

Abstract

Gustaf Landahl

Organisation : City of Stockholm

Short description:

Stockholm is the capital of Sweden, centrally situated in Northern Europe. The city is built on 14 islands, where the lake Mälaren opens up into the Baltic Sea.

If the City of Stockholm had been a company we would have made it to Financial Times' 500-list over the largest enterprises in the world. The capital's service organisation employes close to 42,500 people and has a revenue of SEK 40 billion in 2009.

Our aim is to develop Stockholm further, to facilitate everyday life for its citizens and to make Stockholm Northern Europe's most attractive location for people and businesses looking for quality of life, growth and a vibrating knowledge-based society.

- Approx. 810,000 city inhabitants and 1.9 million habitants in the region
- Knowledge based economy and home of some of the world's largest multinationals
- Municipal services as school, elderly care, social service, technical administration, housing, environmental work

Presentation title: How we created a market for sustainable transport and renewable fuels

Executive Summary of your Abstract:

All around Europe local efforts to reduce climate gas emissions are taking place. In the transport sector emissions are still growing, due to increased mobility. The City of Stockholm has grown by 3000 inh/year and at the same time reduced emissions from transport. This presentation will show how this has been achieved.

Abstract:

Improving mobility in a growing city and reducing climate gas emissions is not always seen as possible to combine. That is exactly what Stockholm has done. But, as to be shown in this presentation, there is no silver bullet. We have used a combination of carrots and sticks with both restrictions i.e road pricing, and carrots like the promotion of bikes, public transport and clean and alternatively fueled vehicles. Congestion taxation reduced vehicle transport in the inner city by as much as 20 % thus improving mobility and reducing emissions. Biking has doubled and the use of PT has increased from an already high level of 78 % in rush-hour.

An important part of this has been the introduction of renewable fuels for vehicles. All the inner city busses now run on either biogas from the sewerage works or bioethanol. At present more than one third of all new cars sold in Stockholm are clean vehicles. Most of these run on biogas or ethanol (the ethanol E85 fuel primarily produced in Brasil from sugar cane with only 20 % CO₂ emissions compared to petrol (total LCA comparison). The city has during the past 15 years worked to help introduce these alternative fuels. We have done common procurements of vehicles to get them to our market. We have persuaded the fuel companies to provide alternatives. The work started with the city's own fleet of vehicles and has eventually been expanded to the impact it now has. Through several European projects these experiences have also been spread to other cities.

Many of these experiences are transferable to others. But, as to be shown in the presentation, it takes long term political commitments to succeed.

Resumé: Gustaf Landahl heads the department of Planning and the environment at the environment and Health administration in Stockholm, Sweden. His department is responsible for the work on climate protection and energy efficiency but also for the city's work on promoting clean vehicles. He has previously worked for the city planning administration where he was responsible for the structural planning of Stockholm. Mr Landahl holds a masters degree in civil engineering from the Royal institute of Technology in Stockholm

Recommended reading: :

www.stockholm.se

www.best-europe.org

www.trendsetter-europe.org