

Session 14

Arbetsmiljöfrågorna i ett företagsledningsperspektiv
(*Work environment issues in a management perspective*)

Interdependence between rural and urban

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All bioresources have photosynthesis as base. Therefore, responsibility of decision makers is to support all cultivation systems by recycling of plant nutrients in biologically sustainable way, what means: a) Economically beneficial - a well-known microbiologist Brian J. Ford says: "What we can do with the help of microorganisms can never be cheaper only by technical or chemical processes." b) Ecologically friendly – without harmful emissions to air, water and soil. c) Socially beneficial - offers all people meaningful work in healthy work environment, according to the principle: "Work you do not want to do, you should not force other people to perform." Plants, the primary producers, need help. Plants transform during photosynthesis suns radiation energy to bioenergy and need CO₂, H₂O, and at least these for them essential chemical elements N, K, Ca, Mg, P, S, Cl, Fe, B, Mn, Zn, Cu and Mo. Renewable organic material supply to the society must be secured by more efficient support to the green sectors that must deliver food, feed, fiber and other eco-system services. Efficient recycling systems for the renewable organic material in products, residues and waste, using modern logistics systems, will contribute 1) to more efficient use of bioenergy that will help to phase out fossil sources, 2) to decrease of pollution from waste management systems, 3) to recycle all plant nutrients and thus decrease use of expensive man-made agrochemicals, 4) to increase carbon fixation in humus and thus promote fertile soils. Several important local jobs will be created and at the same time will both cities and countryside benefit in terms of energy and water savings, reduction of carbon emissions, protection of air and water quality and improvement of the health by safe food. Cities depend on products from the countryside. Sustainable smart cities are possible only when management of renewable organic material in the waste is sustainable. The food containing bioenergy and plant nutrients will always be needed where people live. The food is transformed to food waste (from the cooking and the dishes) and after consumption to human waste (urine and stool). Food waste and human waste must be handled with a system that supports the return of plant nutrients, microorganisms and humus back into farmland. Resource promoting management is always economically advantageous. Inhabitants in both cities and countryside will receive environmental and health benefits, as well as social benefits of local jobs and of greater cohesion.

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