Shatt Al-Arab University



SDG

Responsible Consumption and Production









12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



1,1\Gamma Responsible Consumption and Production Index 1,1,1\Gamma Disposal Policy for Disposal of Hazardous Waste

Introduction:

The average Iraqi wastes approximately 120 kilograms of food worldwide. Inherited customs and traditions are the primary reason for this, making the country one of the most wasteful countries, given that Iraqis prefer to prepare larger quantities of food than necessary when eating at home or in restaurants. Iraq wastes 5 million tons of food annually..

https://www.basnews.com/ar/babat/837766

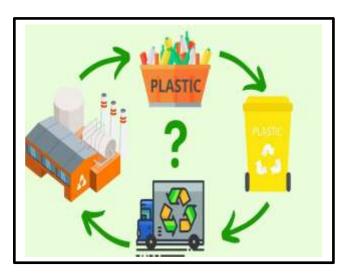
University relies on a Shatt al-Arab policy of disposing hazardous materials by handing them over to local authorities (municipalities) for a fee. The municipal authorities materials dispose of these according to their established procedures. A catering specialist for social events told Al-Araby Al-Jadeed that it is unreasonable to prepare food for a party in Iraq if the quantities exceed those required. Therefore, the problem of excess quantities and significant waste cannot be avoided. The amount of food prepared sometimes double or more of what is needed. Based on this, Iraq is classified among the countries with the highest food waste. This is linked to the nature of social customs and traditions, as food waste represents approximately 43 percent of the total waste in the country. According to statistics from the Ministry of Environment, the amount of waste removed amounts to 11 million tons annually. University and college administrations seek to reduce food waste and encourage its redistribution, recycling, and donation.

2.1.12 Waste Disposal and Plastic Use Policy

Plastic use is an integral part of our daily lives. It's found in everything from grocery bags and cutlery to water bottles and sandwich wrappers. We've failed to use plastics efficiently, wasting valuable resources and damaging the environment. This represents overconsumption. Plastic and the mismanagement of plastic waste pose a growing threat, filling landfills to capacity, choking rivers, and threatening marine ecosystems. All of this has a negative impact on vital sectors in many economies.

With only 18% to 28% of recyclable plastic recovered and recycled in these countries, most plastic waste is not only left to pollute the environment and litter roadsides, but it is also losing value in these economies. This must change. Transforming the way we use and manage plastic is essential, and we must help countries transition to a circular economy that seeks to design products that leave no waste, or are reused and recycled..





There is an urgent need to invest in local infrastructure for collecting and recycling plastic waste to divert plastic waste away from landfills, open burning, and the marine environment. Countries often import scrap plastic waste because it is of better quality, while exporting recycled plastic to meet foreign demand. Emerging markets, such as the Philippines, are net exporters of scrap plastic waste because they lack the capacity to recycle it domestically and are more economically viable for export. This is an area where both the public and private sectors can enter.

This event, hosted by Shatt al-Arab University, will feature recent posters on the nature of waste, its environmental impacts, and how to classify and separate it. The event will also discuss the nature of waste, its recyclability, and its importance. It will also partner with specialized waste treatment agencies and citizens' responsibility to mitigate the worsening waste problem to achieve the following:

- •Raise awareness of the nature of waste, especially plastic, and its environmental impacts.
- •Reduce waste from the perspective of individual and community social responsibility..



۳٫۱٫۱۲ **Disposal Policy**

Disposal policy for disposable materials is the process of monitoring, collecting, transporting, processing, recycling, or disposing of waste. This term is commonly used for waste generated by human activities, and countries implement this process to mitigate the negative impacts of waste on the environment, health, and public appearance. This process is also used to obtain resources through recycling. Waste treatment can include solid, liquid, gaseous, and radioactive materials.

Due to the limited amount of waste at the university, it delivers disposable materials, such as stationery, to specialized laboratories free of charge for recycling and reuse. Food waste is delivered to local authorities (municipalities) for transport to their designated landfills



خطوات صغيرة لتقليل اعتمادنا على المستهلكات



٤٫١٫١٢University Quality Index for Sustainable Development Research::

A number of researchers from various college departments have conducted research on sustainable development related to consumption

الرابط	عنوان المقال	السنة
https://www.etasr.com/index.php	Simulation and	7.17
/ETASR/article/view/195/155	experimental	
	verification of a HB	
	type Vernier motor	
https://search.emarefa.net/ar/detail/BIM-785141	The problem of the	7.17
	contradiction	
	between oil rents and	
	sustainable	
	development in Iraq	
http://pen.ius.edu.ba/index.php/pen/article/view/784	Simulation of multi-	7.19
	point induction	
	motor speed control	
	using PI controller	
	with neural network	
http://pen.ius.edu.ba/index.php/pen/article/view/1391	Design of an	۲.۲.
	intelligent distance	
	relay for detecting	
	cascade transmission	
	line faults based on	
	fuzzy logic system	J J A
https://ijeecs.iaescore.com/index.php	Multi-load speed	7.71
/IJEECS/article/view/22369	control of DC shunt	
	motor based on PID	
	controller with online	
	parameter	
	adjustment	
	supported by genetic	
https://iceonglogo.iceo.org/obstract/descripts/4007C470	algorithm	.
https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10076170	Smart Drone-Based	7.77
	internet of Things	
	Technology for Smart	
	Agriculture System	

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GENERALS





consumption and production

