



SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Production and consumption patterns are at the root of sustainable development. Many environmental and health problems are connected with the production and usage of goods and services. Unsustainable production and consumption patterns lead to a growing use of natural resources, to a higher generation of waste and at the same time to an increase of the need for transport and infrastructure for transporting and disposal. The more sustainable consumption patterns with an increase of the re-usage and recycling would lower the needs for raw materials and would reduce the pressure on the environment.

To achieve more sustainable patterns, the economic, social and environmental considerations should be integrated into all stages of the life-cycle of products, including extraction, processing, transporting, production and consumption through to disposal and recycling. This is valid not only for the country where the goods are consumed, but also for the countries from which raw materials and finished goods are imported and businesses, public administrations and consumers are all collectively responsible for the global social and environmental impacts of their decisions.

The indicators included in this theme are as follows:

- 1. Municipal waste generated per capita - key indicator**
2. Share of treated municipal waste of total municipal waste generated, by type of treatment method
3. Final energy consumption by sectors
4. Primary energy consumption
5. Water Exploitation Index
6. Livestock density index
7. Area under organic farming.