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ZERO WASTE – THE ALTERNATIVE CHOICE FOR WASTE
MANAGEMENT IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Based, one of the main tasks of today's world is to ensure that countries build on the momentum created by the UN Summit on Sustainable Development and commit themselves to adapting their needs to global environmental requirements. The main problems of urban sustainability can be seen globally on continents, regions, countries and human settlements etc. The stability of the cities of each country is possible only in the context of the sustainable development of the entire human civilization.

It is estimated that by 2030 70% of the world's population will live in cities with global emissions (landfills, greenhouse gases, etc.). Therefore, the problem of reducing waste and reducing air pollution is an important element in the study of environmental sustainability. It is necessary to strive for the mines to disappear in the next few years, and all the waste was processed and extracted in favour.

Every day a large city produces about 8 thousand tons of household waste. Each year it is about 2 million tons of solid household waste. Most of them (about 60%) can be converted into pure energy. For example, it is possible to provide electricity for a home that will be produced during waste processing: 2 million tons of solid household waste, it can reach 150 MW – enough to provide work in most of the buildings of a large city

In Ukraine, last year, was sign the law "On Waste", which, from January 1, 2018, which obliges to sort the rubbishes by type of materials, and also to divide it into suitable for reuse, for disposal and dangerous.

However, despite growing attention to environmental protection and waste reduction, the environmental situation in the country remains rather complicated.

The garbage collection and recycling system in Ukraine has practically not been updated during the last 70 years. In most cases, garbage is hidden on special landfills. The collection of filtrate and landfill gas is not carried out, which creates a significant environmental hazard for the surrounding area. In addition, in Ukraine there is an unacceptably low level of recycling of "solid household waste" (CHW).

Thus, during the last three years, only 575 settlements have implemented separate garbage collection, have built one waste incinerator and three incinerators.

For comparison: in Sweden, about 99% of all solid waste is recycled.

The system of organized recycling, introduced since the end of the twentieth century in developed countries, is gradually beginning to be implemented in our country. To achieve its goals, this system must meet the requirements of economic, environmental and social efficiency.

The mechanism for the formation of organized recycling, among other things, involves the creation of an interactive information system based on modern information technologies, which, in particular, will ensure the detection and elimination of unauthorized rubbish dumps on the basis of messages from citizens, public organizations, and in the future – automatic monitoring of autonomous technical means, which will allow evaluate the efficiency of waste recycling from the standpoint of different types of efficiency.

For evaluation of the phenomenon of accumulation of solid waste and monitoring this phenomenon could use certain indicators (criteria), that peculiar signs of change towards improvement. In other words, the criterion must measure achievements, reflect changes caused by the investigated process or phenomenon.

This research is the basic approach, according to which the methods of quantitative analysis use the definition of the relationship between the reduction of air pollution and space in connection with the decrease in its negative impact on the inhabitants of the region. As a result, it turns out that the results of these two indicators and population densities in a particular area determine the priority of reducing pollution and, as a consequence, the introduction of regional eco-investments.