



## Solid Waste: Assessment, Monitoring, and Management

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### Message from the Guest Editor

In 2018, 247 million tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) was treated in the EU. Waste management practices vary between countries because of past legislation and institutional differences. There is a wide divide concerning how MSW is managed in developed countries and low-income countries. Over 90% percent of waste in low-income countries is still openly dumped or burned.

Two major problems in the MSW industry are the increase in plastic and e-wastes and the need to develop new markets for recycled products. In 2016, the world generated 242 million tons of plastic waste (12% of MSW). This plastic waste is choking our oceans. China's National Sword policy in 2018 banned the import of several recyclable materials from all countries including mixed paper and mixed plastics and reduced the level of contamination in scrap and recyclable materials not banned to 0.5%.

For this Special Issue, we are interested in case studies and research on food waste, recycling, economics, waste-to-energy systems, anaerobic digestion, sustainable solutions to waste management in developing countries, new developments in materials recovery, e-wastes, and plastic waste, among others.

