

REGULATING THE RECYCLING OF SOLID DOMESTIC WASTE IN TASHKENT REGION

Tasbavov Maxamed Muxit o'g'li

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ABSTRACT:In this article, we focused on waste processing technology, financial and infrastructural problems in processing, and the laws and projects implemented by our President.

KEY WORDS:Green space, ecotechnological park, disposal, automation, minimum, landfill tax, planning, financing, infrastructure, green space.

Waste recycling is one of the most important measures in waste management policy. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the issue of waste processing in our country.

For information: the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, on February 2 of this year, during a video selector meeting on improving the waste management system and improving the environmental condition of the regions, implementation of the national project "Green Space" in 2022, the coverage of household waste collection was 95%. to 40%.

However, the following problems remain in the field of waste processing:

First, there are financial and infrastructural problems to support the process of waste processing in our republic. The amount of funds received from the implementation of waste-related works does not allow the creation of a complete regional infrastructure for waste processing.

For information: as of 2019, there are 183 enterprises processing solid household waste with a total capacity of 894,000 tons per year. For comparison, more than 300 enterprises with a capacity of 2.3 million tons operate in France.

Therefore, this incentive is being implemented at the expense of preferential funds of international financial institutions. In particular, at the meeting held by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev on February 2 of this year, imported equipment, components and spare parts will be exempted from customs duties for a period of 3 years, preferential loans for the purchase of sorting and processing equipment will be allocated for up to 5 years and their refinancing rate it is determined that the increased part will be covered, and for these works, 500 billion soums will be allocated gradually for a period of 5 years from the preferential funds of international financial institutions.

In foreign countries, the organization of the Waste Management Fund plays an important role in solving this issue. Such funds are financed by fines collected for violations in the field of ecology, funds paid for permits and licenses, foreign and domestic grants, subsidies, and fund funds are mainly used to implement waste management programs and support private enterprises.

Secondly, there are no mechanisms to create a competitive environment in the field of waste processing, to stimulate demand for products processed from waste.

In order to stimulate the market of goods and services obtained using recycled materials in foreign countries, a legislative framework has been created that regulates the possibilities of using the state's "green procurement" system for these products.

For example, in China, government agencies, public schools, state-owned enterprises and organizations, and military agencies are required by law to preferentially purchase recycled products in order to promote the recycling and use of recycled products.

Thirdly, the practice of using other alternative methods of waste disposal rather than recycling remains.

In particular, the methods of placing waste in landfills or burning them are widely used in our country. It should be noted that placing waste in landfills will not be the solution to the problem. The reason is that landfill waste is one of the main sources of environmental damage.

For information: Glass bottle - 1 million years, plastic drink bottles - 450 years, disposable diapers - 500-800 years, aluminum can - 80-200 years, batteries - 100 years, rubber boots - 50-80 years, plastic cups - 50 years, leather - 50 years, tin cans - 50 years, nylon fabric - 30-40 years, leather shoes - 25-40 years, wood - 10-15 years, cigarette residues - 10-12 years, woolen clothes - 1-5 years, milk cartons - 5 years, ropes - 3-14 months, cotton gloves - 3 months, cardboard - 2 months, orange or banana peel - 2-5 weeks, paper towels - 2-4 weeks it rots.

In the Strategy of the implementation of works related to solid household waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2028, approved by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4291 dated April 17, 2019, the closure and recultivation of 167 landfills with a total area of 1,108.6 hectares in line with the creation of 54 modernized landfills with a total area of 693.3 hectares instead of existing landfills and a total area of 80 hectares

The task of building 5 landfills is set.

However, in order to reduce the number of landfills in foreign countries, optimal solutions have been developed and legal mechanisms have been established. For example, in the Philippines, the establishment and management of open dumps was banned after the enactment of the Environmental Solid Waste Management Act in 2000. It is stipulated that all open dumpsites should be converted into managed dumpsites within three years and managed dumpsites should be closed within five years. It is allowed to build landfills that meet sanitary requirements only for the collection of residual waste produced as a result of waste processing.

Also, landfill tax has been introduced in many European countries (Netherlands, Belgium). In 2009, Estonia banned landfilling of non-recycled waste and introduced strict penalties.

Since 2019, burning of unprocessed waste has been banned in Russia.

In our republic, waste burning in landfills poses a serious threat to the environment and public health.

For information: by the decision of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 12 of October 17, 2019, in the Guidelines for the Design and Use of Solid Waste Landfills, a system of active gas extraction for the purpose of monitoring the emissions released into the atmosphere in landfills or obtaining energy installation is indicated only as an expedient, not as an obligation.

In developed countries, the method of burning waste and obtaining alternative energy sources from them is widely used.

In particular, there are about 130 plants for burning non-recyclable waste in France. Instead, the ash produced during incineration is used in road construction, and the heat generated in the process is used to provide heat to houses. Some enterprises are located underground and use technologies that do not emit smoke or odor.

Sweden produces an average of 461 kg of waste each year, but uses an incineration program that burns more than 2 million tons of waste annually. This ensures the conversion of half of the country's waste into energy, for which there are WtE plants (waste-to-energy, WtE). Sweden's waste-to-energy program began in 1940. Modern waste incinerators are fully automated and require minimal staffing. Regulations on waste incineration have also been developed. In Sweden, there are 32 thermal plants certified to burn waste as raw material. Their share in the centralized heat energy market is 42%. Metals are also extracted from waste incineration ash. Even organic matter thrown into the sewers is converted into energy, producing biogas containing methane and then biofuel for urban transport. As a result, only 1% of the mass of waste is disposed of in Sweden.

In foreign countries, the use of ecotechnological parks, which are "complexes of functionally related production and technological infrastructure facilities" in the field of waste processing, is also widespread, which serve to increase the level of waste processing, reduce the volume of waste disposal, and create new jobs. For example, according to experts, the establishment of ecotechnological parks in the Russian Federation will help increase the level of waste processing from 10% to 80% by 2030 and increase the demand for recycled products.

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