

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AS AN IMPORTANT STEP TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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A widely-used and accepted international definition of sustainable development is: '*development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*'. Globally we are not even meeting the needs of the present let alone considering the needs of future generations. The past 20 years have seen a growing realization that the current model of development is unsustainable. Our way of life is placing an increasing burden on the planet. The increasing stress we put on resources and environmental systems such as water, land and air cannot go on forever. We all need to make different choices if we are to achieve the vision of sustainable development. This is particularly true for our everyday actions.

Environmentally sound management of wastes is among the environmental issues of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries. The household solid waste (HSW) and dust are daily collect in every occupied item, and derivate huge problems, their concerning recycling.

"Ukraine can sink in waste"- to such conclusion there came the participants of a round table on ecological questions, which was held in "Ukrinform". Every year on garbage dumps acts of 26-27 millions tons household waste, which total makes more than 35 billions tons. They occupy of 130 thousand hectares. 90% of these territories do not meet basic environmental standards and are polluting air, water and soil. Paper, scrap metal, and glass are used as recyclable wastes, but the percentage of recovered (recycled) waste is obviously not sufficient. Moreover, in Ukraine there is no system of separate waste collection, so sorting of waste at the collection stations or landfills is necessary.

The situation is critical. There are many different reasons, which have resulted in it:

- the weak nature protection legislation;
- there is no interest at the investors to give money for processing waste;
- insufficient ecological education in our society.
- There are some ways correctly to act with waste. They are:
- burial place;
- burning ;
- processing;

The most widespread way is a burial place of waste. Approximately 90 percents wastes dig in before this time in USA. But even the large areas of ground are necessary for a usual burial place, and it promotes pollution of underground waters and top layers of ground by connections of heavy metals, it dangerously for the people's health and threat for an environment (as for restoration of a layer of ground by thickness of 15 centimeters, without intervention of the men, 3000 years are necessary approximately).

Therefore in western and central Europe the way of a burial place was replaced with burning. The burning has reduced volume of dust on 70-90 of percents. Heat at burning dust used for reception of the electric power. But in cities, which used these burning furnaces for dust, the structure of air became worse. Therefore burial place of waste remained by the most popular method of the decision of a problem with waste. The most perspective way of the decision of a problem is the processing of waste. The basis of processing is sorting of dust and development of technological level of processing.

As to Ukraine that almost 100 percents of dust are dig in. Before this time the tariffs for accommodation of waste are not given in the order. If in Europe pay for it 40 dollars for ton, in USA – 90 dollars for ton, in our city (Sumy) it is 4 hryvnas for ton(over 1 dollar).

Abroad tax, storage, recycling of waste is favorable business, and for us is unprofitable. Ukraine should take for a basis the European slogan: "*With waste the incomes*". In its realization the main purpose is not a raising of the tariffs, and creation of a complete productive chain: *the tax, sorting, recycling, processing*. With the waste it is possible to receive the cheap petroleum, synthetic fabrics, and goods of daily demand. That is not subject to processing should be burnt.

At the present stage Ukraine should put before itself such tasks:

- Selection of dust. It will be by the important step for introduction in Ukraine not burial places, and processing of waste. As only then the investments on construction of factories on processing dust will act in our country, when the system of selection of dust will be adjusted.
- To reduce weight of waste at the expense of increase of culture of manufacture.
- To give credit and tax advantages to the enterprises, which are engaged in processing of waste.
- To strengthen ecological education of the population.