World Toilet Day 2022

November 19, 2022 was World Toilet Day and water - usually drinking water - is still used as a means of transport for human excrement, for about 1/3 of food waste and for transporting animal excrement.

Attention should be paid to the need to change from water toilets to hygienic, easy-to-handle collection devices to handle food and toilet waste in an ecological, economical, and socially sustainable way.

Who presents how much bioenergy and plant nutrients are lost, what pollutants are formed in the air and water and what it costs citizens to use water as a means of transport and then use chemicals and energy-consuming methods to try to clean wastewater?

BIOENERGY
The IEA as well as all organizations working on bioenergy still lack a scientifically supported definition of bioenergy on their website.

The so-called energy principle means that energy itself cannot be created or destroyed, but only transformed between different forms.

Therefore, the definition of bioenergy should be something like this:
Bioenergy is the solar radiation energy converted during photosynthesis and is stored together with at least 17 chemical elements in the biomass of plants.
The essential chemical elements for most higher plants are H, C, O, N, K, Ca, Mg, P, S, Cl, Fe, B, Mn, Zn, Cu, Mo, Ni. Plants get H, C and O from the air and water, while the other chemical elements must be present in the root environment.

Bioenergy and the essential chemical elements in food are, alongside air and water, one of the basic needs for human life.

Why is there a lack of attention from politicians, other decision-makers and researchers regarding the need for ecologically, economically and socially sustainable utilization of bioenergy and plant nutrients?
Knowledge of biology - "learning about life" - from high school level has probably evaporated and been replaced by the word "business".

Why are so few plant nutrients recycled and residents pay for unsustainable systems in fees and with their health?

Why is it so difficult to get an understanding of an SBRS concept that was initially presented in a simpler form
1998 in article
http://biotransform.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Bioconversion-of-organic-waste-by-the-year-2010-RG-RS.pdf

2002 at the Ramiran conference
http://ramiran.uvlf.sk/DOC/E1.pdf

2002-2004 in EoI and 5 applications to EU
http://biotransform.eu/proposals/

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EU proposals
0-2002 EoI-int_26219 – RS
1-2002 SUMAWA – RS
2-2003 ESOLIRE – RS
3-2003 CANIBSER – RS
4-2003 ENEFBIOTRANS – RS
5-2004 SEPBIOGAS – RS

2020 in the application to the Swedish Agency for Agriculture
http://biotransform.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Komplettering-V%C3%84RM%C3%96-Biogas-och-biog%C3%B6dsel-2.pdf (in Swedish)

2021 as Contribution to the Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity (GSOBI21) where a copy of the application in English was attached
http://biotransform.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/SBRS-Copy-of-application-2021-RS.pdf

2022 as images in PowerPoint
http://biotransform.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/From-Photosynthesis-to-Photosynthesis-SBRS-concept-RS-BS.pdf

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