



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION





1.12 Responsible consumption and production index

1.2.12 Disposable Hazardous Waste Disposal Policy

Introduction:

The Iraqi individual wastes about 120 kilograms of food in the world. Inherited customs and traditions constitute the main reason for this, which makes the country among the most wasteful, given that Iraqis prefer to prepare larger quantities of food than needed when eating at home or in restaurants. Iraq wastes 5 million tons of food annually.

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

Shatt Al-Arab University College is based on the policy of disposing of hazardous materials by handing them over to the local authorities (municipal) in exchange for fees so that the municipal authorities dispose of these materials according to the procedures followed by them. A specialist in preparing food for social occasions told Al-Arabi Al-Jaded that it is unreasonable to prepare food for a banquet in Iraq while exceeding the quantities. Therefore, it is not possible to avoid the problem of excess quantities and great waste, and the quantities of food being prepared sometimes reach double the need or exceed it. On this basis, Iraq is classified among the countries that waste the most food, and this is linked to the nature of social customs and traditions, as food waste represents about 43 percent of the total waste in the country, and the amount of waste removed, according to statistics from the Ministry of Environment, reached 11 million tons annually. University and college administrations seek to put an end to food waste and encourage its redistribution, recycling, and donation.



1.3.12 Waste Disposal and Use of Plastics Policy

The use of plastic is an integral part of our daily lives. It is found in everything from grocery bags and cutlery to water bottles and sandwich wrapping materials. We have failed to use plastic materials efficiently, which has resulted in wasting valuable resources and harming the environment. This represents overconsumption. Plastic and mismanagement of plastic waste are a growing threat, causing landfills to fill to capacity, choking rivers, and threatening marine ecosystems. All of this has a negative impact on critical sectors in many economies.

With the recovery and recycling of recyclable plastics in these countries only between 18% and 28%, most plastic waste is not only left to pollute the environment and litter roadsides, but also loses its value in these economies. This situation must change. Transforming the way, we use and manage plastics is essential, and we must help countries shift to a recycling economy that seeks to design products that leave no waste, or are reused and recycled.



There is an urgent need to invest in local collection and recycling infrastructure to divert plastic waste away from landfills, open burning, and the marine environment.

Often, countries import scrap plastic waste because it is better in quality, while exporting recycled plastic to meet external demand. Emerging markets, such as the Philippines, are net exporters of scrap plastic waste because they lack the capacity to recycle it domestically and the better economics for exporting. This is an area in which the public and private sectors can enter.

This event includes Shatt al-Arab University College displaying modern posters on the nature of waste, its environmental effects, and how to classify and separate it, discussing the nature of waste, the possibility of recycling it, and its importance, as well as partnering with specialized bodies in the field of waste treatment and the responsibility of citizens in reducing the aggravation of the waste problem to achieve the following:

- Increase awareness about the nature of waste, especially plastic, and its environmental impacts.
- Reducing waste from the standpoint of social responsibility for the individual and society.



12.4.1 Disposable Material Disposal Policy

Disposable materials disposal policy is the process of monitoring, collecting, transporting, treating, recycling or disposing of waste. This term is usually used for waste produced by human activities, and countries carry out this process to mitigate the negative effects of waste on the environment, health and general appearance. This process is also used to obtain resources through recycling. Waste treatment can include solid, liquid, gaseous and radioactive materials.

Due to the lack of waste in the college, it delivers disposable materials, such as stationery and the like, to the specialized laboratories for free to recycle and utilize them. As for food waste, it delivers them to the local authorities (the municipality) to transport them to their own waste dumps.



2.1.12 Quality Index of College Outputs in the Field of Research Related to Sustainable Development:

A number of researchers in various departments of the college have prepared research related to sustainable development related to consumption and production and have been published in international specialized journals as follows:

Year	Article Title	Link
2016	The problem of the contradiction between oil rents and sustainable development in Iraq	https://search.emarefa.net/ar/detail/BIM-785141
2022	Intelligent Drone-based IoT Technology for Smart Agriculture System	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10076170
2021	Numerous speeds-loads controller for DC-shunt motor based on PID controller with on-line parameters tuning supported by genetic algorithm	https://ijeecs.iaescore.com/index.php/IJECS/article/view/22369

2020	Design of intelligent distance relay for cascaded transmission line's fault detection based on fuzzy logic system	http://pen.ius.edu.ba/index.php/pen/article/view/1391
2019	Simulating an induction motor multi-operating point speed control using PI controller with neural network	http://pen.ius.edu.ba/index.php/pen/article/view/784
2013	Simulation and Experimental Verification of a HB-Type Vernier Motor	https://www.etasr.com/index.php/ETASR/article/view/195/155