



MONT: Münster-Osnabrück-Netzwerkstad Twente
 Cross-Border Cooperation in Practice
 Frank Kerckhaert, Mayor of Hengelo
 Chairman Netzwerkstad Twente



MONT

- n Part of the Euregio
- n Euregio: established 1958
- n Euregio: 13.000 km², 3,4 mln inhabitants





Netzwerkstad Twente: 5 municipalities with 360.000 inh.

- n 3 National projects
- n Infrastructure
- n Canal
- n Agglo-net
- n Innovation regional economy
- n Transformation old living and working areas
- n Investing in green and blue qualities
- n Connecting physical and economical goals with social targets





Netzwerkstad Twente and MONT

- Positioning in Europe
- Border in Netherlands, Niedersachsen, NordRheinWestfalen
- A1/ E30: West-East corridor, TEN-T
- Central Station Twente with international trains A'dam-Berlin
- Economy
- Universities etc.





MONT

Light structure:

- n Twice a year: *Spitzengespräch* of Mayors
- n Coordinating platform of civil servants
- n Close cooperation with Euregio and Province of Overijssel
- n MONT mapping project to strengthen the cooperation




What is MONT?

MONT is the regional and political platform for the 'Terraplanet' of cross-border cooperation. The MONT region is located in central and eastern Twente. It is the only region in the Netherlands that is not a province. It is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces. It is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces. It is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces.



Twente is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces. It is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces. It is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces.



Why MONT?

MONT is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces. It is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces. It is a region of cooperation between municipalities and provinces.

What is special about the MONT Region?

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MONT – the economic area of the hidden champions

In many disciplines the industrial region, traditionally known for its expertise in mechanical engineering, is now expanding its activities into other sectors. The region is now a leading force in the development of high-tech industries and is becoming a leading force in the development of high-tech industries and is becoming a leading force in the development of high-tech industries.

Key figures:

- Population: 1.1 million
- GDP: 100 billion
- Exports: 40 billion
- Imports: 40 billion

Key sectors:

- Automotive
- Food processing
- Chemicals
- Pharmaceuticals
- IT
- Energy
- Healthcare
- Services

MONT is a region of learning

Universities, colleges and apprentice training schools

With 100,000 employees, the MONT region is a regional education hub. The region is a leading force in the development of high-tech industries and is becoming a leading force in the development of high-tech industries.

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Successful even in the smallest matters – MONT and more

In the past few years, the region has been successful in many areas. The region is now a leading force in the development of high-tech industries and is becoming a leading force in the development of high-tech industries.

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MONT

An example of crossborder cooperation for others?

Strength's & Weaknesses

- n + Mutual benefits (f.e. infrastructure)
- n + Strengthening (inter)national profile (f.e. metropole region in Germany)
- n + International markets
- n - Personal driven (f.e. mayors)
- n - In local politics not core-business
- n - Financial power limited

To discuss in Twente/Utrecht

- n The borders of the state are the gateways to Europe
- n Borders are real: don't wipe out the differences, but deal with that differences
- n Stimulate crossborder deals between local and regional authorities
- n Crossborder partnership needs 4 partners: governments+bussinesses+research+univ.
- n Linking EFRO and Interreg more with regular projects and policy



3 april 2009

Atze Schuringa
Alexander Bouwman



Program

1. Context

2. About the risk map in the Netherlands
3. International coöperation
4. Future developments ... and beyond



European perspective

- **Summary Helsinki convention (1992):**
Protect humans and the environment against industrial accidents capable of causing transboundary effects and promoting active international cooperation
- **Summary SEVESO II Directive (1986)**
Prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances and limiting their consequences for man and environment, so throughout the Community to ensure high levels of protection.
- **Summary INSPIRE directive (2007):**
A directive of the European Parliament and the Council aiming to assist policy-making in relation to policies and activities that may have a direct or indirect impact on the environment. INSPIRE is based on the interoperable infrastructures for spatial information that are created by the Member States.



Helsinki convention

- **Identification** of the movement of hazardous substances and (optionally) conducting consultations
- The **adoption** of preventive measures and introducing the obligation for the device to show that the dangerous activity is carried out safely
- The **implementation** of spatial policies aimed at minimizing the risks to the population and the environment
- **Providing information to the people** (inside and outside the border) and to enable participation
- **Preparation** and implementation of disaster relief and provide assistance in this field
- **Notification** of accidents
- **Exchange** of relevant technology
- **Monitoring** state of affairs.



SEVESO II highlights

- **Safety reports and notifications**
- **Emergency plans**
- **Prevention policy**
- **Environmental planning**
- **Control and enforcement**
- ...



INSPIRE directive key principles

- that **spatial data** should be **collected once and maintained** at the level where this can be done **most effectively**,
- that it must be possible to **combine** seamlessly **spatial data** from different sources **across the EU** and share it between many users and applications,
- that it must be possible for **spatial data** collected at one level of government to be **shared between all the different levels of government**
- that **spatial data** needed for good governance should be available at conditions that are **not restricting** its extensive use.
- that it should be **easy to discover** which **spatial data** is **available**, to evaluate its fitness for purpose and to know which conditions apply for its use.



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Why risk maps



Greetings from Holland



Risk society - facts



Area appx. 41.000km²
 16,5 million inhabitants
 Over 10.000 plants:
 •2000 petrolstations with LPG
 •9 nuclear plants
 •350 BRZO (=SEVESO II)



Over 75.000 vulnerable objects
 Over 5.000 data 'collectors'
 Over 15.000 visitors/month on the risk map



What is a risk map?

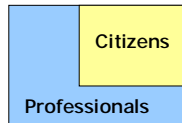
- Legally embedded instrument for risk-communication (Disaster and Serious Accident Act, WRZO)
 - Where and what are the risks
 - Measures taken to prevent disasters
 - How to handle in case of a disaster
- Information system
 - Map based on the risk database

Aim of the risk map

- Informing the public
 - Providing information about risks in the neighbourhood
- Policy-instrument
 - Up-to-date and comprehensive risk database
 - Disaster control / risk management
 - Spatial planning
 - Environment

Target groups

- Citizens and businesses
- Professional users (governmental institutions)
 - Municipalities and provinces
 - Emergency services (fire department, police)
 - Waterboards,
 - National government
- Therefor 2 risk maps



Disaster types on the riskmap

- Accidents with hazardous substances
 - Flammable
 - Explosive
 - Toxic
 - Nuclear
- Tunnel accidents
- Fire in large buildings
- Collapse of large buildings
- Panic in crowds
- Public order disturbances
- Flooding
- Natural fires
- Aeroplane accidents
- Accidents on water
- Traffic accidents on land

Which information?

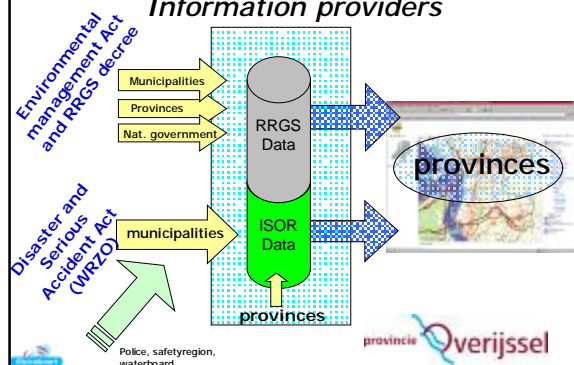
- Risk-objects
 - Risk (risk sources)
 - Hazardous substances
 - Organisations
 - Transport routes
 - Other risks / disaster types
 - Vulnerable objects (risk receivers)



General – Specific per type - Geolocation

- Background information to professionals
 - Permits, enforcement reports, (aerial) pictures

Information providers



The law and the risk map

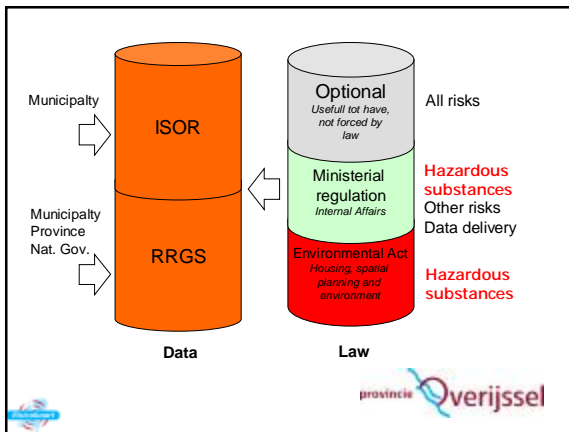
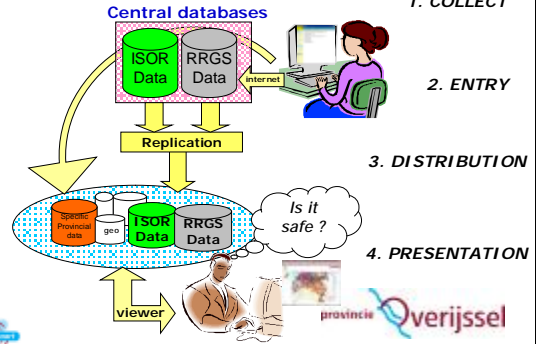
- WRZO (Disaster and Serious Accidents Act)
- Environmental Management Act and RRGs Decree (Risk Report Hazardous Substances)
- Ministerial Regulation



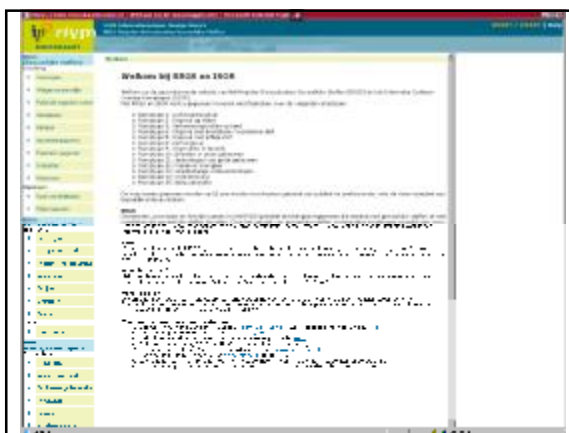
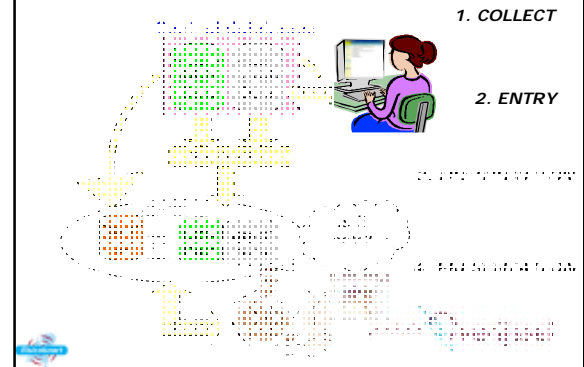
- Every level in government has to deliver data, within ascertain periode of time (legal obligation)

Transference of the functional design of the Model Risk Map by home secretary Remkes to the Queens Commissioner (governor) Alders for the twelve provinces on 27th of november 2003.

Information flow



Information flow



Information flow

4. PRESENTATION

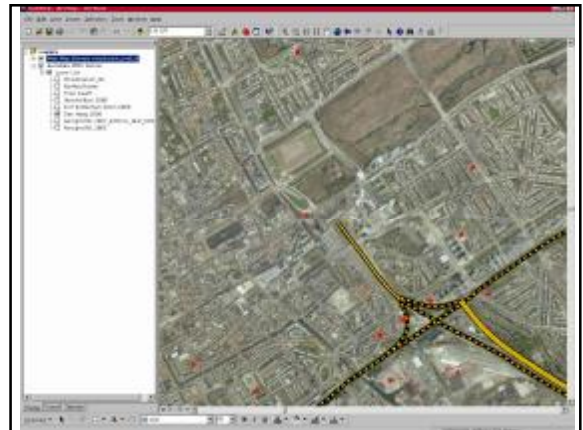
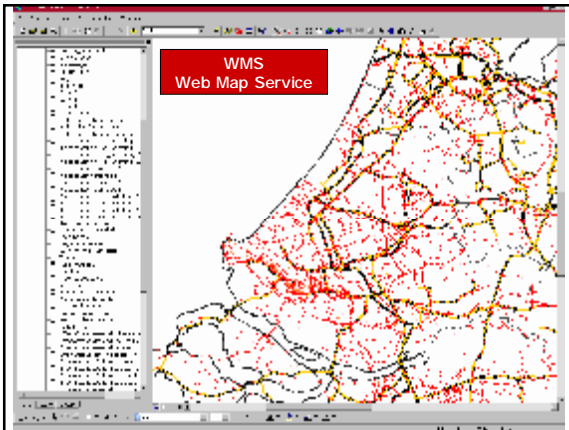
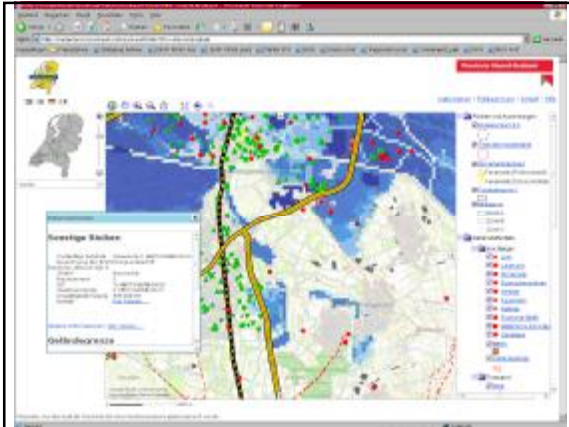
provincie Overijssel

Overstrating

Overstromingsgebied


Multilingual

provincie Overijssel



Intentions before

“If we can't make it safer, we can at least share the facts”



Benefits on content and policy

- Providing government information:
transparency and trust
- Data quality = better understanding en preparation
- Trigger for control and enforcement
- Setting priorities according to risk grade
- Communication on risks
- Reinforcement of the safety chain

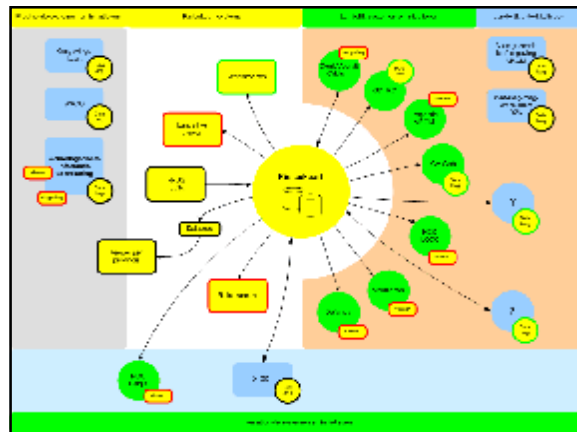


Benefits conceptual

- Versatile basic design for many applications
- Chain product: cooperation among all governments
- Automated interface for daily updates
- Web-based technology, interactive access
- On demand retrieval of information
- Open source mapviewer (www.flamingo-mc.org)

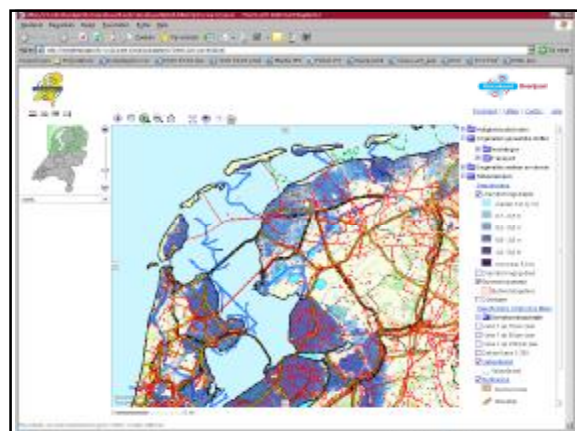
Result now

“Easy access to shared information provides better safety for all”



International theme: Flooding

- Dyked areas
- Floodingdepth
 - Result of floodingdepth-calculations per dyked area as a result of various scenarios
 - Floodinggrid calculated by 50x50 meter
 - Under 1:50.000 no floodingdepth but hatch: inaccuracy as a result of 50x50 meter grid
- Identity in map shows floodingdepth





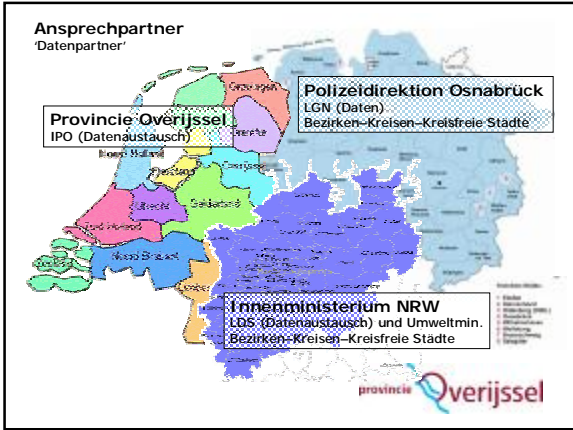
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3. **International coöperation**
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Why not in Europe?



International


- Coöperation with Germany-Belgium-Luxemburg
- Based on international standards

Concerns

- Cultural differences about transparency
- Different meaning of terms
- Different symbols
- Infrastructure and security




Access to the risk map



- Municipal websites
www.municipalityname.nl
- Provincial websites
risicokaart.overijssel.nl
www.provincename.nl
- Websites or regional emergency services and waterboards
- National website
www.risicokaart.nl

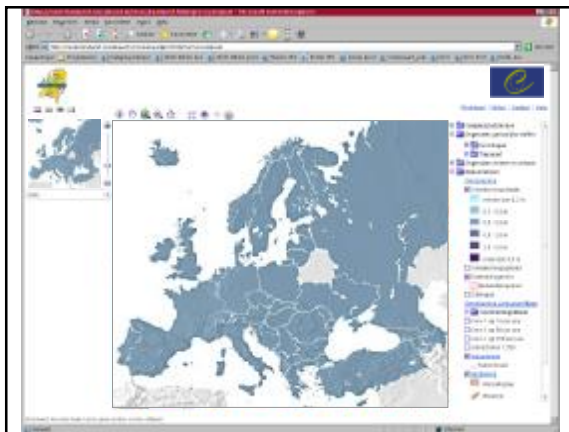
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Future developments

- Aerial pictures (summer 2009)
- Permits
- Extensions
 - Spatial planning / digital exchange of spatial plans
 - Environmental data
- Across national borders Germany and Belgium
- 'National Register'
- Web 2.0: interactive website



<http://translate.google.com>

Recall: Benefits on content and policy

- Providing government information:
transparency and trust
- Data quality = better understanding and preparation
- Trigger for control and enforcement
- Setting priorities according to risk grade
- Communication on risks
- Reinforcement of the safety chain



Do we want to ...

- provide government information:
be transparent and reliable
- improve environmental data quality
- Improve disastermanagement
- want a trigger for control and enforcement
- set priorities according to risk grade
- communicate on risks
- reinforce the safety chain

... in Europe?





Questions?

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Animatie

