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THE PROBLEM OF WASTES RECYCLING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

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The rapid scientific progress leads to serious consequences that affect the environment and human health. Non-utilized wastes provoke the spread of infectious diseases leading to epidemics, genetic changes, increasing the number of patients with cancer, decreased reproductive function, pathology of the respiratory system. Children and pregnant women are especially at risk.

The main goal is quite global: to find new and more optimal ways of wastes disposal around the world, to preserve the health of population and the integrity of ecosystem.

The analysis of wastes disposal methods in various countries will help to improve wastes recycling. There are 4 types of basic wastes: paper, plastic, glass and metal.

Paper wastes is a serious problem in many industries. In 2000, the European Paper Recycling Council (ERPC) was established to monitor progress towards the paper.

Plastic is the most discussed about in our society. Germany is a leader in wastes management and recycling. The country has implemented a Green Dot policy, which means that all recycled packaging must be labeled and must be approved for label use. In addition, there is a large recycling scheme in the UK called Zero Waste Leeds, where most of the plastic wastes are recycled.

Glass recycling is underestimated. Last year there were 12,000 tons of glass wastes in Leeds, this year there are now 700 bottle cans located throughout the area. South Africa has an effective bottle return system, which includes bottles of beer, spirits. Bottles and cans produced in South Africa contain at least 40% recycled glass.

Metal recycling is also very important. The amount of scrap metal available in China has increased and will continue to grow. China will soon become a net exporter of scrap metal. The number of local receiving points and scrap processing plants is increasing. The world's largest importer of steel scrap is Turkey, which purchased about 19 million tons of scrap in 2019. Turkey shows the highest share of processing – 83% of the total volume of metallurgical production.

But many countries neglect the importance of wastes disposal. Therefore, the health of the population and the state of the ecosystem are endangered. But progressive countries are improving wastes recycling methods and encouraging large companies using these technologies in their production.

In order to result in balance between production and disposal of products it is necessary to cooperate with different countries. Every person should be informed about places of wastes storage.