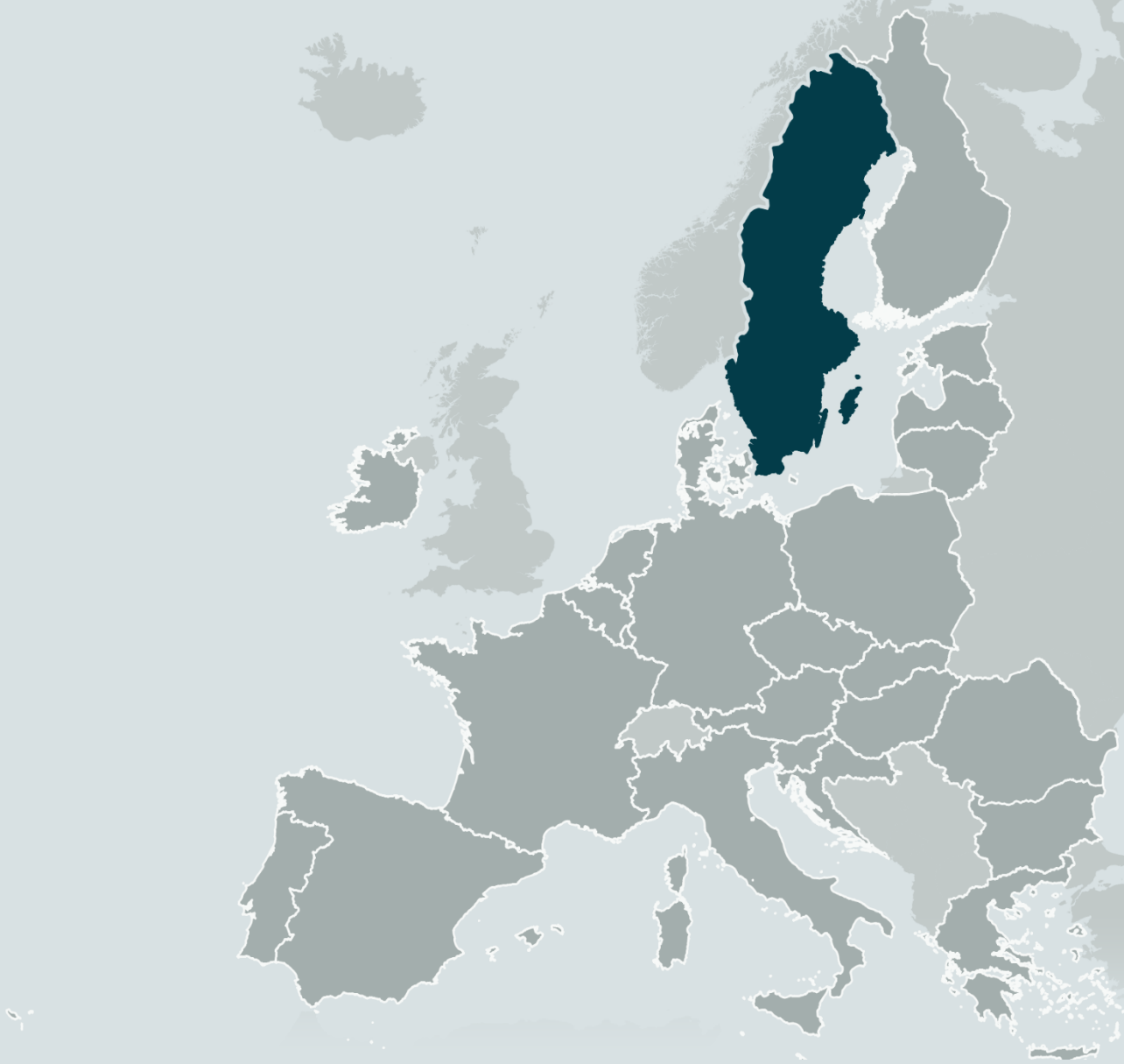


BRIT-EU

Case Study Profile

Sweden

With funding from the:

Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space

DATIpilot

TUHH Technische Universität Hamburg

ECN Compost and Digestate for a Circular Bioeconomy

BRIT-EU

Introduction

Reference year:	2024
Population (-):	10,587,710
Population density (inhabitants per km^2):	24
Number of distinct collection areas (-):	254
Amount of separately collected organics streams (t per year)[1]:	855,929
Thereof biowaste stream (t per year):	460,806
Thereof green waste stream (t per year):	395,123
Amount of collected residual waste (t per year)[1]:	1,513,680
Total organics streams separation rate (%)[2]:	36.1
Biowaste stream separation rate (%)[2]:	57
Biowaste recycling rate (%)[1]:	83
Total recycling rate (%)[3]:	46

Note: Key Performance Indicators and Influencing Factors are defined on the project website: Link

[1]Avfall Sverige (2026): Direct contact
[2]Defined in the documentation on the project website.
[3]CEWEP (2025)

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Waste collection organisation in Sweden

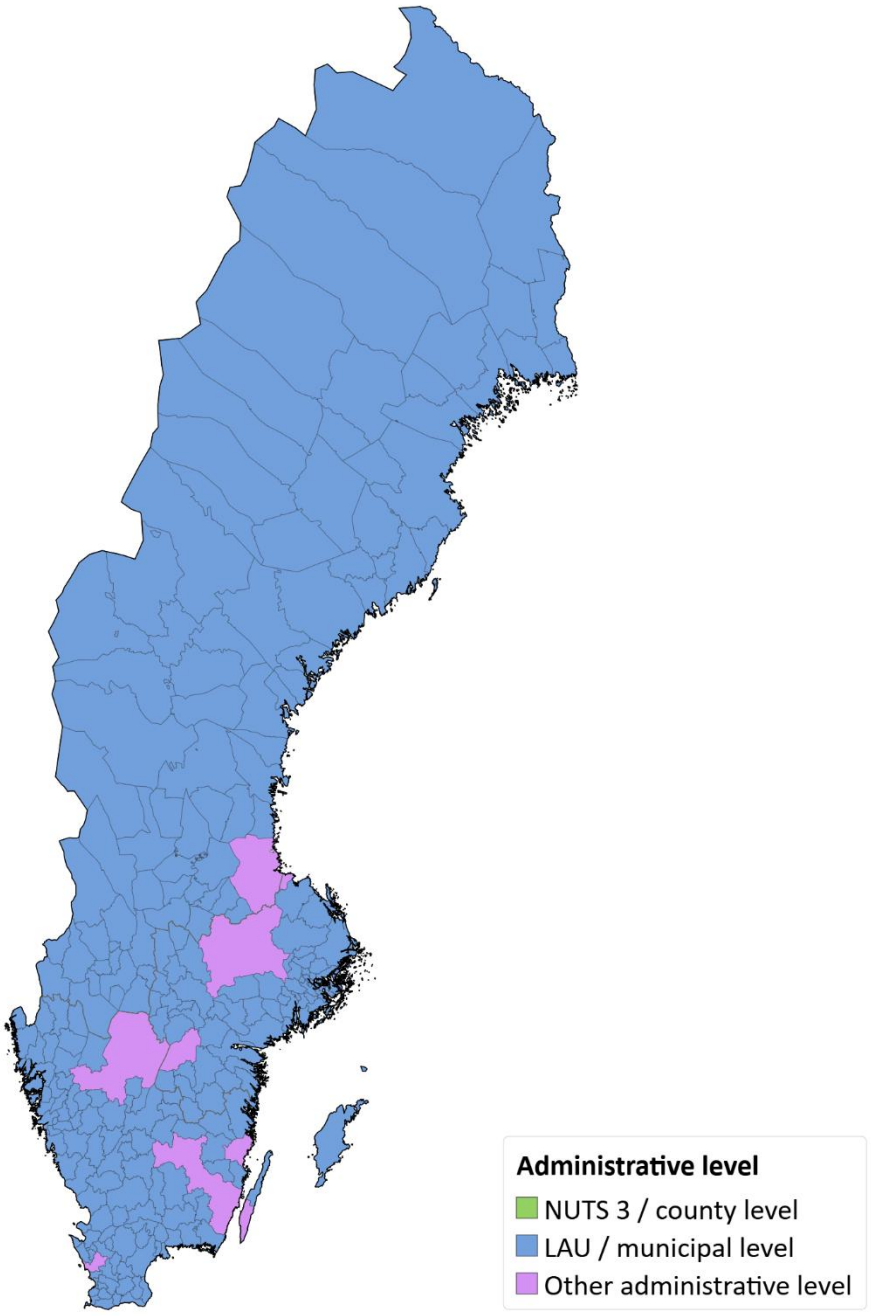
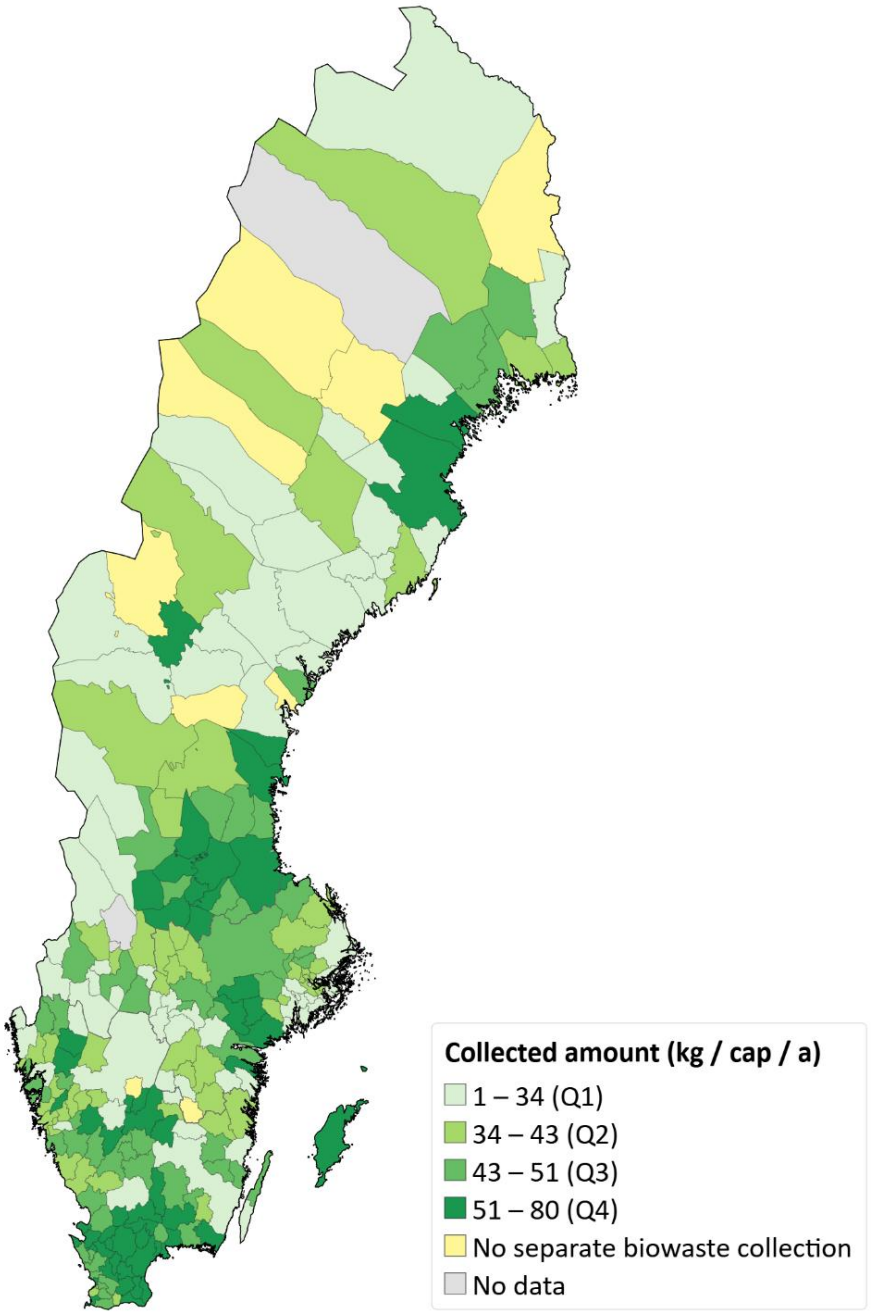


Figure 1: Administrative level of waste collection in Sweden (2024)

As shown in Figure 1, Sweden primarily organises waste collection at a municipal level. In southern Sweden, however, some municipalities have formed a consortium to manage waste jointly. In total, there are 254 distinct waste collection areas.

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Biowaste stream quantities



Q1-Q4: Quartile-based value classes

Figure 2: Collected gross biowaste quantities in Sweden (2024)

The mean quantity of separately collected biowaste was 42 ± 13 kg per inhabitant and year (median = 43), with a minimum of 1, and a maximum of 80 (Figure 2).

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Infobox: Separate collection of biowaste in Sweden

Separate collection from households and businesses is mandatory since the beginning of 2024. Not only that, the mandate also requires property-close collection, i.e. door-to-door collection ("fastighetsnära")[4]. Municipalities can only postpone implementation if Naturvårdsverket grants a time-limited dispensation based on specific legal grounds such as technical infeasibility, unreasonable cost, or better overall environmental performance of another solution.

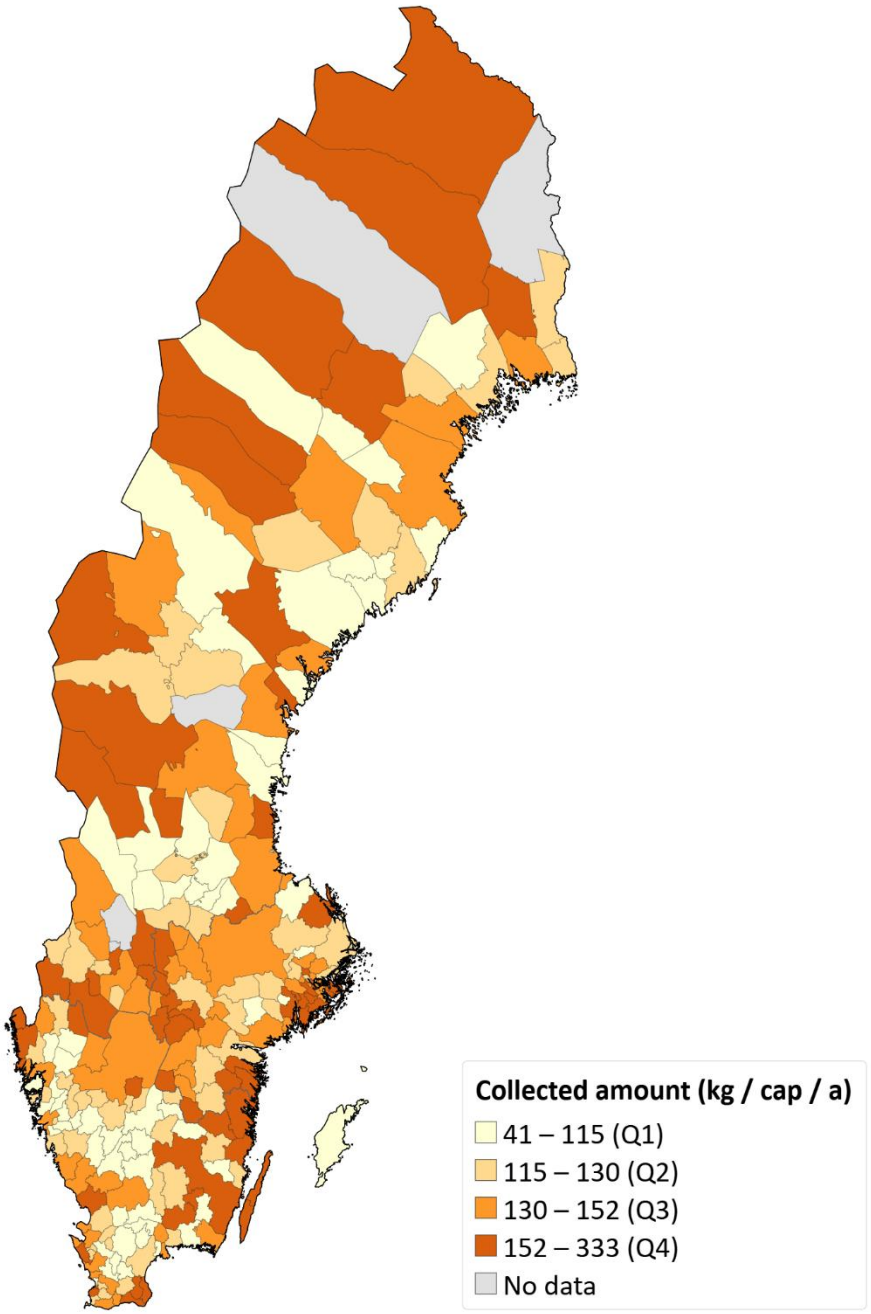
Biowaste collection in Sweden is focussed on single-stream food waste (*Matavfall*). Additional collection for green waste exists. Door-to-door separate collection of food waste is offered to 99.3% of the population (245 collection areas), and 0.7% are not offered any option for separate collection for it.

Residual waste is collected door-to-door from all households in Sweden.

[4] Naturvårdsverket (2024)

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Residual waste stream quantities



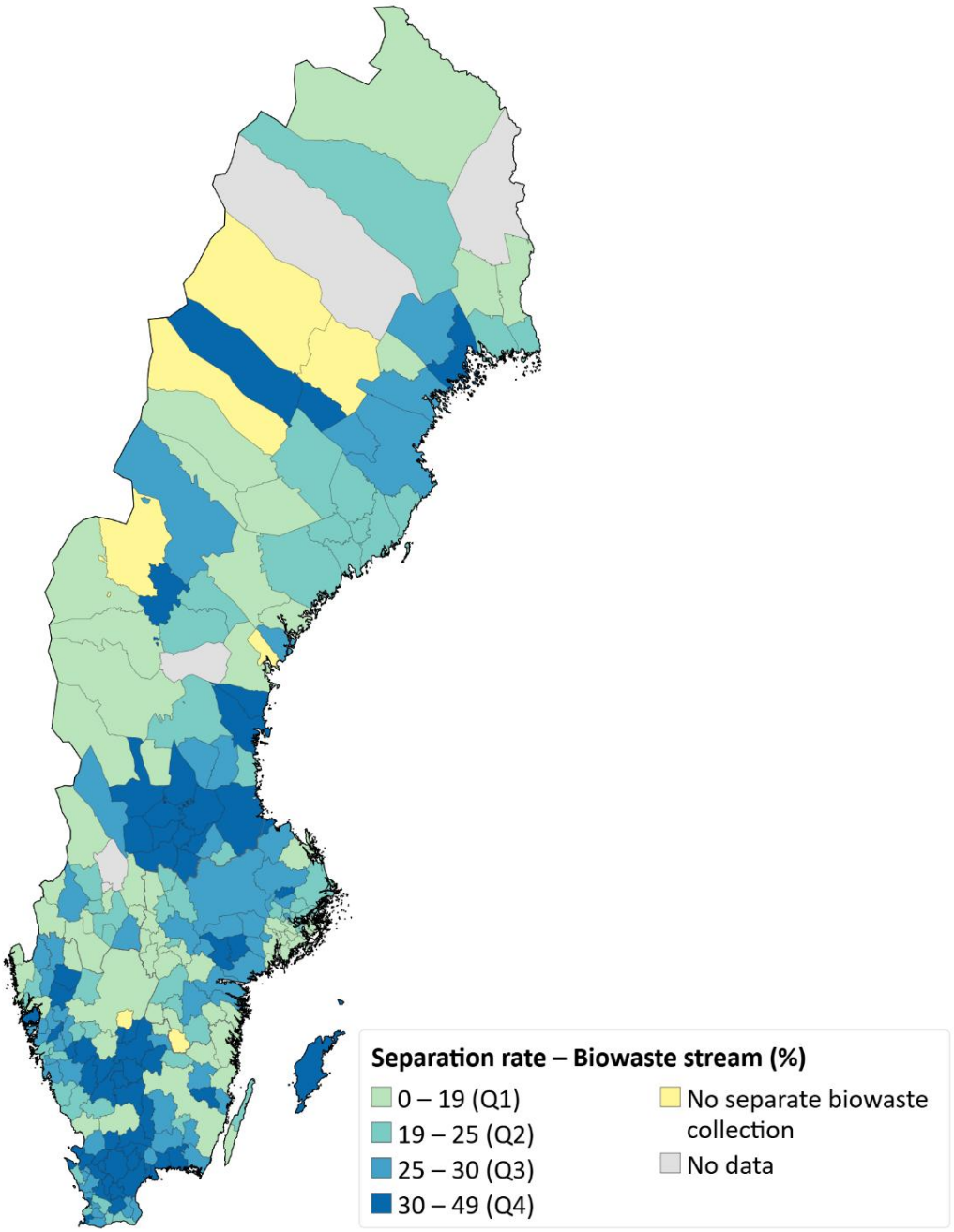
Q1-Q4: Quartile-based value classes

Figure 3: Collected residual waste quantities in Sweden (2024)

The mean quantity of collected residual waste was 136 ± 34 kg per inhabitant and year (median = 131), with a minimum of 41, and a maximum of 333 (Figure 3).

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Biowaste stream separation rate



Q1-Q4: Quartile-based value classes

Figure 4: Biowaste stream separation rate in Sweden (2024)

The biowaste stream separation rate ($SR_{BW,gross}$) indicates for all collection areas a residual-waste-dominant collection (Figure 4). The mean $SR_{BW,gross}$ was 24 ± 8 % (median = 24), with a minimum of 1, and a maximum of 49.

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Learn More

Explore our website to access further project information, additional factsheets, and in-depth case study profiles: https://www.compostnetwork.info/brit-eu/

Citation

Walk, S. Lüssenhop, P., Martin, I., Siebert, S., Körner, I. (2026). BRIT-EU Project - Integrated information and management tool for the potential analysis of biowaste in the EU. European Compost Network ECN e.V. & Hamburg University of Technology. https://www.compostnetwork.info/brit-eu/

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