City Facts

General data		
Size (km2)	2015	**216**
% of green area	2015	**40**
% of water (incl recreational)	2015	**13**
Size (population)	2015	**923.516**
Density (Inh./km²)	2015	**4.395**
Density (houses/km2)	-	**-**
Annual population growth (%)	2015	**1,86**
Purchasing Power (GDP/capita in EUR)	2015	**103.797**

Total energy consumption by source (2015)

- % gas
- % district heating
- % mineral oil products
- % electricity
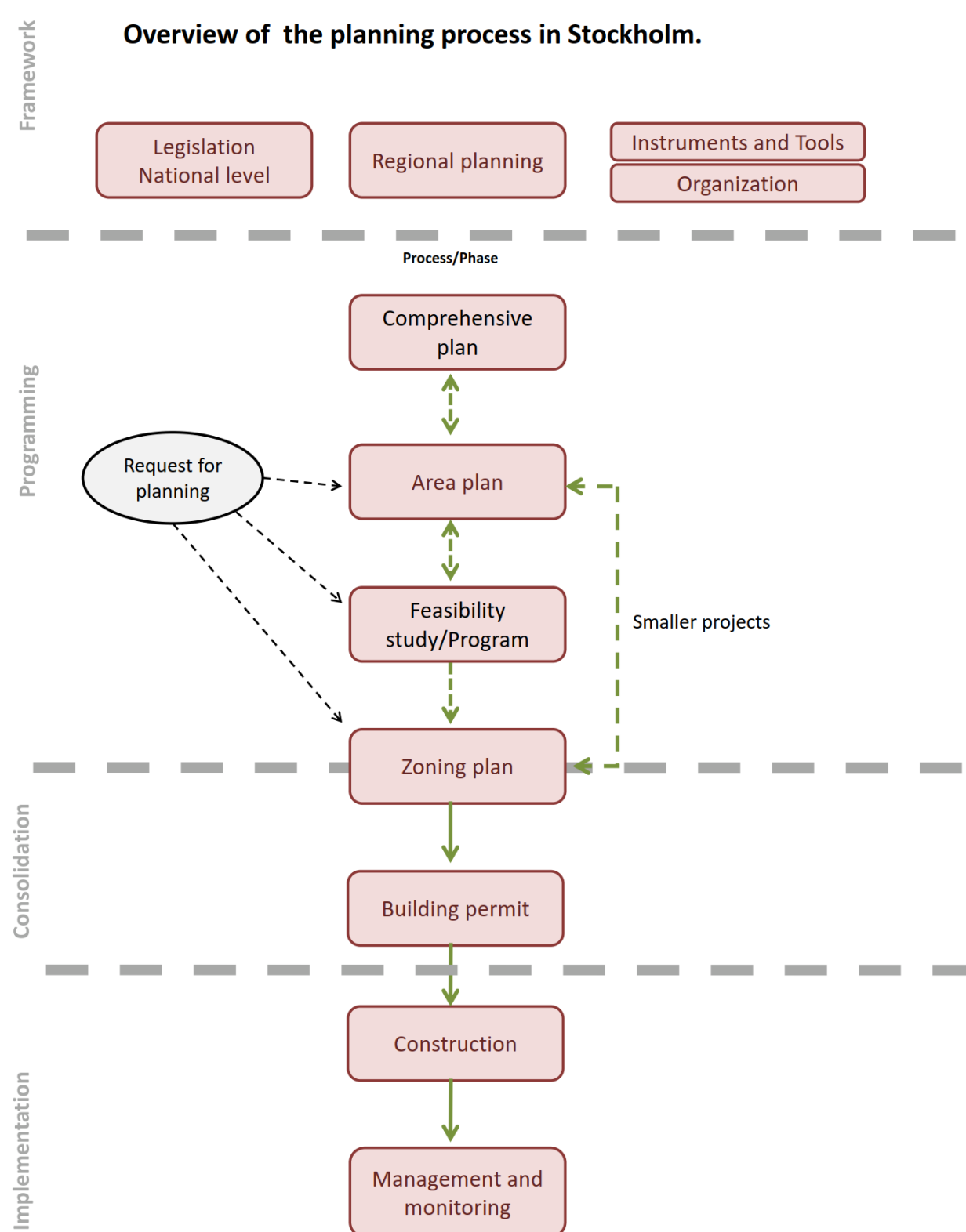- % renewables (wood, solar etc...) for direct use
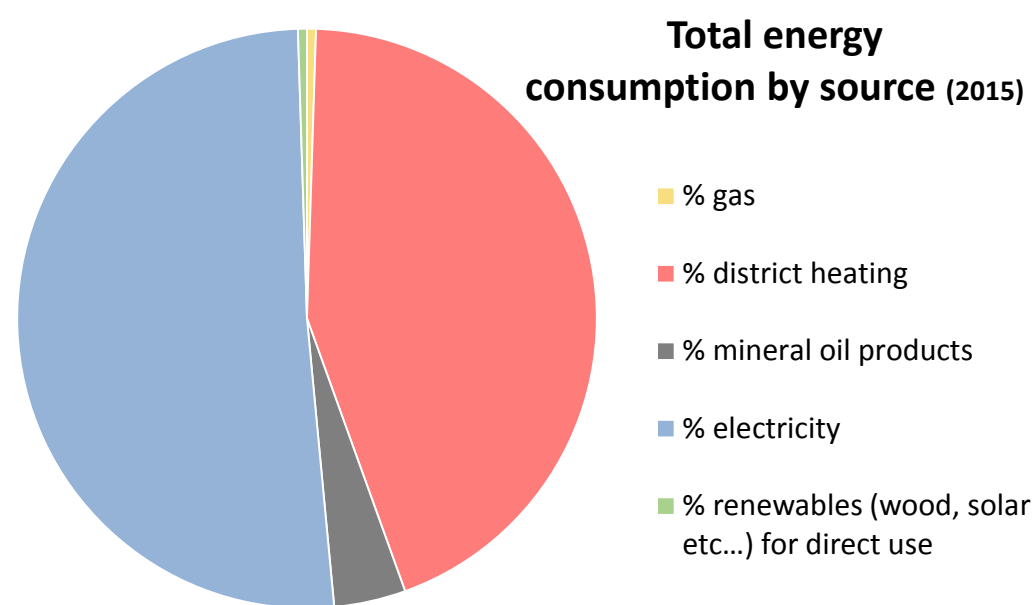
Final energy consumption - total (2015): 13.505 GWh
Final energy consumption per capita (2015): 14.623 kWh/cap*a

CO_2 emissions- total (2015): 2.458.000 t CO_2 eq
CO_2 emissions per capita (2015): 2,7 t CO_2 eq / cap*a

Modal Split (2004)

- % public transport
- % cars
- % bicycles
- % walking
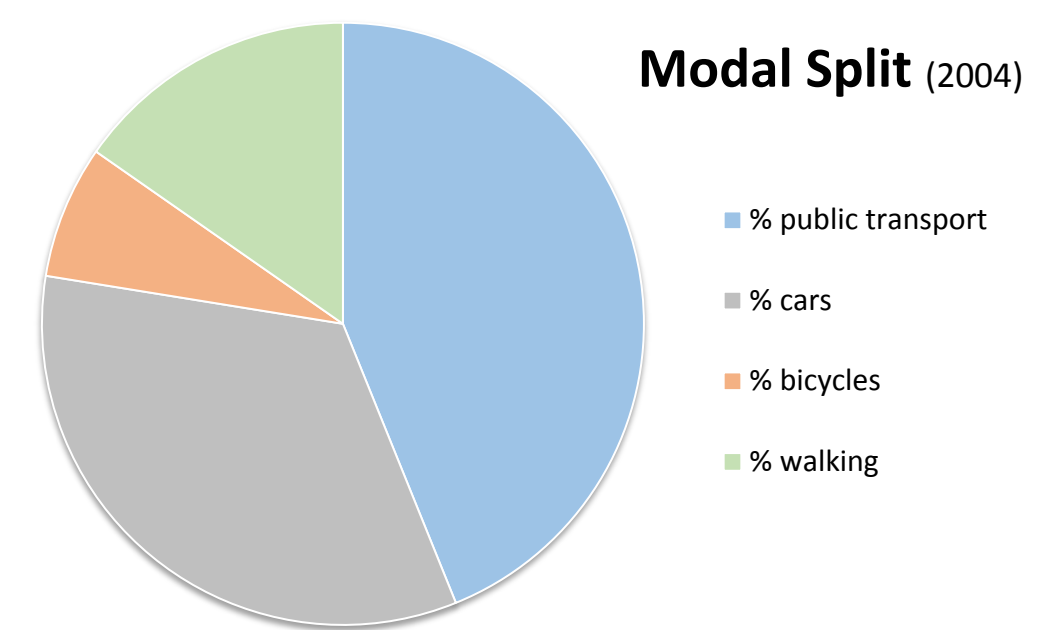
Cars per 100.000 inhabitants (2015): 193

Current governance processes

Stockholms urban planning process

Overview of the planning process in Stockholm.

Framework

Legislation National level | Regional planning | Instruments and Tools / Organization

Process/Phase

Programming

Comprehensive plan

Request for planning → Area plan

Feasibility study/Program — Smaller projects

Zoning plan

Consolidation

Building permit

Implementation

Construction

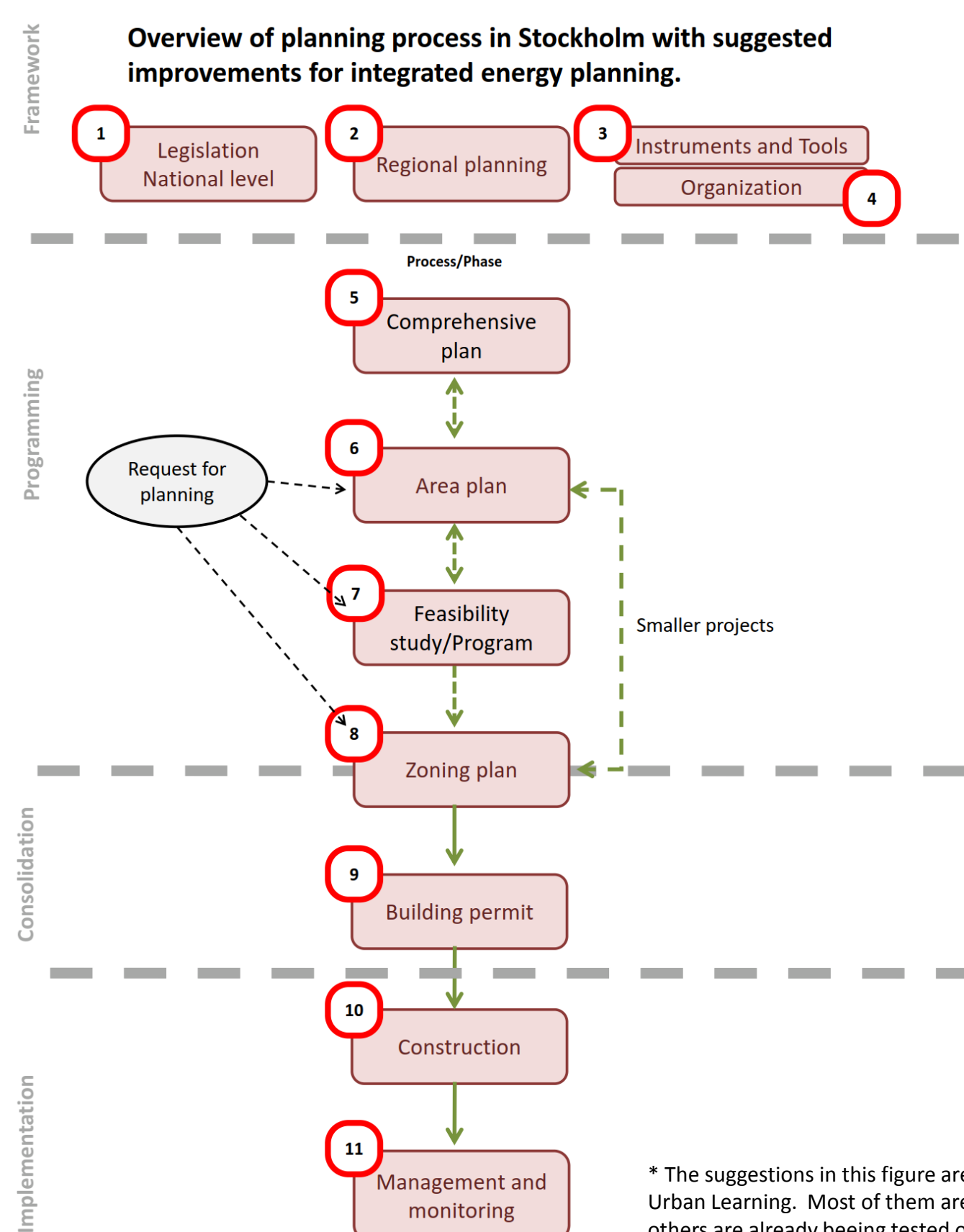Management and monitoring

Important issues of the current processes towards energy

- **Roadmap for fossil-free Stockholm in 2040:** wide cooperation and participation is needed in order to implement the wide range of measures
- Only technical innovations are not sufficient.
- The city can be stricter than national standard for energy use in building if landowner
- Stockholm Royal Seaport area: New energy solutions, planning efforts, civil contracts are tested, evaluated and transferred to other parts of the city
- Weak possibilities to "force" private stakeholders into wanted solutions that exceed national law standard; only dialogue and volunteer agreements possible
- The cooperation within the city administration works well but up to now energy has little relevance
- Good energy data basis is needed and has a high relevance; especially in GIS format

Approaches for integrative energy planning

Possible integration of energy in the planning process*

Overview of planning process in Stockholm with suggested improvements for integrated energy planning.

Framework

1 Legislation National level | 2 Regional planning | 3 Instruments and Tools / Organization 4

Process/Phase

Programming

5 Comprehensive plan

Request for planning → 6 Area plan

7 Feasibility study/Program — Smaller projects

8 Zoning plan

Consolidation

9 Building permit

Implementation

10 Construction

11 Management and monitoring

* The suggestions in this figure are provided by the LWG in Urban Learning. Most of them are still under discussion others are already beeing tested or implemented.

Selected recommendations for integrative energy planning

- **1.** Improve the prospects for consumption of locally produced electricity from renewable sources for private use
- **2. :** Development of GIS data Increased regional collaboration production, storage and delivery.
- **3.** Energy strategy in addition to the climate strategy defining a joint vision of the city. **.** Well-developed coordination of stakeholders
- **4.** Energy focus group at City-wide level, organization for integrative energy issues, control and follow up function.
- **5.** Production of QGIS/ARCHGIS supporting information
- **6 and 7.** Energy strategies are to be developed at the local level
- **8.** Demands in development agreements, methods for energy calculation on building level
- **9.** Control function of energy coherence in building permit stage, facilitating installations for renewable energy production
- **10.** Education of contractors on energy issues, strict quality control during construction phase
- **11.** Monitoring and Follow-up of energy production and consumption for knowledge transfer