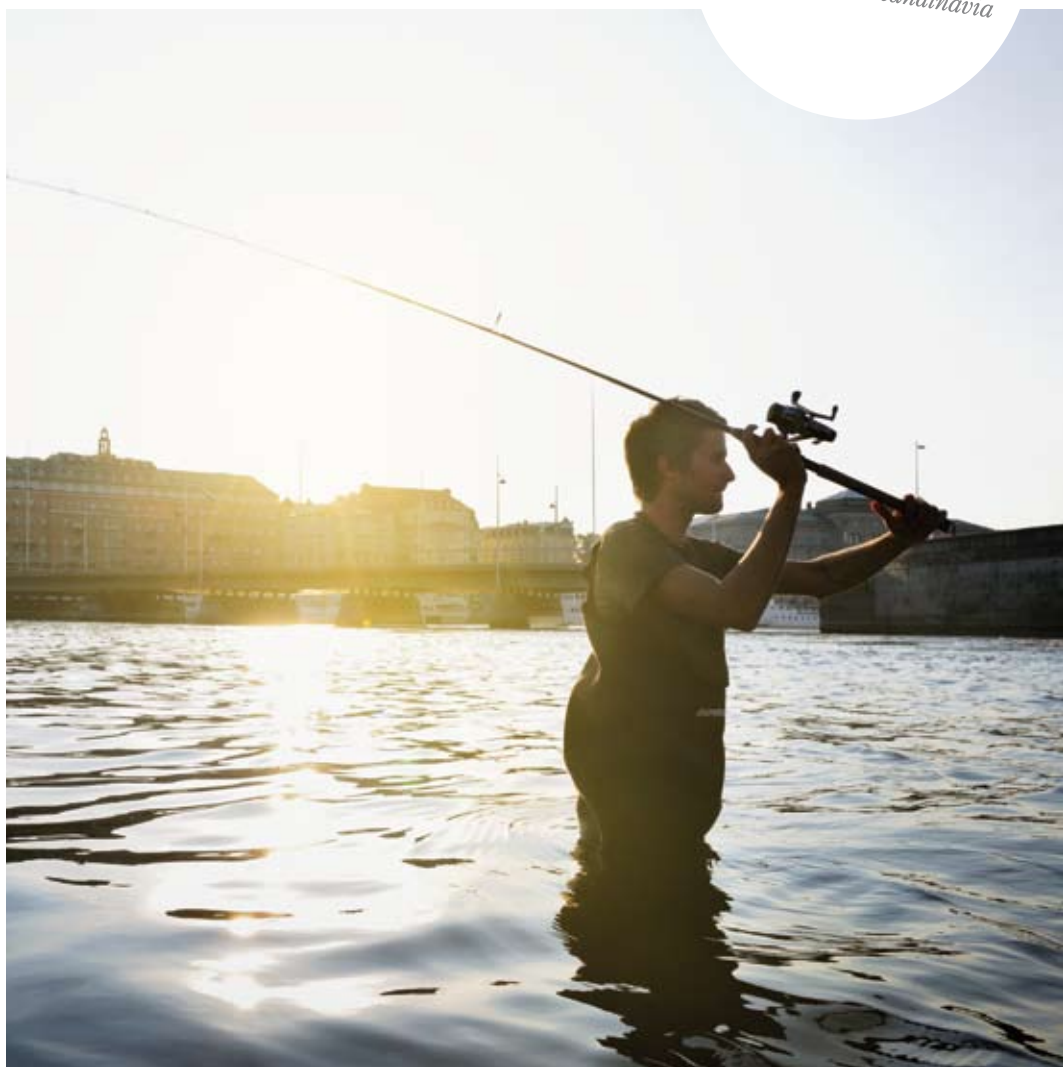


Green Stockholm

From 19th century innovation
to 21st century Stockholm Royal Seaport

**Stockholm**
The Capital of Scandinavia





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Welcome to Stockholm - The Capital of Scandinavia

Stockholm, a city as beautifully as
it is strategically located where
Lake Mälaren meets the Baltic Sea.



The city has been known by the name of Stockholm since 1252. Today, it's the largest city in Scandinavia – by number of inhabitants, academic institutions and size of the economy.

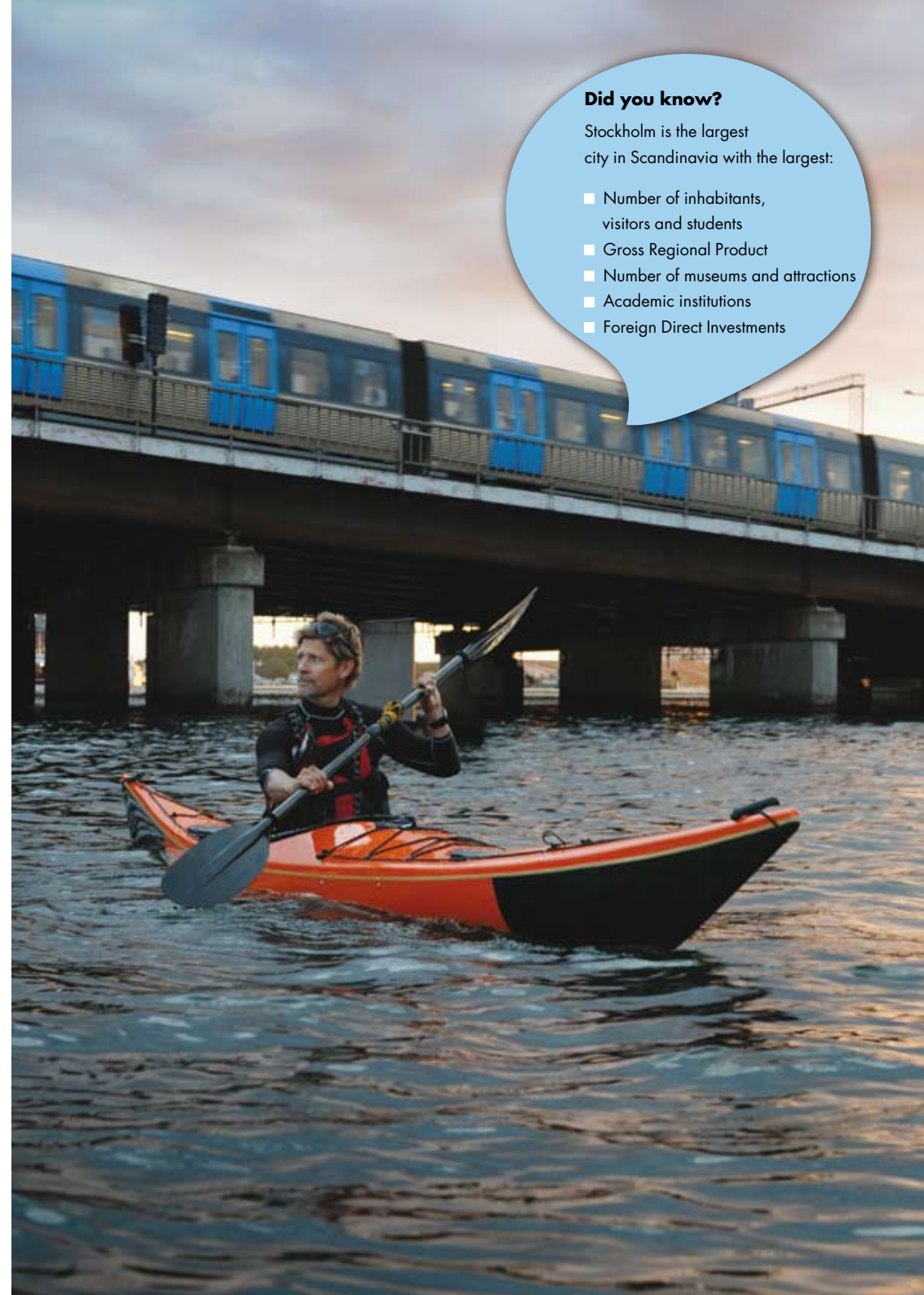
For Stockholm it's been quite a journey to reach this position. During the 20th century the city gradually turned from a polluted industrial town to a green and clean center of innovation. We are now one of the most knowledge-intense regions in the world. This is where you'll find one of the world's largest ICT clusters, one of Europe's leading life sciences clusters and Scandinavia's financial center. Stockholm is also known for its implementation of pioneering environmental solutions and its cleantech industry, which you'll be able to read more about later on.

The progress made during the last century is often the result of a successful partnership between the City of Stockholm, the business sector and the academic world. Step-by-step, efforts were made that had a great impact, not only for the people of Stockholm, but to entrepreneurs, scientists and city planners around the world. As a result, Stockholm has been appointed the first European Green Capital 2010 by the European Commission. In this publication, you can follow our journey from early century initiatives, in areas such as infrastructure and energy distribution, to contemporary large-scale city development projects, for example Stockholm Royal Seaport. This is the story of green Stockholm.

*Sten Nordin
Mayor of Stockholm*

Facts about Stockholm

- The inner-city of Stockholm consists of 14 islands connected by 52 bridges.
- The municipality comprises 216 square kilometers out of which roughly 13 percent is made up of water. 55 percent of all land consists of green parks or forests
- The city features 160 kilometers of shoreline and quays – the archipelago 30,000 islands
- The municipality is today home to more than 800,000 out of the some 3.4 million people living in the greater Stockholm region
- Stockholm was the first city to be appointed as European Green Capital 2010 by the European Commission.



Did you know?

Stockholm is the largest city in Scandinavia with the largest:

- Number of inhabitants, visitors and students
- Gross Regional Product
- Number of museums and attractions
- Academic institutions
- Foreign Direct Investments



In the beginning

A green history of Stockholm

Stockholm is a green and blue city. Those who have visited it easily understand why – it's almost entirely built on islands connected through an intricate network of railway tracks, roads, bridges and tunnels. The constant proximity to clean water is one of its many charms. But Stockholm was not always as green and clean as it is today.

Industrialization

In the mid 1800's, Stockholm started its transformation from a provincial town into a city. Industries were founded, right in the heart of the city, and with industrialization came a rapid growth in housing for the many workers employed by the industries. Decisive steps were taken to create an urban space.

Gas powered street lighting was introduced by the

privately held company Gaslysningsaktiebolaget i Stockholm in 1853 and the first water plant was inaugurated in 1861. Water pipes were laid out, and in the 1860s the city decided to start building a sewer system.

At the same time, Stockholm's harbors were reinforced with stone walls allowing the tanneries, workshops and other heavy industries in the city to transport materials to and from the city. Steam

boats were used to transport both people and industrial goods between the many islands of the city. Rail transportation was introduced in 1866, and the Central Station was inaugurated in 1871. These investments created the necessary infrastructure for economic growth.

Early 20th century

The city continued to grow but politicians like Mayor Carl Lindhagen (in office 1903–1920) faced severe problems with insufficient and unsanitary housing. To solve this pressing issue, plans were made to use the land outside the city walls. During the first decade of the 20th century, the city procured vast areas of land. Elaborate plans to create affordable housing in apartment buildings as well as smaller houses were made.

In 1901 the city boasted electrified trams and sufficient urban infrastructure to be awarded host city of the 1912 Olympic Games.

The city created its first modern suburbs such as Aspudden, Midsommarkransen and Älvsjö. The so called Garden cities, less crowded suburbs with low rise buildings and abundant green garden spaces, were created. Enskede is one of the earliest examples of this new form of city planning. Äppelviken and Ulvsunda are others. Leaseholder rights allowed families with moderate economic means to build their own houses.

Did you know?

A tram ticket at the time cost 0.10 kronor, approximately 1 cent. During rush hour, blue collar workers could purchase special "workers tickets" that allowed for a round trip.

Transportation to and from these new dwellings was achieved through a tram network. The line serving Enskede was inaugurated in 1909 and Aspudden and Midsommarkransen were connected in 1911. During the coming decades the tram network was expanded to serve the many new suburbs emerging around the city.

New ideals for city planning in the 1930s

The functional style of architecture had emerged as a strong trend in post war Europe – the architects and city planners in Stockholm were impressed. Stockholm was at this time overcrowded, dirty and filled with industries. In 1930, fifty per cent of all dwellings in the city were single room

Bridging the city

Important steps towards the modern infrastructure that we enjoy today were taken – key bridges like Tranebergsbron and Västerbron were built. The first tunnel, Södertunneln, which later became home to the city's subway system, was inaugurated 1933. Slussen, already at that time a busy hub, was modernized to meet the needs of the different means of transportation intersecting there.



Did you know?

Important 20th century
Stockholm architects:

- Ragnar Östberg
- Peter Celsing
- Ferdinand Boberg
- Sigurd Lewerentz
- Gunnar Asplund

apartments, often inhabited by families with children. New ideals emerged. Living spaces should be more spacious, less crowded and, to a larger extent, shared. Urban planning put social needs and concerns on the agenda, houses were for instance built to let sunlight into the apartments.

The suburbs were booming too. Social engineering featured housing for all, ranging from affordable apartments with shared spaces for single households, to affordable small houses for low income earners. An example of an affordable housing area is Tallkrogen. In Södra Ängby state of the art buildings were erected for more wealthy inhabitants. Industries were consciously separated from living areas to reduce disturbance.

1940s and 50s post war planning

On 17 June 1941, the city council took the historic decision to build a subway. Stockholm was the first city of its size, at the time about half a million inhabitants, to build a subway system. Nine years later, in 1950, the first stretch was opened, allowing the inhabitants of Hökarängen to ride the subway all the way to Slussen. The following years the system expanded rapidly, facilitating mass transportation for the new suburban dwellers.

The new trend was to not only provide housing, but to integrate all aspects of life into new smaller communities – the so called ABC-model was

born¹. According to new legislation, municipalities were forced to assume greater responsibility for the housing standards of its citizens. City planners created one center per subway station, with local businesses, schools, cultural centers et cetera. Vällingby, Bagarmossen and Blackeberg are examples of this.

Within the city walls, major areas were refurbished and modernized. Old buildings were torn down, new offices, houses and open spaces were created. Stockholm made the final leap from an industrial capital towards a modern administrative city. The five skyscrapers between Sergels torg and Hötorget, planned during the late 1950s, are an icon of this time.

A booming city in the 1960s and 70s

By 1960, Stockholm was crowded and further growth was forecast. Plans to expand the city on a large scale were made, allowing for new inhabitants to live outside the city. The increase in traffic levels required better motorways. In 1965 the highway Essingeleden, was opened and over the following years a motorway through the city, Centralbron, also saw the light of day.

Housing areas were erected at a rapid pace and on

¹ ABC is a Swedish acronym for work, housing and center (arbete, boende and centrum)



a large scale. Blocks with hundreds of apartments were built. The visions of smaller local communities were abandoned to give room to larger and growing generations. The Swedish Parliament decided to eradicate housing shortages by building one million apartments in ten years – the so called Million Program. In 1966, the city procured land in Tensta and Rinkeby located north of the city to create the new housing areas.

Oil Crisis fostered a new awareness

The oil crisis in 1973 fostered a new awareness of the scarcity of energy. Oil heating was questioned for the first time. New, more energy efficient means of heating were examined and during the 1970s district heating was introduced in Stockholm. Building standards were made more energy efficient with smaller windows and improved insulation. During this time recycling was introduced.

The 1980s and 90s

By the 1980s, the rapid expansion of the city came to a halt. Few untouched spaces remained and it was clear that the city needed to grow through other means. The answer became regeneration and concentration. The solution was found in industrial underused spaces that could serve a better purpose, as well as areas close to the water which would allow Stockholm to grow in the way that was needed.

On Södermalm, the old railroad was capped and traditional city blocks were built with restaurants and parks nearby. The new area, Södra Station, was ready by 1985. Its houses were unusually high for Stockholm, between six and eight stories. Several other new neighborhoods were created and commercial spaces fit in between and even on top of old buildings. Similar projects were launched and completed across the city.

Construction of new homes grew at a moderate rate. A new exploitation plan adopted in the late 1990s, forecasted an annual growth rate of 2,000 apartments in the city, primarily on land which had already been exploited.

The small harbor in Hammarby had been deteriorating for some time and in 1991 it was decided that this old industrial land should be turned into

a new residential district. At the time, few people realized that Hammarby Sjöstad would become an inspiration for city planners worldwide looking for sustainable city concepts.

Kista - A leading ICT cluster emerges

In the old ABC-suburb of Kista, Ericsson and IBM had pioneered the development in computer and electronics since the 1970s. By the 1990s Kista had emerged as Europe's own Silicon Valley – home to a large number of innovative companies. As an example, Kista is the birthplace for ground-breaking telecommunication innovations such as NMT, GSM, EDGE and WCDMA. Recently, Kista held world-premier for the first commercial 4G network, provided by operator TeliaSonera.





Stockholm Today



The green and blue city

Present initiatives continue the tradition of past efforts, and contribute to the development of a healthy and clean environment for everyone - inhabitants, businesses and visitors alike. Stockholm is now considered to be one of the world's most sustainable capitals, offering genuine quality of life.

There is unspoiled nature on the doorstep of virtually every home in Stockholm. Few other capital cities can boast 87,5 square meters of green area per inhabitant.

The Royal National City Park

National parks can be found all around the world, but only Stockholm can boast a national park right in the middle of the city. The Royal National City Park covers 27 km², featuring northern Europe's biggest population of large oaks. The park is partly royal land and a popular recreational area. 23 of Stockholm's museums and attractions, educational institutions, restaurants, four Royal Palaces, several hotels and a number of major events and festivals can be found in the park.

Clean water

You can swim in the center of the city, and the water is so clean that the water outside the City Hall is actually drinkable. A city built on 14 islands

presents excellent opportunities for swimming, canoeing and fishing. The water outside the Royal Palace is a great place for salmon fishing.

Green stays

Stockholm has the highest number of eco-labeled hotels in the world, and several carbon-neutral meeting venues. The compact size of the city makes it ideal for walking – still the best and most scenic way to get around.

Innovation and environmental management

Environmental work is an ongoing process. Continual steps are made in Stockholm to reduce its impact on climate change and the environment. Tough decisions have been made in close collaboration with the local government, academic institutions in the city and the business community.

One important part of The City of Stockholm's environmental management is its integrated management system, which includes environmental aspects in all decision and procurement processes. Each unit of the city administration is required to identify and achieve the most cost effective means to meet environmental targets.

In collaboration with stakeholders such as the business community and universities, a number of concrete measures are being taken.

Sustainable heating systems

With 70 percent of all households connected, Stockholm has the largest district heating network in the world. The proportion of bio fuels used in the heating plants is increasing steadily with the current level at nearly 80 percent. This contributes to achieving the city's emissions targets. Since 1990, CO2 emissions have been reduced by 593,000 tons per year thanks to a transition from oil based heating systems to district heating. The system is also used for district cooling.

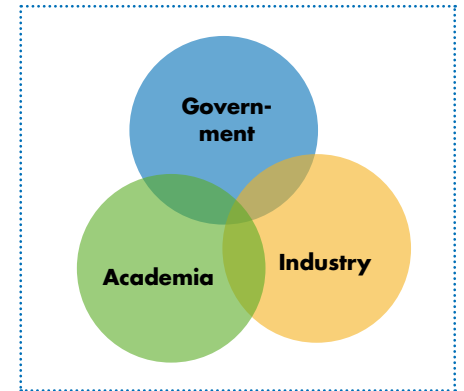
Did you know?

Stockholm is the first European Green Capital.

This European Commission award aims to provide an incentive for cities to inspire each other and share best practices, while engaging in friendly competition. In other words, the cities become role models for each other.

"The 2010 winner has an outstanding track record of integrated urban management, credible green credentials and ambitious plans for the future."

European Commission



Environmental management equals collaboration.



Sustainable transportation

The Clean Vehicles project was launched 1995 to increase the size of the green fleet. It has resulted in a virtual breakthrough for eco friendly cars. In 2007, every fifth car sold was a certified clean car. All buses operating on the public transportation network in the city run on biogas or ethanol.

50 percent of waste trucks and 40 percent of taxis are Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV). Environmental zones for heavy trucks were established in 1996. The target for the city's own fleet is to be 100 percent clean by 2011. All petrol sold in the city is diluted with five percent ethanol – making up for over half of the use of renewable fuels in the region.

Did you know?

Biogas can be extracted from the sludge at wastewater treatment plants. Once the biogas has been extracted, the remains, bio solids, can be used as a fertilizer.

The Stockholm-Arlanda airport is the first ever airport to be accredited to the highest levels of carbon compliance by Airport Carbon Accreditation. In four years CO₂ emissions have been reduced by half. Green taxis have first-in-line priority and the airport shuttles and Arlanda Express train offers easy access to environmental transports.

Public transportation in the city include subway, tram, commuter train, a bus network and ferry lines. Today, 60 percent of all trips made to the city center are made using public transportation – during rush hour it is 78 percent.

To promote cycling, the city has invested in better and longer bike lanes. Today, there are 760 kilometers of bike lanes in the city and 1,000 bikes are available for short term hire at 73 locations.

Targets

Environmental targets in Stockholm include:

- Reducing CO₂ emissions by 3 tons by 2015²
- Becoming fossil free by 2050
- 100 percent of all electricity purchased by the city is certified green
- Reducing energy consumption in municipal buildings by 10 percent between 2006 and 2011

² A 44 percent decrease compared to the 1990 levels

95% of the population lives less than 300 metres from green areas.



Did you know?

Since the congestion tax was introduced in 2007...

- Traffic has decreased by 20 percent.
- Emissions have been reduced 10–14 percent.
- Air quality has improved by 2–10 percent.



The Climate Pact – working together

The City of Stockholm founded a network for the local business community in September 2007 – the Climate Pact. Members pledged action to contribute to reaching set climate and environment targets, for instance by reducing energy consumption by 10 percent between 2008 and 2010. The network serves as a platform for members to inform others about their measures and to inspire each other. In May 2009, over 60 companies had joined the network.

A growing cleantech sector

The Stockholm cleantech sector consists of some 3,000 companies and employs approximately 25,000 people in the primary and secondary cleantech industries, classified according to the OECD definition. Predominant investment and business development areas in the region:

- Renewable energy
- Water purification
- Conversion of wastewater to energy
- Alternative fuels
- Systems for environmentally friendly infrastructure

Transportation

Transportation is an area that has been targeted specifically. Striving to shift to sustainable transport, the city has employed a carrot and stick approach.

Carrots:

- improved public transport
- improved cycle lanes
- facilitation of car pools
- implementation of adaptive traffic signals
- measures to reduce heavy traffic, improved logistics
- benefits for clean vehicles, building of infrastructure for plug in electrical vehicles.

Sticks:

- congestion charges – for Swedish-registered cars travelling in or out of the city during rush hour
- environmental zones for heavy trucks and buses

The turnover of Stockholm's cleantech sector is growing at a rapid pace. The city is taking conscious steps to promote this industry – e.g. by realizing cutting edge city planning like Hammarby Sjöstad and the Stockholm Royal Seaport.

Pioneering Green IT

Stockholm is home to the world's largest open fiber network – owned and administered by the city held company Stokab. Founded in 1994, Stokab and its network give businesses access to a unique digital infrastructure. It further enables climate smart IT solutions such as e-services, digital keys and efficient administration of congestion tax – drivers don't need to stop to pay.

Cutting edge technology in practice

When planning new districts, the ambition of the city administration is to identify and apply cutting edge sustainable solutions. Many projects can be stated as important for the development, but two stands out from the rest – Hammarby Sjöstad and Stockholm Royal Seaport. Hammarby Sjöstad, south of Stockholm, is somewhere halfway in completion, although Stockholm Royal Seaport in the north is just about to start the construction process, finished in 2025. Partly built on old port areas, both is planned to host tens of thousands of people.

Did you know?

There is a business network for Stockholm based cleantech companies,
www.stockholmcleantech.com

HAMMARBY SJÖSTAD

Urban sustainability in practice

Hammarby Sjöstad is a global role model for sustainable urban development. After ten years, the groundbreaking project still receives thousands of visitors annually who come to study the Hammarby model for sustainable living. The district's combined achievements of environmental goals is unmatched worldwide.

Hammarby Sjöstad – a full-scale urban showroom

It all started in the early 1990s when the city planners turned their attention to the old deteriorated, underused harbor and industrial area neighboring the inner city island of Södermalm. Demolition started in 1998 and was followed by a process to clean the area and soil of hazardous materials and substances.

At the time, few imagined that the district would become a unique, global showcase district.

The Hammarby Model – ecological thinking and integrated planning

The requirements set up by the city administration were groundbreaking: to create a new district where environmental impact is half of that of conventional buildings. Early on, it was acknowledged that integrated planning would be key. The authorities and

Quick facts about Hammarby Sjöstad

- Construction time 1995 – 2017
- 1,8 square kilometers – 10,400 new apartments and 200,000 square meters of new commercial spaces
- Features a unique ecological cycle model





administrations concerned, which are normally involved at later stages of the process, sat down and devised a plan: a new conceptual approach. The process did also put tough demands on the contractors, which in many ways would develop and reinvent their methods.

A holistic approach

The Hammarby model is a holistic approach. All residents of Hammarby Sjöstad are an integral part of an ecological cycle – encompassed in the Hammarby Model. The model handles energy, waste, sewage and water for both residential and office spaces and has been developed by energy company Fortum, the Stockholm Water Company and the Stockholm Waste Management Administration.

This holistic and sustainable model for urban development is today being promoted globally.

Energy

All combustible waste is converted into district heating and electricity. Bio fuels are used to produce heating and electricity. Heat from treated waste water is converted into district heating and district

cooling. Solar cells are used to produce electricity and heat water. All electricity used is certified clean.

Water & Sewage

In planning for sustainable water use, reducing water consumption was critical. Eco-friendly installations, low flush toilets and air mixer taps are installed in all buildings. A pilot wastewater treatment plant was built specifically for the area in order to evaluate new sewage treatment techniques. The plant uses digestion to extract biogas from the sewage sludge and digested bio solids can be used for fertilization.

Rainwater from yards and roofs is drained into the adjacent lake, Hammarby Sjö, and rainwater from the streets is treated locally using settling basins and then drained into the same lake, rather than being drained into the wastewater treatment plant.

Waste

The waste cycle is based on an automated waste disposal system with various deposit chutes, a block based system of recycling rooms and an area-

based environmental station system that facilitates waste sorting and recycling.

Organic waste is digested into bio solids and used as fertilizer. Combustible waste is converted into district heating and electricity. All recyclable material is sent for recycling: newspapers, glass, cardboard, metal etc. Hazardous waste is incinerated or recycled.

Collaboration creates business

Several commercial parties have been integral in the planning and execution of Hammarby Sjöstad. Architects have taken lessons learned in Hammarby Sjöstad to projects in China. The waste collection provider, Envac, can use the district as a showcase for its solutions, such as Guangzhou Asian Games Village and Jiang District in Shanghai. Technical consultants like ÅF and Sweco today win new business based on the expertise acquired during the realization of Hammarby Sjöstad.

Did you know?

Stockholm has spawned a number of innovative cleantech companies focused on renewable energy, from large scale industries to small start-ups, for instance:

- Chemrec
- Cortus
- Envac
- MyFC
- Scandinavian Biogas Fuels
- Solarus
- S-solar
- Vertical Wind

The city's goals for Hammarby Sjöstad:

Land use Sanitary redevelopment, reuse and transformation of old brown field sites into attractive residential areas with beautiful parks and green public spaces.

Transportation Fast, attractive public transport combined with carpools and beautiful bike paths.

Building materials Healthy, dry and environmentally sound.

Energy Renewable fuels, biogas products and reuse of waste heat coupled with efficient energy consumption in buildings.

Water and sewage As clean and efficient as possible, both input and output, with the aid of new technology for water saving and sewage treatment.

Waste Thoroughly sorted in practical systems, with material and energy recycling maximized wherever possible.





Stockholm Tomorrow

STOCKHOLM ROYAL SEAPORT

Sustainable city planning evolves

An exciting next step will be the realization of a new sustainable city district: Stockholm Royal Seaport. In the North Eastern part of the city 236 hectares of land will be completely transformed from today's industrial and office space environment to a vibrant district that will be home to 10,000 new households and workplaces for more than 30,000 people in various industries.

New district – new solutions

As Stockholm Royal Seaport will be a completely new district, city planners will be able to yet again pioneer cutting edge solutions. The lessons learned from Hammarby Sjöstad will serve as a starting point in the quest for sustainable solutions for energy use, waste management and transportation.

The combination of residential and commercial areas, and recreational and professional spaces will create a dynamic and vibrant meeting place – both for its everyday dwellers and temporary visitors.

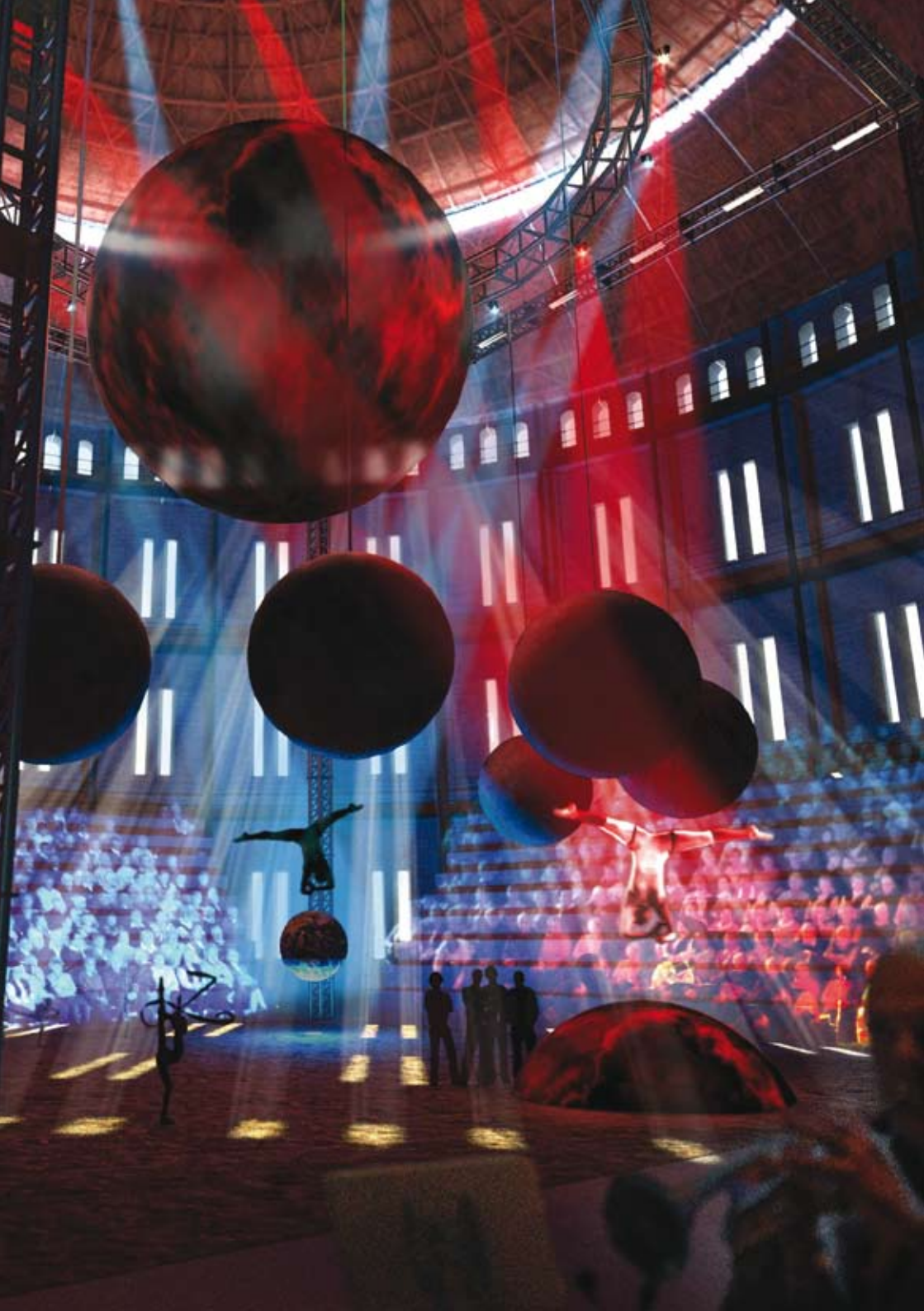
Stockholm Royal Seaport will become the new welcoming landmark of the city.

Creating a new district in the city center

A diverse range of apartments and office spaces will attract a multitude of inhabitants and businesses to the new district. Restaurants, bars, shops, gyms, theaters, conference centers and hotels will make Stockholm Royal Seaport a vibrant and exciting district. Cutting edge sustainable solutions will make it an international showcase for tomorrow's city planners.







The Stockholm Royal Seaport district has been selected as one of 18 projects worldwide to be supported by the Clinton Climate Positive Development Program, which is a joint initiative between the Clinton Climate Initiative and the US Green Building Council. The program will support the planning and realization of the selected projects as well as help develop new methods to assess and measure climate impact.

Three ambitious environmental goals have been set for Stockholm Royal Seaport:

- Less than 1.5 tons CO₂ emissions per capita³ by 2020
- Fossil fuel free by 2030
- Adapted to climate change, e.g. increasing precipitation

World premiere for smart grids

The district will be the first in the world to feature full scale smart grids, provided by Stockholm based power and automation company ABB, in collaboration with energy company Fortum.

Businesses and residents in the district will be given the means to contribute energy and to optimize usage, thus eliminate consumption peaks.

³The average annual emission per Swede today is 6 tons

Quick facts about the Stockholm Royal Seaport

- 2.36 square kilometers
- Construction time 2009 – 2025
- 10,000 new apartments and 30,000 new work spaces
- Distance to city center is 3.3 kilometers
- Infrastructure: Biogas buses, city tram, subway
- Walking lanes and bike paths

A welcoming port

The new district will also be home to the city's new main port for passenger ferries and cruise ships. Stockholm's strategic position makes the city a key hub and an attractive cruise destination. The Frihamnen pier will feature the most modern cruise terminal in the Nordic countries whereas the port Norvikudden in Nynäshamn will serve as the primary port for freight traffic. Lowering emissions, energy consumption and noise is a key priority for Ports of Stockholm. The goal is to earn the highest environmental certification of all the ports in the world.



Sustainable communications

The planned new motorway, Norra länken, will ensure that there is easy passage in and out of the city. Extended public transport is being planned, including subway, buses, trams and ferry lines. In addition, attractive bike and walking paths will be prepared.

A new business district

The district's innovation center inaugurated in 2009 features the latest developments in clean technologies and is established as an international meeting place for the city, businesses, the research community and the public. The district is already the home of financial institutions like Nasdaq OMX. The financial as well as other dynamic industries will benefit from close collaboration with Stockholm's academic institutions: The Royal Institute of Technology, the Stockholm School of Economics and Stockholm University.

Next steps

Construction of the first 700 residential buildings in the northern parts of the Stockholm Royal Seaport starts in 2011 and the city anticipates that the first residents will move in during the spring of 2012. Planning of new office and commercial spaces in the central parts of the area is currently taking place.

The realization of plans for offices and residential buildings in the southern parts, Loudden, is contingent on the relocation of the oil and fuel storage facility currently located there. In accordance with a decision by the City of Stockholm, measures are being taken to terminate the activity.

Joint efforts will give Stockholm a new world class sustainable urban district and a new entrance from the Baltic Sea.

Moving on

For more than a century, Stockholm has worked to improve the quality of life for its inhabitants and reduce the environmental impact. In recognition of these efforts, Stockholm was appointed the European Green Capital for 2010, a new award launched by the European Commission. The objective is to exchange knowledge and provide inspiration for others.

As the last chapter showed, Stockholm Royal Seaport is one of Stockholm's most prominent examples, combining past experiences of growth and city development with sustainability. But several other projects and initiatives are taking place in Stockholm that contribute to the environmental goals of a fossil-free city 2050. Here are some examples.

Karolinska/Norra station

A new district is being built in the Karolinska/Norra Station area to develop the leading position in the life science sector in Stockholm. It is currently the strongest node in an area of five universities with world-leading contemporary research, and will become a new European hub for businesses, research and living, based around institutions such as Karolinska Institutet and New Karolinska University Hospital Solna.

www.stockholmssciencecity.com

Green buildings

A large number of properties in Stockholm have joined the Green Building program, initiated by the European Union. The program aims to reduce

consumption by implementing policies and technology that improve energy efficiency. One of the buildings in the program is the 13-storey Kungsbrohuset. With 27,500 m² of office space located in central Stockholm, Kungsbrohuset aims to be the world's most eco-smart building.

www.fastighetsagarna.se/web/GreenBuilding.aspx

Järvalyftet

A major project has been launched to improve the attractiveness, integration, local business climate and energy efficiency of large housing districts constructed during the 1960-70s around Järvafältet, north-west of Stockholm. Renovation and development has now begun, in close dialogue with residents.

www.stockholm.se/jarvalyftet

Although a century of environmental work has now passed, the journey for Stockholm has just begun. Visit www.stockholm.se or www.stockholmbusinessregion.com for the latest developments, facts, figures and contact information.





Photographers

Page 1 Jens Assur

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Page 8 Stockholms stadsmuseum

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Stockholm Science City www.ssci.se



Stockholm – The Capital of Scandinavia

There are many reasons why Stockholm is the natural Capital of Scandinavia. One is that Stockholm is positioned at the heart of the region, and enjoys the benefits of a world-class transport infrastructure. Another is that Stockholm is the largest city in the largest country in Scandinavia. It is also where you find the most multinational companies, the largest stock market and, not least, the most visitors. People come to Stockholm for the food, the design and the music. Stockholm also offers a unique range of galleries and museums, and every year the eyes of the world are on Stockholm when the Nobel Prizes are awarded. Welcome to Stockholm – The Capital of Scandinavia.



Stockholm Business Region

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