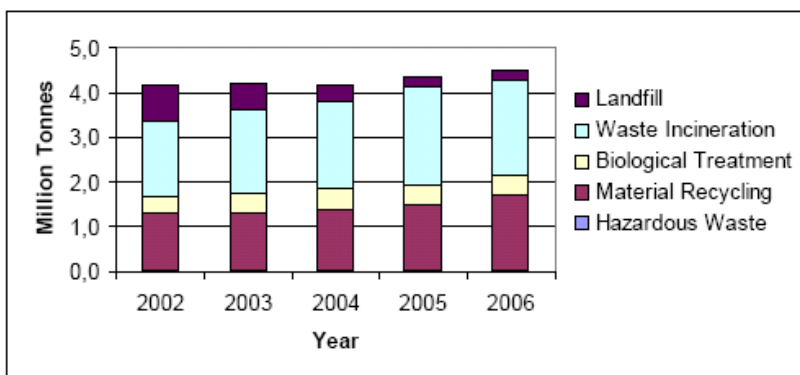
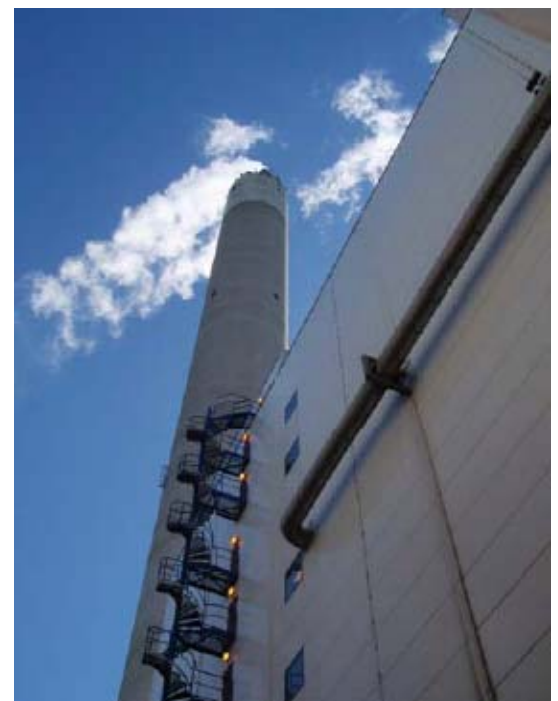


## Situation in Sweden

In the last ten years, the waste treatment in Sweden has undergone an important evolution. In 1998, the waste disposed in Sanitary Landfills were about 1,000,000 tons. In 2007 it was reduced to 200,000 tons. At the end of the 90s decade, all waste disposed in sanitary landfills started to pay a tax which increased the cost of waste treatment. Starting in 2005, sanitary landfills cannot receive organic waste and / or combustible waste.

In 2006, residential waste was treated as follows:

- 5% in sanitary landfills. The biogas collection system on these landfills allowed the generation of 261 GWh of gas used for heating, 21 GWh of gas used for the creation of electricity, and 60 GWh were incinerated to avoid the release of green house gases into the atmosphere.
- Biological treatment and recycling represented a joint 47.3% of waste treatment in 2006. In the same year, the organic waste treatment through anaerobic digestion produced 180,000 MWh of biogas. This gas was primarily used as fuel for vehicles.
- 46.8% of residential waste were incinerated to recover energy. It allowed the production of 11.5 TWh of energy, of which 10.3TWh was thermal and 1.2 TWh was electric energy.



Waste Treatment in Sweden in 2002-2006.