

and the main driver of economic growth for information and innovative technologies in the world's leading cities, which are the most open to the outside world.

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DISPOSAL OF SOLID HOUSEHOLD WASTE, THE EXPERIENCE OF SWITZERLAND (УТИЛІЗАЦІЯ ТВЕРДИХ ПОБУТОВИХ ВІДХОДІВ, ДОСВІД ШВЕЙЦАРІЇ)

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У статті розглянуто екологічну проблему сортування сміття в Україні ,відносно досвіда країни Швейцарії. Визначено, якими саме методами успіху користується країна-лідер. Представлено, що перш за все робота повинна проводитися на держаному рівні з подальшою участю громадян , а також стимулювання їх заохочення до сортування сміття.

Ключові слова: *відходи, утилізація, переробка, екологія, сміття, сортування відходів.*

The article deals with the ecological problem of waste sorting in Ukraine, in relation to the experience of Switzerland. It is determined what methods of success the leading country uses. It is presented that, first of all, the work should be carried out at the state level with the further participation of citizens, as well as the stimulation of their encouragement to sort garbage.

Key words: *waste, disposal, processing, ecology, garbage, waste sorting.*

Each citizen of Ukraine produces about 300-350 kg of garbage per year. In total, about 10 million tons of solid household waste are taken to landfills. Only 4.2% of them are sorted, another 2.5% is recycled for energy, and the rest - 93.3% - is simply taken to landfills, which are not always legal [1].

To lead the ranking of the cleanest countries in Europe in 2009 according to Forbes and to be in first place in terms of the speed of solving environmental problems (according to the global

Environmental Performance Index (EPI)), Switzerland was helped by an effective environmental policy, which its government began to implement in 70 - 80s of the last century.

In Switzerland, it was necessary to create complex waste recycling systems, and such a step was inevitable and objectively necessary, because over the past 50 years, the amount of household waste produced in the country has more than doubled.

At the same time, the amount of household waste collected separately for secondary processing increased more than seven times, up to 52% in 2018 of the total volume of MSW generated [3].

In 2000, Switzerland completely stopped sending garbage to landfills, which means that everything that is not recycled or disposed of is simply burned for energy. Terrible and poisonous around solid waste landfills are now not to be found in Switzerland.

The state introduced a system of environmental taxation. Due to the fact that Switzerland is decentralized, most taxes are reduced to the competence of local authorities, so the population sees exactly what they pay for and can often demand a tax increase.

Each citizen pays approximately 35 hryvnias per month to municipal structures for disposal out of his own pocket.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in 2018, the average citizen of an average OECD country threw away 525 kg of garbage [4].

In Switzerland, a distinction is made between collection rates and actual recycling rates.

In 2019, 82% of the total volume of collected paper and cardboard was sent for recycling in Switzerland, but only 68% of this volume was actually recycled into new paper products (paper, cardboard packaging, etc.) [5].

In 2018, the Swiss recycled 94% of all cans and glass bottles and 82% of plastic bottles, which were then recycled into new R(recycled)-PET bottles.

The Swiss get 20% of their heat and electricity from energy recycling. At the same time, they did not retreat from their ecological principles.

After burning, the ash is additionally cleaned, and gravel, which is used in road construction, is separated from it. Combustion smoke is cleaned using dry filters and water, then this water is cleaned with multi-stage filters until it is drinkable.

In general, 99% of smoke after burning garbage is carbon dioxide and water vapor. Spent mines are filled with solid residues [2].

Anyone in Switzerland can opt out of sorting by paying for each kilogram of waste. A stamp confirming payment is affixed to each ball. Throwing away five kilograms of garbage costs 2-3 francs (the price varies depending on the canton). Therefore, most local residents take everything

they can to recycling points, where it costs nothing to give an old computer or an old baby carriage. The population that tries to throw away waste without a pasted stamp is fined [6].

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LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND WAYS OF ITS GROWTH

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Labor productivity is one of the key factors that determine the efficiency of the country's economy and its competitiveness on the international market. Despite this, many economists claim that labor productivity remains low in most countries of the world, which inhibits economic development and reduces the standard of living of the population. In this regard, the question of ways to increase labor productivity is becoming more and more relevant and requires further study and research.

Many scientists were engaged in the study of this issue, in particular: A. Smith, D. Riccardo, F. Taylor, Fayolle, A. Attar, A. Gupta, T. Kornieieva and many others.

The purpose of the work is to study the importance of labor productivity, factors affecting it and ways to increase it.