

TACKLING THE ISSUE OF WASTE CRISIS

Julia Nederya

Faculty of Chemical Technology,

National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”

In the modern world, the problem of the garbage crisis is acute. Humanity does not realize that their actions create a lot of problems for our planet.

Every year, global production produces a wide variety of goods, which, as a result, causes a huge amount of waste. According to the World Bank, about 2 billion tons of solid household waste are generated annually. Analysts predict that by 2050, this figure may increase by almost one and a half times. Such a trend is not very encouraging for the development of our planet.

How is waste disposed in the world?

- 37% remain polluting the climate in landfills;
- Unfortunately, 33% brazenly dumped;
- 13.5% undergo processing;

- 11% are simply burned;
- Only 5.5% is compostable.

It seems, why can not use traditional methods of disposal? The answer is simple, this option becomes more problematic due to a number of restrictions imposed on such types of processing. (UBQ Editorial Team, 2023).

A perfect idea for reducing waste in global manufacturing could be a project started in several states. The essence of this method is to reuse the container. More precisely, every bottle (and other containers) will be recycled and sold again. The implementation of such technology imposes a significant responsibility on manufacturers of various products. This technology will help reduce waste emissions almost in half. Despite all the complexity of this procedure, it will be a good start to reduce the amount of waste. (Gibbens, 2023)

Solving the problem of the waste crisis should concern all manufacturing companies, but the greatest attention should be paid to food companies. After all, they occupy a leading place in the chain from production to consumption.

The first step to launching this solution is to grow the products. A rather important aspect is the care of flora and fauna. After all, cooperation with farmers will help to improve the qualitative and quantitative composition of both plant and animal products. At this stage, it is important to learn how to farm with minimal chemical exposure and post-harvest losses.

The second step will be customer awareness. As trite as it sounds, most people do not pay attention to problems of a global scale. Therefore, it is very important to teach humanity to see the problems, to inform about the amount of waste and to teach them to buy, consume and throw away products wisely.

Another important tip is to improve people's awareness of product expiration dates. Companies such as General Mills and Nestle USA have established clear date markings such as “sell by”, “best before” and “use by”. Although this method is simple, it goes a long way in reducing consumer confusion about these dates and will reduce unnecessary food waste.

Another great way out of the garbage crisis, I can offer the cooperation of

several companies. This method consists in combining the efforts of several companies and a detailed study of forecasts of consumer demand. This will be a good driving force not only for large companies, but also for small businesses and farmers. By looking at the analytics created by the joint companies, they will be able to focus only on the production of the necessary products. This method requires the creation of complex interactions between many links, but once it is involved, success is guaranteed one hundred percent.

The last way to solve the grid problem, which is used in Europe, is waste-to-energy. Garbage is burned on specially equipped bases, producing heat and electricity from it. This method is quite popular in European countries, currently 23% of solid waste in the EU is subject to incineration, and in Scandinavian countries this figure reaches 58%. Also, biogas plants are increasingly being used. They are installed in landfills or places where agricultural waste accumulates. They work on the basis of methane fermentation of biomass and produce biogas. This method is developing extremely dynamically. After all, in 2000 there were only about a thousand biogas plants in Germany, and in 2018 - already 9.5 thousand.

Experts emphasize, if global waste was managed all over the world as it is in some parts of Europe, i.e., more recycling, use of waste-to-energy process and the limited use of landfills, it would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1 billion tons per year. Summing up, we can say that solving any problem, even if it is not of a global scale, always requires a lot of effort, money and time. Looking at the development and trends of the modern world, it can be assumed that the problem with the garbage crisis is not hopeless and will definitely be solved in the near future.

References:

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