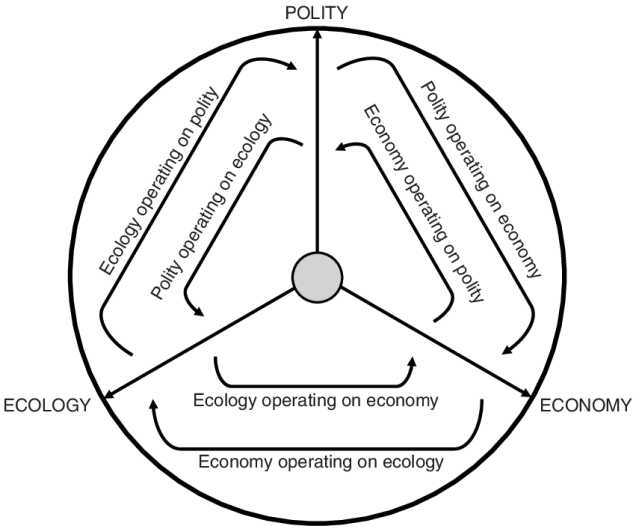

RAMOS CAR FOR
GREEN FUTURE

„ECOLOGY BETWEEN POLITICS AND ECONOMY"

While modern trends of socio-economical and technological development have a feature of permanent and the quickest change in the history of human civilization, protecting the environment is one of the few issues that are at the same time as significant for national and international community as for a global society. The consequences of such development raise many issues of sustainable development of our society in general and in particular. Although ecology has the character of requirements for sustainable development, in the latest developments, the question of its fate is importantly allocated by problems of relations between politics and economics. With these problems we are opening the main questions of this article - how to pursue development, to differentiate the interests and satisfy the assumptions of survival?

Awareness of our planet's limitations prompts us to question the way contemporary economies are organized and regulated. At a time when international law is transformed from international to the law of world community, transnational Law, the common law of mankind, or the widest in the World Law, it is required to bear in mind its overall goal of environmental protection. The overall objective involves international law in the environmental field as a way to improve the integration of development policy and the environmental policy through effective international agreements. At the same time, it implies respect for universal principles and specific needs related to individual countries. It could all contribute to the formation of a new management practices - political, economic and legal, to the environment in general and the problems that question the protection of the environment, in particular. The 2019 report by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019) has again confirmed that the rate of extinction of life now observed on the planet is unprecedented in human history and that it continues to speed up. That report estimates that a million animal and plant species are going extinct. The "safety net" for the survival of humankind afforded by biological diversity "is stretched almost to breaking point", commented Sandra Diaz, joint-chair of the committee of experts that made the assessment.

The major biogeochemical cycles (especially of phosphorous and nitrogen) have been disrupted; urban pollution, especially in the megalopolises of the global south is increasingly obvious and entails serious consequences for health; waste and plastic particles are now found worldwide and in all kinds of organisms; water quality is deteriorating in many places, exacerbating conflict and rivalry for its use, and so on. The list is still long for describing a generalized ecological crisis, that has long been seen coming, and is growing continually worse.



Environmental security is one of the key security issues of later date that has helped to expand the understanding of security at the turn of the century. To its affirmation significantly contributed increased scientific interests and environmental movements, primarily by being able to draw public attention to the problems of an ecological nature, to bring them in touch with the problems of overall human development and to challenge the long practice of conventional attitudes towards national security. Reached level of appreciation of environmental issues influenced on the harmonization of legislation of the states and contributed to a common approach to all aspects in a theoretical vacuum of schools of security after the end of the Cold War. Awareness of the limits of the planet means we must question the ways in which contemporary economies are organized and regulated. The climatic and ecological challenges confronting human societies require radical behavioural, economic and political changes. In short, there is cause to look again at the institutions on which the capitalist economic system rests through the prism of these worldwide ecological and climatic crises. This is obviously a non-exhaustive list of topics that might be addressed. The sudden outbreak of the Covid-19 health crisis is a reminder of how fundamental it is for research to fit in with the issues of the day. Accordingly work that questions the connection between health crises and environmental crises is encouraged. The special issue will endeavour to bring together a varied collection of work questioning the relations between capitalism and ecological and/or climatic crises (or impacts) from an institutionalist perspective.

”EACH EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTES TO THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT”

Every employee at their workplace should take care of the environment and should be aware of the costs they generate. It has been noticed that small, everyday activities contribute to the greater good, which is taking care of the environment. It is enough to remember to turn off the machines' motors if they are not working under load, turn off the light, save heating during the heating season or print files in duplex mode.

What activities to carry out in the field of environmental protection?

„THINK SMART - PLAY YOUR PART”. These words include: pollution prevention; waste reduction, reuse and recycling; being a good neighbor as well as reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Tasks for employees to be environmentally friendly:

1. development of a plan to reduce electricity consumption, fuel consumption, noise and exhaust emissions - e.g. policy analysis in the field of motor vehicle fleet, monitoring gas and electricity consumption in offices, workshops and construction sites,

2. introduction of a waste management system - appropriate containers will be available at each workplace, depending on the type of waste generated,

3. recycling - carried out for a long time by good practices in regional offices and equipment base: waste segregation (paper, plastic, batteries, inks and toners), but also reuse of concrete and spoil resulting from the production of jet-grouting and DSM columns,

4. cyclical training in the field of environmental awareness,

5. placing products on the market that do not require high energy consumption and do not generate large CO2 emissions.

“THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE”

The changes taking place in the climate have a huge impact on the whole world. The polar ice caps are melting and sea levels are increasing year by year. Extreme weather phenomena occur in some regions e.g. Rainfall is becoming more frequent, while in other parts of the world people suffer from severe heat waves and droughts.

These phenomena are expected to intensify over the next several decades.

Water expands when exposed to heat. Global warming is also melting glaciers and polar ice caps.

Intensive rainfall and other weather phenomena are becoming more frequent. This can lead to massive floods, deterioration of water quality or, worst of all, a reduction in water resources in some parts of the world.

Consequences for Europe

- Heatwaves, forest fires and droughts are increasingly occurring in southern and central Europe.
- Countries around the Mediterranean Sea are increasingly exposed to droughts and forest fires.
- In Northern Europe, the climate is slowly getting wetter and in winter the risk of flooding increases.
- Cities where one in four Europeans live are exposed to heat waves, floods and the effects of rising sea levels.

Threats to human health Climate change is not indifferent to human health:

- Some regions are seeing an increase in heatwave deaths, while others are seeing a decrease in deaths from cold.
- We may observe changes in the occurrence of some waterborne and vector-borne diseases (parasite or infectious organisms).

Threats to fauna and flora Climate

Climate change is progressing so rapidly that many species of plants and animals are unable to adapt to it.

Many terrestrial, freshwater and marine species have had to relocate to a new location. If the global average temperature continues to rise uncontrollably, some species of plants and animals will be threatened with extinction.

„HOW TO RECYCLE AT HOME?“

In order to reduce the effects of climate change and the proper use and utilization of raw materials, recycling is used. It is one of the closest tools that all citizens must reduce the environmental impact we generate. In addition, we can achieve better management of natural resources and existing raw materials. However, it can sometimes be difficult to recycle properly. How to recycle at home This is something that many people wonder about every day.

The first thing we need to consider is the reduction of raw materials. Not only will we recycle and reuse all the materials we use every day, but we will do the same. We must also learn to reduce the amount of resources we use. There are simple and imaginative solutions we can use to provide solutions on how to learn how to recycle at home. When we don’t know well about the subject or we have a small kitchen, and setting up each trash can that serves to separate solid waste costs a place to set up, they can create problems.

This is the main reason why we need to give some tips on how to recycle at home. We generate a large amount of waste of different types every day. On the one hand, we have organic waste that decomposes on its own. This is common garbage that is thrown in organic containers, whether they are gray or blue. Then we have plastics and packaging waste found in most products we buy in supermarkets. The shelf life of these products can be imaginatively extended. In case you cannot extend the shelf life, it is necessary to pour this waste into a yellow container. Finally, the other two wastes we create every day are glass, paper and cardboard. Both have their own recycling bins, green and blue respectively.

Home recycling tips

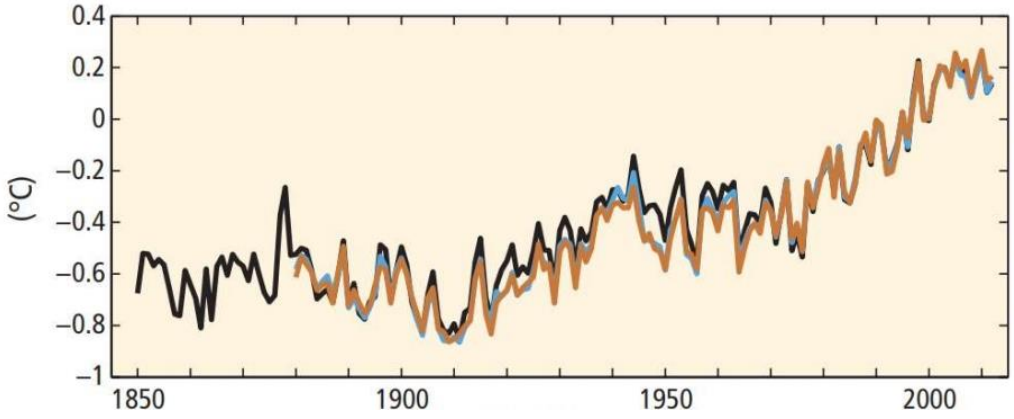
- Learn to distinguish between types of waste, starting to separate organic from inorganic waste. Within the inorganic is one in which there is a greater variety of waste that can be recycled.

- It is important to know well what type of waste goes in each recycling container. We don't actually recycle garbage, but we carry out selective separation. We make it easier for waste management companies to use this waste to turn it back into raw materials.
- It is recommended to have garbage containers at home designed for good garbage separation.
- Involve the whole family in recycling. It is crucial to teach toddlers about this topic so that they have it in mind in their daily lives. There is no use in only one family member recycling waste when the rest selectively separates us.
- Don't allow large amounts of waste to accumulate as there is no need to wait until the bins or bags are overfilled for garbage to be thrown in the recycling bins on the street. As for waste storage, it is much easier to store it continuously before you finish sorting the bins.
- Keep in mind not all waste panels are the same recycling bin. There are some that don't fit into any of them and need to be poured on clean spots or green stains. Others are taken to pharmacies, and others can only go to the disposal bin because they cannot be recycled.
- Remember that waste that is clean is much better recycled. For this reason, it is advisable to clean up any residue that may interfere with recycling tasks. It should only be cleaned with a little water or a cloth to make the subsequent treatment better.

„CLIMATE CHANGE AND CO2"

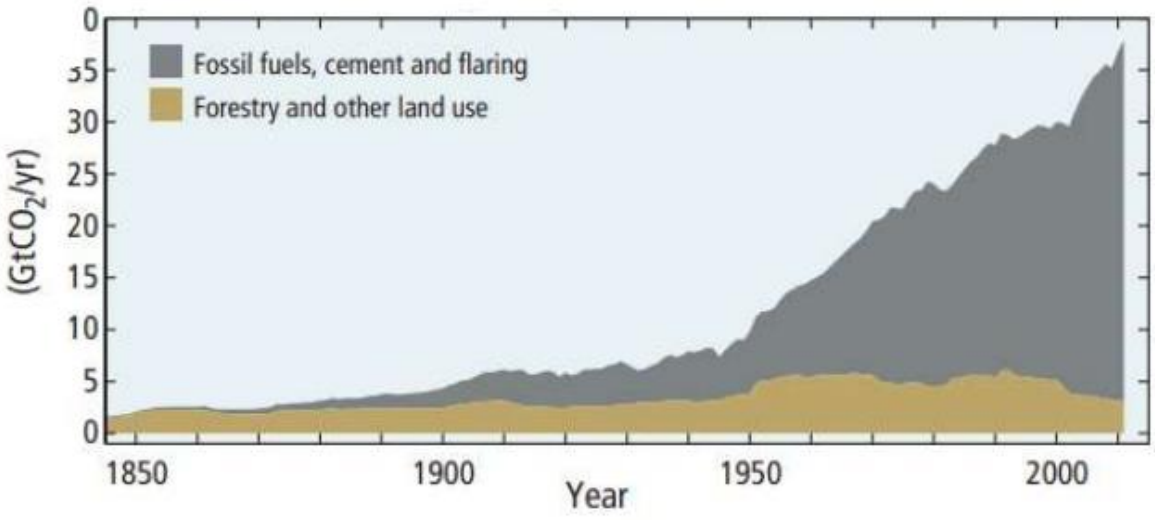
The problems of global warming, of the personalities associated with this problem, are written about very often today. The topicality of the topic proves that the Nohel Prize in Economics in 2018 was won by the American economist William Nordhaus, who linked the problem of climate change with long-term models of economic growth. However, the problem of climate change is not only an economic problem in relation to production, but many other areas of human activity and natural ecosystems are at risk. The biggest problem with climate change is that it is a threat not only to individuals or nations, but to all of humanity.

Deviation of average global temperatures of the earth's surface and ocean:



Climate change is not a nation's problem, it is a global problem, so it deserves a lot of attention. The big problem today is that the vast majority of activities that people do every day increase, either directly or indirectly, greenhouse gas emissions, especially CO2 emissions. Most of the activities that people do are related to the burning of fusible fuels. E.g. driving a car or using electricity. Carbon dioxide is probably the best-known greenhouse gas, which accumulates in the atmosphere and changes the Earth's climate. Such changes have potentially harmful effects.

Annual global CO2 emissions of human origin:



GLASS

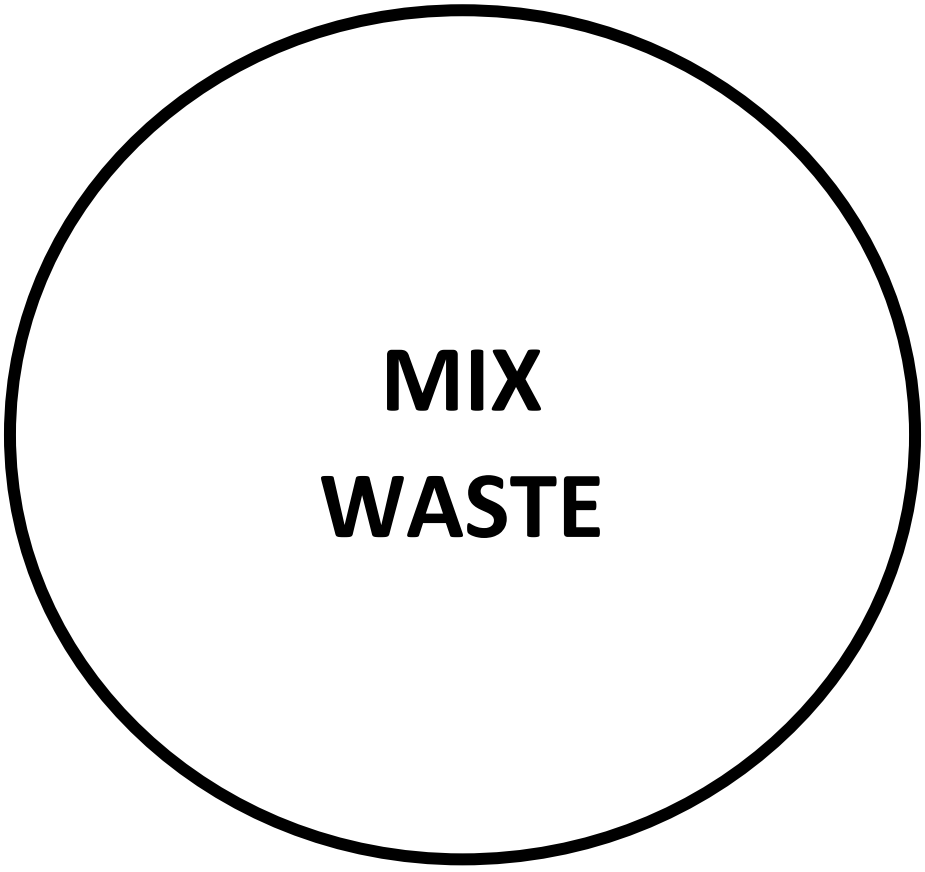
PAPER

PLASTIC

BIOWASTE

METAL

OTHER



GAME OF MAGAZINE DECRIPTIONS

The game consists of two teams. Every team has a task to separate mixed rubbish in different trash cans (plastic, paper, glass and bio waste). Every team receive batch of mixed rubbish and whichever team separate the waste to the correct place wins. After game the trash cans have to be checked to see if trash is separated correctly.

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