projects later.

### Use renewable energy

Purchase 100% renewable energy.

### Compensate resulting emissions

A local climate fund is created to compensate carbon emissions generated in the Hague with energy projects in its own region.