How do the EU elections affect you?

HBG Live May 28 from 6:00pm to 7:30pm, Oceanhamnen, Parken, Helsingborg – debate.

Růžena Svedelius (Gajdoš) DrAgr, 80 years old, researched the recycling of plant nutrients in order to stop hunger in the world with increased knowledge. During the years 2002-2005 was coordinator for 5 applications to the EU and later expert to assess some applications. Makes a contribution to the debate concerning the EU's responsibility for human survival.

EU decisions continue to negatively affect all EU citizens living now and future generations. I will have a hard time voting on June 9, 2024. There will be many who will abstain for lack of clear, fact-based statements about what is most important for survival.

Again, EU representatives and none of the people who can be elected in Sweden have yet mentioned that **without photosynthesis there is no food, no feed and no fiber - no life, no future.**

Facts everyone should know:

During photosynthesis

1) the sun's radiant energy is converted and bound into biochemically bound energy called bioenergy, which must be used with sustainable methods
2) all essential elements must be there - at least the following: H, C, O, N, K, Ca, Mg, P, S, Cl, Fe, B, Mn, Zn, Cu, Mo... which must be recycled with sustainable methods.

The human body is made up of the same chemical elements. Bioenergy from food is used for all life processes of the body. **Biochemical oxidation** in every cell takes place step by step. **Chemical oxidation** in incinerators takes place quickly, nothing survives, emissions harm all living things.

Agriculture is portrayed as a polluter, but urban waste and sewage systems are never examined. Cities obtain all the essential chemical elements in food and other materials from cultivated land, but send back less than 2% of plant nutrients (Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2019).

With current waste and sewage systems, 98% of plant nutrients pollute the air, water, and everything around us. Waste and sewage companies and all subcontractors may not be held responsible, as it is up to municipal politicians and officials whether sustainable methods are implemented or not.

There is no overview of how big the financial losses are for citizens and for society as a whole. With increased demands on the environment, large investments are planned in the same methods that today pollute and thereby damage health, the environment, the economy and, by extension, the climate.

Question 1:
Who is responsible for the lack of clear, fact-based guidelines about the basics of life?

Researchers, innovators, designers, manufacturers and all citizens who see the clear goals that result in "clean air, clean water, fertile soil and nutritious food for all" in the directives can quickly improve and modernize e.g. biogas plants and all equipment for the hygienic and sustainable management of all residual products and waste arising from the use of materials originating from today's photosynthesis.

How do the EU elections affect you?

Local high-tech biogas plants are needed in all villages and urban districts. Biogas energy in methane can be converted into electricity, heat, and cooling. Digestate in solid form must be used as a biofertilizer containing all important chemical element inclusive a positive effect on carbon sequestration in cultivated soils, biological diversity of soil microorganisms, ability to retain water and nutrients, etc. All positive effects mean ensured soil fertility and reduced use of artificial chemicals.

We are all personally responsible for supporting technology that, with sustainable processes, favors the correct handling of materials originating in current photosynthesis.

Additional facts everyone should know:

In Sweden and in many countries, about 1.2 kg of urine and faeces and less than 0.25 kg of food waste per person per day are flushed down the drain. Then 250 to 550 litres of waste water per person per day is treated (cleaned?) in the sewage treatment plants. An estimated 5 kg of nitrogen per year is left by each person in the waste water. It is stated that, for example, the use and production of nitrogen has exceeded the limits of the planet. All planetary boundaries mapped out for the first time, six of nine crossed - Stockholm Resilience Centre

Scary examples from today's EU:

a) Sjölunda sewage treatment plant in Malmö received 1,848 tons of nitrogen in 2023. With treated water, 602.1 tonnes of nitrogen (32.5%) left for the sea in Lommabukten. 343.7 tons of nitrogen (18.5%) were measured in the sludge. This means that 902.2 tons of nitrogen (48.8%) were sent to the air with an energy-intensive process during so-called nitrogen reduction. Information on nitrogen can be found in "VA SYD Environmental Report - Sjölunda sewage treatment plant 2023" Miljörapport-2023-Sjölunda-avloppsreningsverk.pdf (vasyd.se). There you can read about all the chemicals used, about fossil fuels, etc.
   Similar sewage treatment plants exist throughout the EU. In Viena, the sludge is incinerated so that 0 kg of nitrogen returns to cultivated land.
   In Helsingborg, the environmental court allows the construction of a plant to process 30,000 tons of sludge ash to produce 15,000 tons of calcium phosphate. Expensive and polluting “end-of-pipe” solution which is ultimately paid for by citizens.

b) In Europe, there are approximately 500 waste incinerators, despite the fact that it is well known which health and environmental pollutants are formed. The first waste incineration facility in Malmö was approved by the environmental court in 1997. The fact that most materials originating in photosynthesis contain nitrogen means that during combustion and other thermal processes (thermal gasification, pyrolysis) nitrogen is released as nitrogen oxides.
   Citizens pay for the collection, transport, administration and incineration of waste. The company responsible for waste incineration sells citizens electricity and heat from the process, which citizens have already paid for. With the approval of the Environmental Act, the Polluter Pays Principle is put out of action.
   Credit to lawyers in Bulgaria who recently in 2024 dared to stop the following: "The RDF waste incinerator was to be built near Sofia's center on the site of the municipal central heating company Toplofikatsia." Bulgarian court stops largest EU-funded environmental project, citing health risks. Bulgarian court stops largest EU-funded environmental project, citing health risks – Euractiv.

Question 2:
Is it sustainable to continue with "end-of-pipe" solutions when conversion to ecologically, economically and socially sustainable management at the source is both possible and necessary for human survival?

Only biologically based sustainable conversion methods of organics are suitable for transition to a knowledge-based sustainable society. Investments to radically improve local high-tech biogas plants placed in every village, and in every city district bring manifold gains in a much shorter time than small or large scale nuclear power plants can ever contribute.

For example:

- Many new jobs in the design, construction, administration and maintenance of equipment for the collection, pretreatment, treatment of aqueous materials e.g. food waste, toilet waste without dilution with water, slaughterhouse waste, residues from the canning industry, euthanized animals, slurry, etc. and dry renewable organic materials e.g. various types of straw, pellet types, finely ground branches from parks, gardens, non-recyclable types of paper and packaging, etc. and handling of biogas and biofertilizer.

- Energy conservation is achieved:
  - when energy use does not occur in waste water treatment plants when there is no need for nitrogen reduction, in the production of chemicals a) that capture phosphorus, b) that are used extensively to check in laboratories the content of waste water, which can rarely be influenced only to determine the degree of pollution, c) that are used for the precipitation of sludge etc.
  - when the energy-intensive production of mineral fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, etc.) ends
  - when companies that pollute wastewater bear costs themselves (according to the Polluter Pays Principle)
  - when instead of building very costly BIOCCS (which will ultimately be paid for by citizens) all thermal methods are banned which a) kill all living organisms with higher temperatures (harming biodiversity in the process and also with environmentally hazardous emissions), b) drive biochemically bound organic carbon to the air and prevents carbon storage in cultivated lands which is only possible after the use of biochemical conversion methods, c) causes losses of the most important chemical elements for life and at the same time pollutes the environment.

- No one needs to stay in an unhealthy working environment - which is the case with present waste and sewage management - when the best known sustainable aids and methods are improved and used.

- Radical reduction of emissions which - with current methods, damage health, the environment, the economy and the climate - contribute to cleaner air and water, fertile cultivated land and healthier food.

Proposals for sustainable transition presented at www.biotransform.eu need improvements by many talented people. All material may be freely used with the aim of contributing to the eradication of hunger and poverty in the world.