

Stockholm

European Green Capital
2010



Before 1950

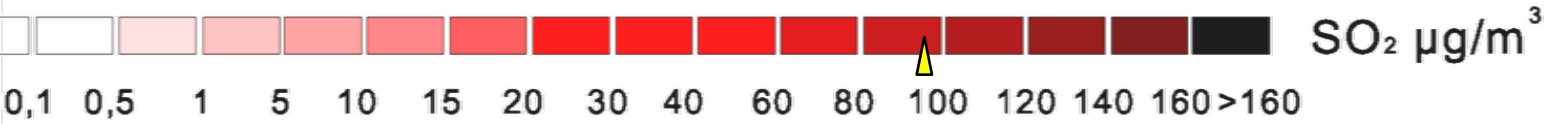
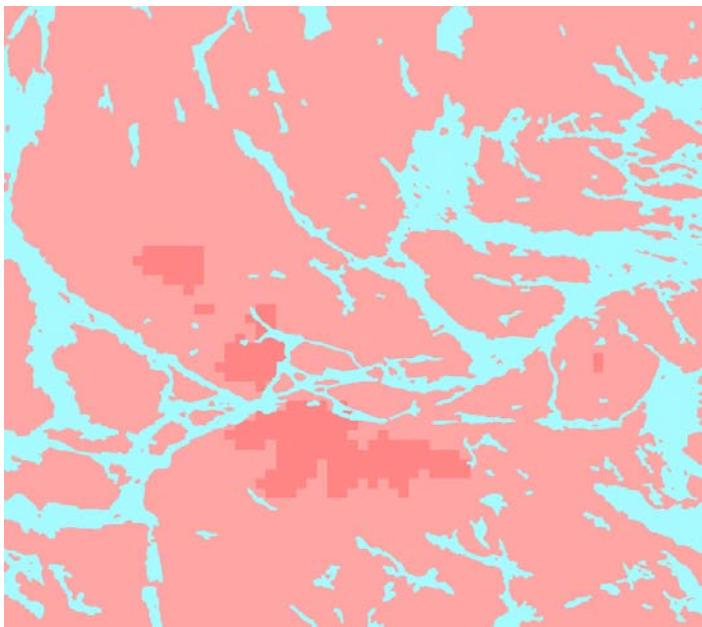
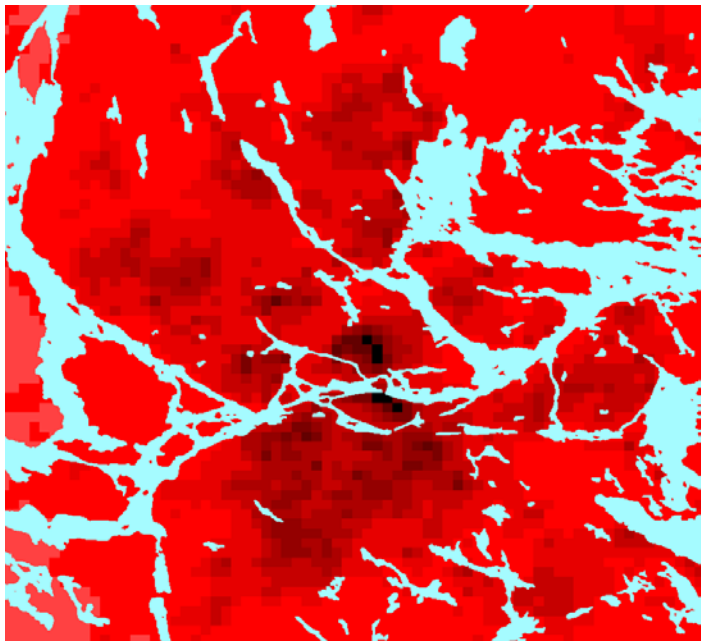
- Furnaces in each building
- Coal and later oil
- Poor fuel qualities
- Poor air quality



Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels

1960

1995



The present system

- Market share >75 %
- Fossil fuel ~20 %
- Electricity production eqv
1/5 of Stockholms use

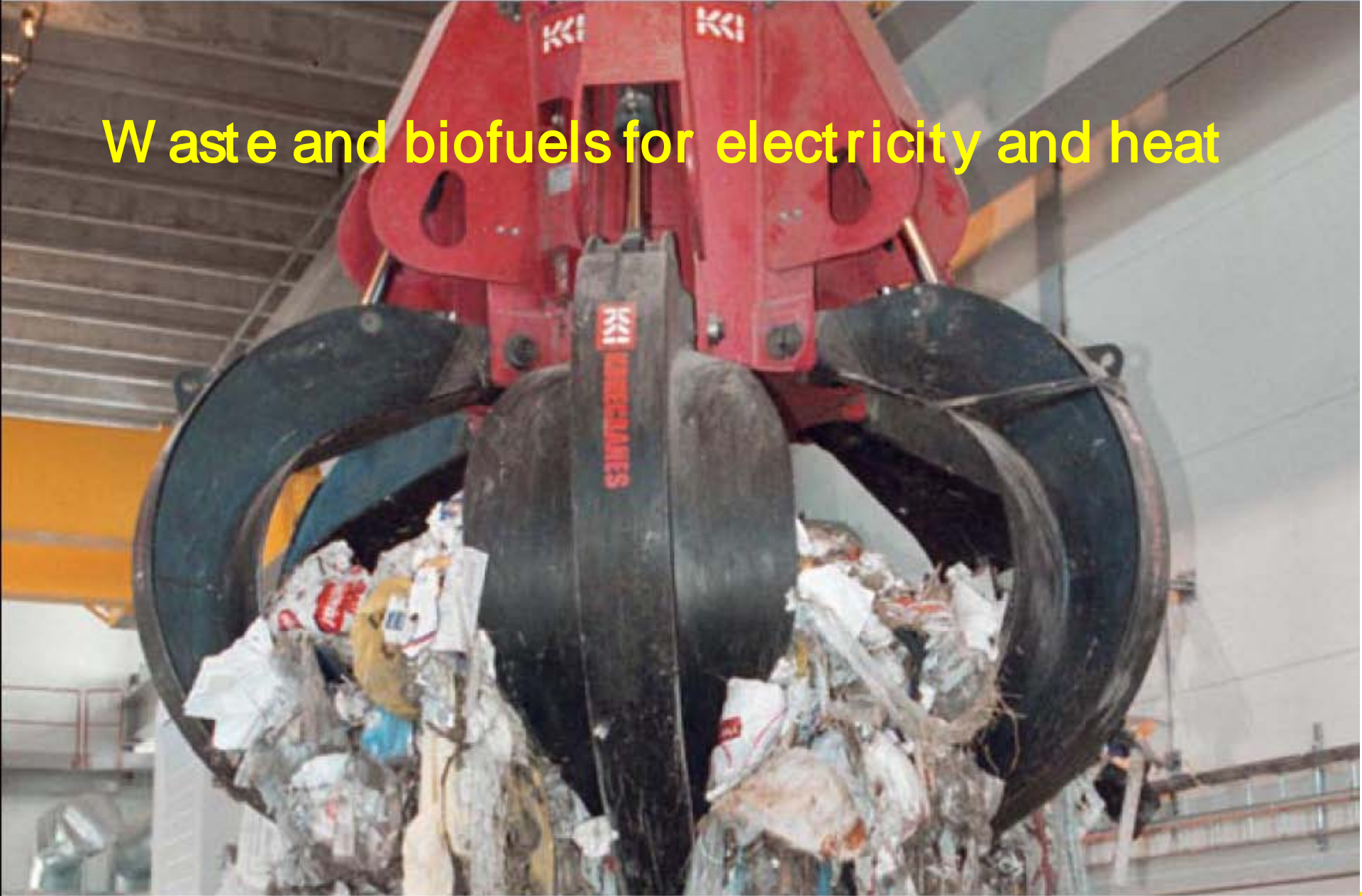


Closing the loops -connecting it all together-

- Global issues as well as local environment and health
- Better utilization of resources



Waste and biofuels for electricity and heat

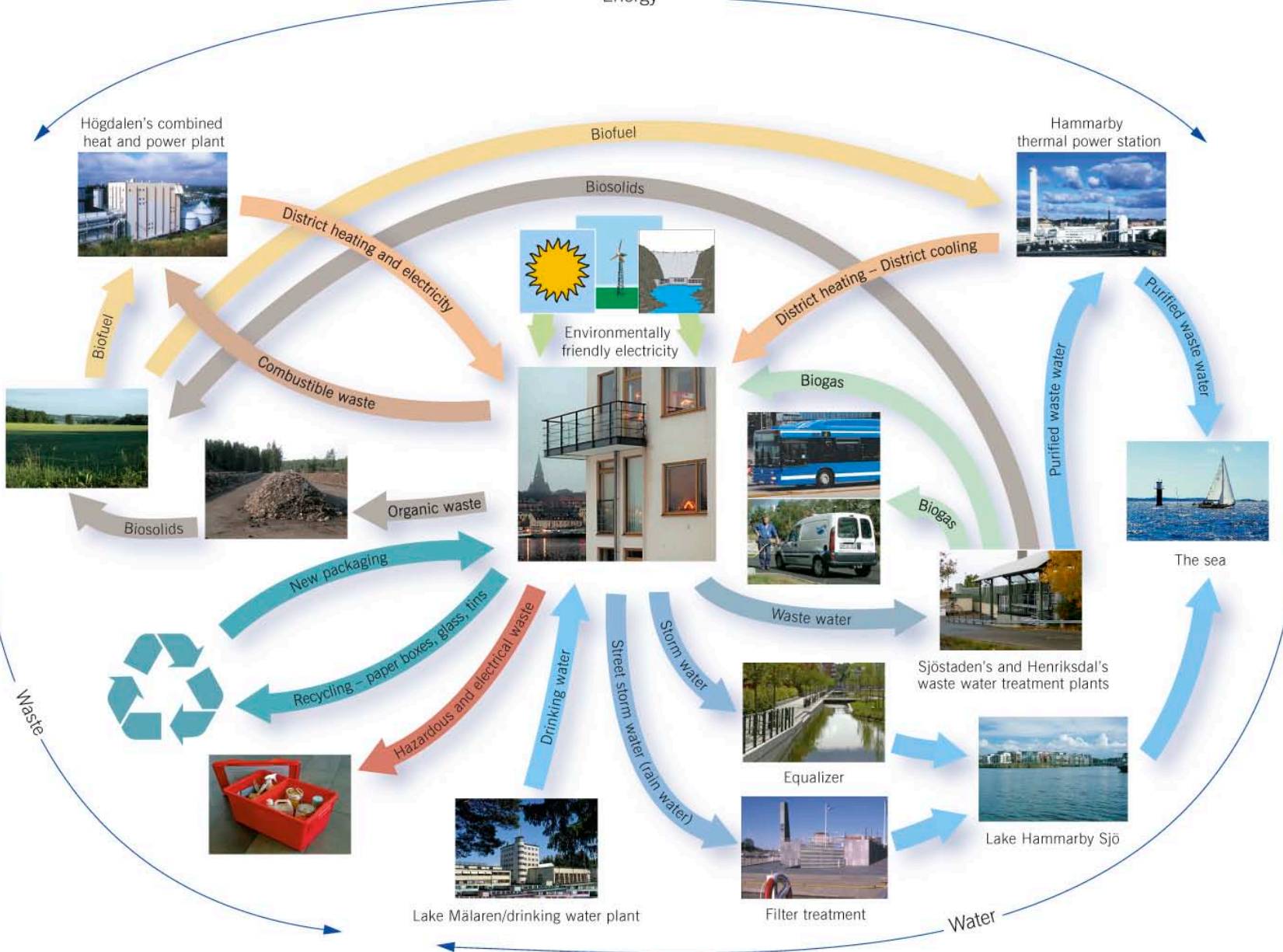


Sewerage water for heat, vehicle fuel and fertilizer

- Heat pumps for district heating and cooling
- Biogas upgraded to a vehicle fuel
- Sewerage sludge used as fertilizer



Energy



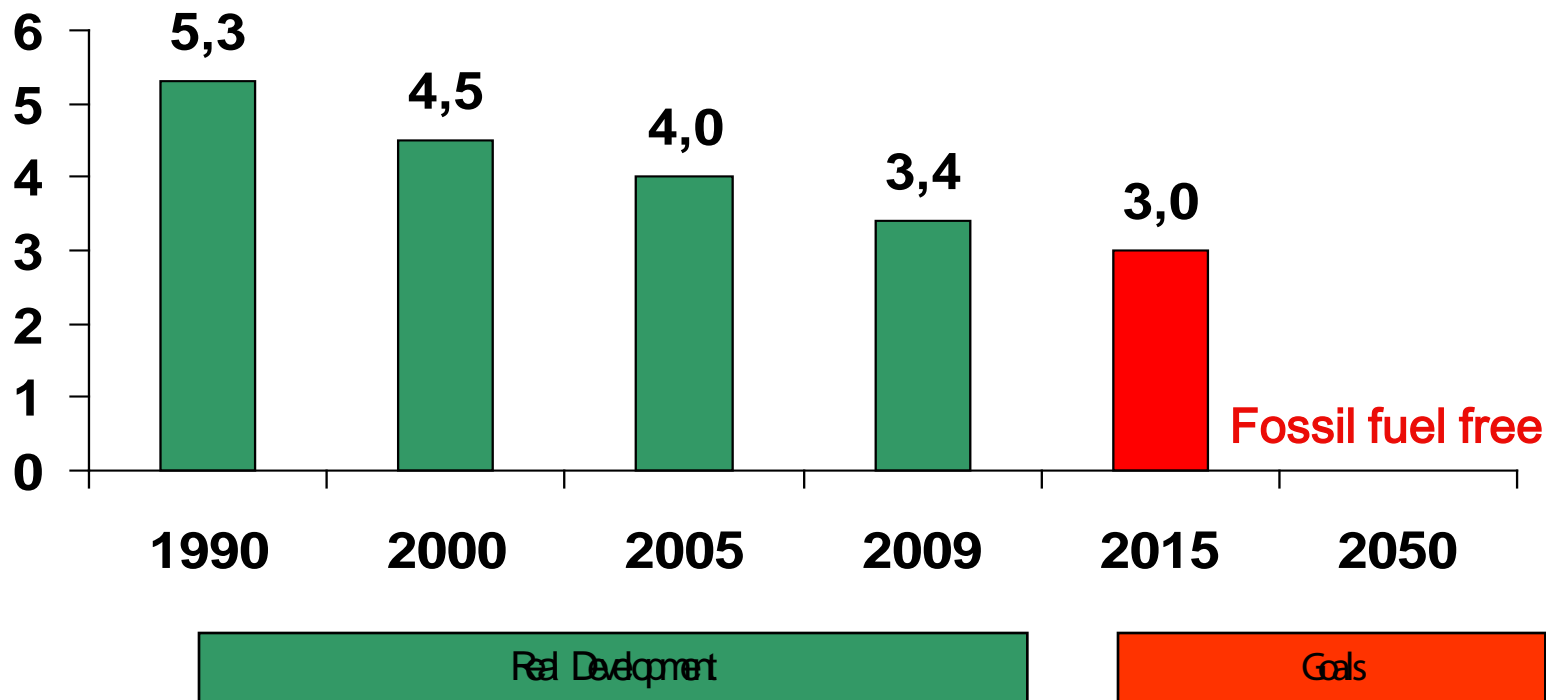
Integrated technical infrastructure i:e

- Pedestrian and cycle paths
- Light rail
- Paking for car sharing vehicles
- Stormwater, from roofs
- Stormwater from roads
- District heating
- Electricity
- Biogas grid
- Telecom, (several types)
- Water
- Sewage
- Waste collection



Stockholm: Goals and achievements

Tonnes CO_{2-ekv} per capita



The next steps



- More biogas
- Only renewables in district heating
- Nutrients from waste-water back to the eco-cycle
- Sustainable transport

Farsta: 1785 apartments

- 20%



Skärholmen: 943 apartments

- 40%



Tensta: 1012 apartments -40 - 45 %

