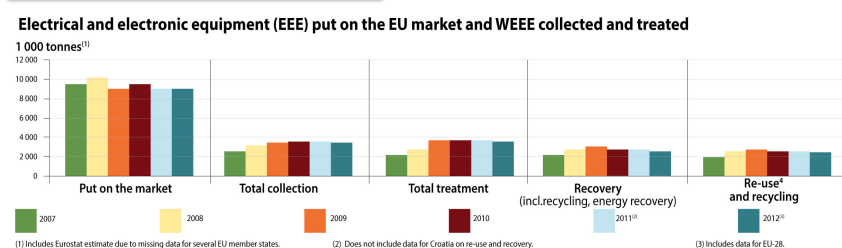
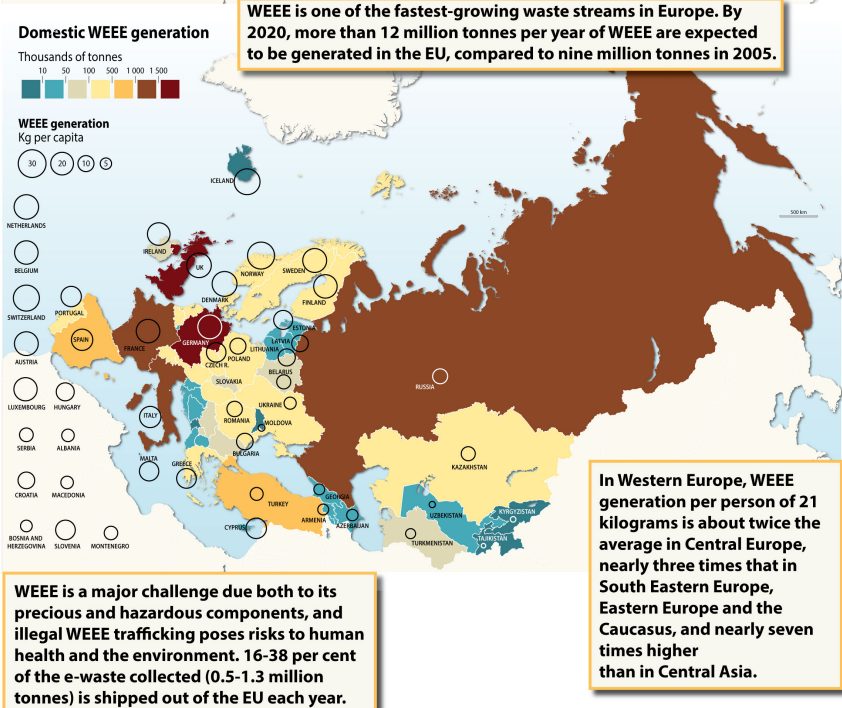
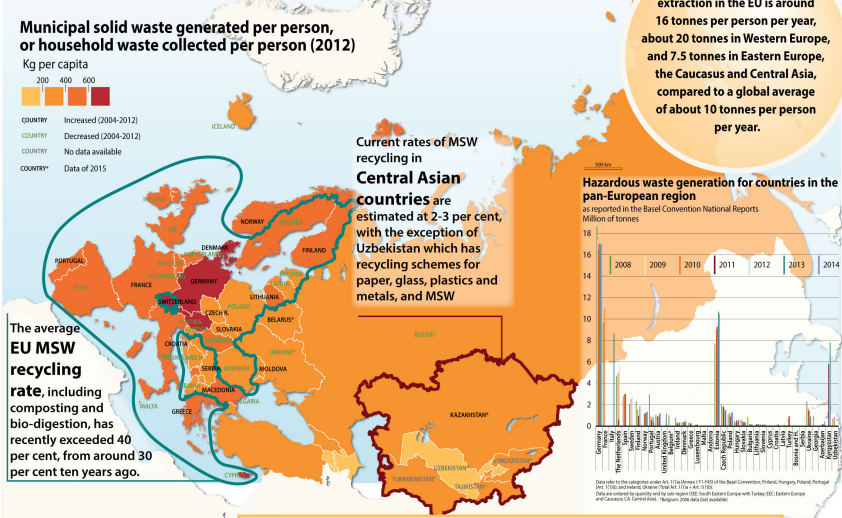


# Waste

**Significant differences exist in waste generation and management capacities across the pan-European region, and in the resulting risks to human health and the environment**

Today per person resource extraction in the EU is around 16 tonnes per person per year, about 20 tonnes in Western Europe, and 7.5 tonnes in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, compared to a global average of about 10 tonnes per person per year.



**What can be done?**

**PRIORITIZE WASTE PREVENTION** by encouraging repair and reuse programmes, preventing planned obsolescence, and encouraging new cultural practices with sustainable material flows such as up-cycling, do-it-yourself, and sharing.

**IMPROVE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING RATES** across the region, particularly in Central Asia.

**IMPROVE COLLECTION AND RECYCLING OF WEEE.** Challenges posed by increased product complexity can be addressed by product-centred approaches supported by design for disassembly and recycling, and the use of best available technology

**PROMOTE THE SHIFT TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY.** In the EU alone, an expanding circular economy has the potential to create 1.2 to 3 million jobs. The European Commission adopted an ambitious Circular Economy Package, which includes revised legislative proposals on waste to stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy which will boost global competitiveness, foster sustainable economic growth and generate new jobs