

# DATA PROFILE: Stockholm Mälars Region, Sweden



Population, Stockholm Mälars Region, 2010 .....	3,194,000 <sup>1</sup>
Jobs, Stockholm Mälars Region, 2010 .....	1,515,000 <sup>2</sup>
Labor Force, Stockholm Mälars Region, 2010 .....	1,798,000 <sup>3</sup>
Unemployed, Stockholm Mälars Region, 2010 .....	283,000
GDP, Stockholm Mälars Region, 2008 .....	1.3 trillion SEK

Source: Statistics Sweden

## ENERGY

### Governance

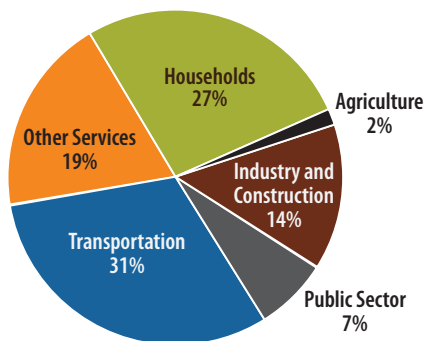
Electricity in Sweden has been a deregulated sector since January 1, 1996, when the electricity market was reformed and new rules were introduced. This meant that competition was introduced for trade and production of electricity. Regulatory barriers to trade in electricity were abolished while the network remained a regulated monopoly.

### Energy Use per Capita

- 30.8 MWh per capita/year for the Stockholm Mälars region (2008)
- 24 MWh per capita/year for Stockholm County (2008)

### Energy Use by Sector

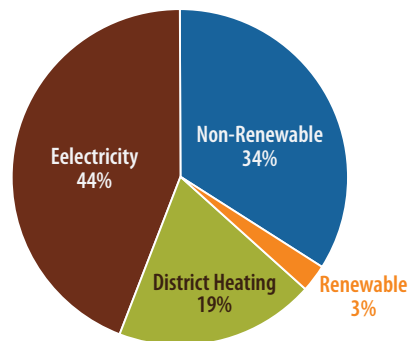
Energy Use by Sector, Stockholm Mälars Region (2009)



Source: Statistics Sweden

### Energy Sources

Energy Sources, Stockholm Mälars Region (2009)



Source: Statistics Sweden

<sup>1</sup> For the per capita figures presented in this template, the population figure for that specific year and group of population has been used.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to daytime active population, that is employed or self-employed in the Stockholm Mälars region.

<sup>3</sup> Population of labor force: employed or actively looking for a job.

## Energy Use Targets

There are no specific energy use targets formulated for the Stockholm Mälars region. However, each county has formulated some sort of objective for reducing CO2 emissions. Within this target, counties have identified fossil energy use as a crucial indicator.

## Energy Pricing

- Since there is a deregulated market for electricity, consumers can choose between spot market prices or go for various time contracts with energy suppliers. Central heating is provided by municipal public limited companies.
- Example of unit pricing for electricity for households: either in flat units or villas: SEK 0.63 to 0.74 per kWh (June 2011, 1 SEK=0.158 USD)

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In 2008 greenhouse gas emissions were 5.13 tons per capita for the Stockholm Mälars region. There are no specific reduction targets for this region, and the entire target system is under revision.

The national Parliamentary goal for Sweden is to reduce emissions from 1990 levels by an average of at least 4% during 2008-2012. This target has been reached, and in 2009, annual emissions totaled 60 million tons of CO2 equivalents (6.4 tons/capita) which is 17.2% below the 1990 level. Other national targets include reducing emissions from the non-trading sector by 40% by 2020.

In spite of being in revision, the counties in the Stockholm Mälars region have specific targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions:

- **Stockholm County.** 3.1 tons/capita for 2010 (it is achieved and surpassed).
- **Uppsala County.** Follows the national targets of a 4% reduction and has achieved an 8% reduction.
- **Södermanland County.** Follows the national targets but has missed them due to the existence of a steel plant (however, if the effects from the plant are disregarded, the county has managed to lower emissions).
- **Örebro County.** Target of 2,000 tons, which they have managed to achieve (approximately 1,800). They have also politically agreed on a 2030 regional strategy for reducing emissions further.
- **Västmanland County.** Follows the national targets and has managed to reach them.

## WASTE

### Governance

Waste management is a public service at the municipal level. Collection of waste can be performed by public companies or by private companies by contract. Municipalities often collaborate for waste treatment by setting up joint treatment plants, etc. All EU Member States have management plans under the Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC). The EPA is taking forward the National Waste Plan for Sweden. For municipalities there should be a municipal waste plan which includes an order of priority for law and policy for waste to be: 1st prevention, 2nd reuse, 3rd recycling, 4th other recovery (ie. energy recovery), and 5th disposal.

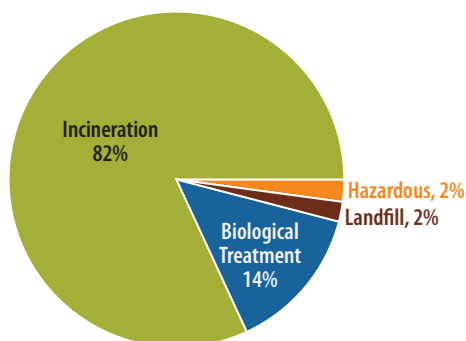
### Solid Waste per Capita

252 kg per capita/year in Stockholm (2009)	(554.4 lbs per capita)
305 kg per capita/year in Sweden (2009)	(671 lbs per capita)

Source: Statistics Sweden

## Solid Waste Disposal

### Solid Waste Disposal, Stockholm Mälars Region (2009)



Source: Statistics Sweden

## Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling Targets

### REGIONAL TARGETS

Between 2005 and 2015 the total quantity of waste generated will not increase and waste resources are to be utilized as much as possible.

### NATIONAL OBJECTIVES INCLUDE:

By 2010, recycle at least 50% of household waste, including biological treatment.

By 2010 at least 35% of food waste from households, restaurants, caterers and stores will be recycled through biological treatment. The goal includes complete source separated food waste at both home and central processing.

By the year 2010, food waste and comparable waste from food industries, etc. will be recycled through biological treatment. The target refers to waste that occurs without being mixed with other wastes and are of such quality that it is appropriate to post-treatment return to crop production.

By 2015 at least 60% of phosphorus compounds in wastewater returned to productive land, of which at least half should be returned to farmland.

### ACTUAL REACHED

**Not reached** — it has proven difficult to reduce the total amount of waste, and the 2008-2009 sharp fall in waste quantity is mainly attributed to the recession. However, progress has been made for reducing landfill and for biological treatment.

**Almost reached** — in 2009 household waste recycling was 49%.

**Not reached** — in 2009 20% of food waste was recycled through biological treatment.

**Goal achieved** — in 2009: 71% was biologically treated, 21% went to the production of biodiesel, or use as fertilizer and the remaining 8% was incinerated.

**Not reached** — reversal of phosphorus from sewage to agricultural land has increased from 9 to 26% since the target was introduced. It seems possible to reach up to 30% by 2015. The goal of the reversal of phosphorus to other productive land is more difficult to achieve: in 2008 almost 10%.

There will be a follow up of regional environment targets in November 2011. Most counties have not done any updates since 2010. The following are goal achievements of the individual counties within the Stockholm Mälars region:

- **Stockholm County.** Has reached goals.
- **Södermanland County.** Has reached goals but needs increased efforts in returning wastewater to land.
- **Örebro County.** Struggles with the fact that only a small part of the sewage sludge is returned to productive land, but has otherwise reached targets.

- **Västmanland County.** Has reached goals.
- **Uppsala.** Has not reached goals.
- There are some smaller municipalities that have to implement more efficient systems.

## Waste Management Pricing

Municipal charges are set by each municipality. For example the City of Stockholm charges: approximately US\$300 a year per individual household (villa), and residential houses (condominium, etc.) approximately US\$1,850 a year. These are basic rates corresponding to collection once a fortnight or once a week.

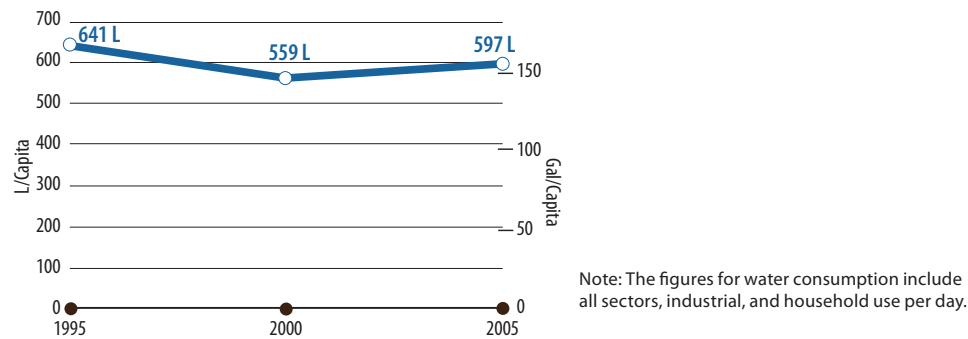
## WATER

### Governance

Water supply, sewage and storm water drainage services are primarily provided by public entities, and sometimes by public limited companies.

### Water Consumption per Capita:

#### Daily Water Consumption per Capita, Stockholm Mälars Region (1995, 2000, 2005)



Source: Statistics Sweden

### Water Use Reduction

No specific targets for reduction, since supply is very good. There are small areas, for example the archipelago, where supply is scarce.

### Water Quality Targets

There are targets identified in each county to be reached by 2020. In all five counties, except for the county of Uppsala, the water authority believes that it is possible to reach the targets provided that more measures are undertaken. In Sweden, municipalities are responsible for water quality (municipal planning monopoly). However, there is a hierarchy from the EU level, via the national level and then down to local or regional levels for formulating and setting targets for water quality. The national Parliament decided in March 2004 that Sweden was to be divided into five water districts with a water authority in each. The five counties of the Stockholm Mälars region all belong to the same water district. One county administrative board in each district has been designated as a water authority responsible for managing the quality of the aquatic environment within the district (located in Västerås). These water authorities will ensure that the EU's Water Framework Directive is implemented in Sweden. At every county administrative board in each district there is a Secretariat with the task of helping the water authority implement the WFD. Work will be done in consultation with municipalities, water conservation, and local water stakeholders.

It is important to distinguish between regional targets and water quality norms. The latter are the ones reflecting a scientific view and are elaborated within the EU framework directive for water, while the former are set according to political agreements. The environmental targets are currently under revision. Up until now the national target for water quality has been formulated as follows:

- By 2010, all water sources used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption providing more than 10 m<sup>3</sup> (2642 gallons) per day on average or serving more than 50 persons must comply with current Swedish standards for good quality drinking water for pollution caused by human activities.
- By 2010, 2 of 5 counties in the Stockholm Mälars region have achieved the targets.

## Drinking Water Pricing

Drinking water pricing varies from municipality to municipality. 150 cubic meters per year (39,625 gallons) (average consumption for a villa household) costs from SEK 2,400 to SEK 6,900 (approximately US\$385 to US\$1,120).

Source: Swedish Water. Swedish Water is the trade association for water service companies in Sweden.

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*The information in this data profile was compiled by the Council for the Stockholm Mälars Region with edits and modifications by the IRBC Secretariat for space and content. For any questions regarding the information provided here, please contact:*

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