

RETROSPECTIVE OF METHODS OF MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE PRACTICE OF INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

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Performed analysis allows drawing conclusions that the global ecological catastrophe and its consequences for humanity, such as the reduction of the age of life, serious diseases and epidemics, and total infestation of the planet, formation of ozone holes in the atmosphere are caused by waste products that have accumulated over centuries on the Earth.

A historically constituted practice of waste management indicates the absence of a unified comprehensive approach to the problem of formation, storage and accumulation of solid domestic waste in the world. The analysis of ecological and economic indicators indicates that there are some advantages and limitations of each method and technology of the solid waste management. The disposal in landfills provides an instant result of neutralization, but the disintegration of solid domestic waste in the soil, depending on their composition takes from several days to decades or centuries, and the soil is fit neither for construction nor for any use over the significant pollution. At the same time, the useful resources that can be extracted from the waste are lost, that is inherent not only to disposal, but also to incineration. The main disadvan-

tage of incineration is the large amount of emissions of air pollution gases and high-tech equipment complexity, which requires significant investment. Composting is a method that allows using residual waste without any threat to the environment, however, only organic part of the solid domestic waste is used and requires constant monitoring of the content of microorganisms in the compost. The only process that allows not only to get rid of large amounts of waste, but also to restore natural-resource potential through the use of recycling resources is the processing of solid waste.

That is why the problem of choosing the most effective method and approach to the solid waste management, taking into account economic, social and environmental effect, acquires relevance in the world. Among the highly developed countries of the EU, the US and Japan the preferred method of waste management is recycling and composting partly that meet modern challenges of economic development and are reflected in the strategies of the target level.

Prospects for further research are related to the assessment of the waste management policy in terms of sustainable development of the countries.