

Analysis on the Source Control of Ditch Oil

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Abstract: "Gully oil" is not harmful at present, causing widespread concern, exploring interest relationships, finding links to dismantle interest chains, finding solutions at the source, and implementing a state-owned franchise for refining biofuels to prevent the inflow of water into the market and increasing environmental protection monitoring. Efforts will be made to resolve the many channels flowing into the table from the source, and gradually solve the problem of the source improvement of trench oil.

1. Ditch Oil Hazards and Their Flow

1.1. Flow of Trench Oil

Tao Ditch oil flows to food processing companies, restaurants, and residents' dining tables, especially small food plus workshops.

1.2. Dangers of Trench Oil

Ditch oil is a kind of non-edible oil, which belongs to kitchen waste, and is a low-quality oil product processed by using waste oil from the catering industry as raw materials. Long-term consumption causes serious harm to human health and causes a variety of diseases. There are serious problems in the processing process, unqualified health indicators, and cause serious harm to human health [4].

The hazards are mainly borne by residents and consumers. It costs less to obtain food. The cost savings are difficult to offset the huge harm caused to the body. Overall, the harm is greater than the benefits. As a consumer, urban and rural residents are the main victims the harm of physical health is huge.

2. Promoting Economic Benefits from Trench Oil

2.1. Trench Oil Profiter

Ecological From the perspective of the main profitees, there are producers of trench oil, food producers and restaurants that buy trench oil as raw materials.

2.1.1. Producer of Trench Oil

This is the biggest gainer. It is also a major link in the trench oil production chain. It is the huge demand for low-cost oil in the market and the huge market for trench oil production that have given these companies huge incentives and become the main driving force for trench oil production. They have also created huge profits for these companies, thereby seriously harming consumers Health.

2.1.2. Food Producers Purchasing Trench Oil as Raw Material

The low price and low cost incentives have caused food producers to use a large amount of trench oil as raw materials, which has harmed consumer health.

2.1.3. Restaurants That Buy Trench Oil as Raw Materials

The use of trench oil in restaurants is at a low cost, and the main source of trench oil is also

restaurants. The swill oil emitted by restaurants not only pollutes the environment, but also causes the producers of slop oil to collect swill from the sewers at no cost or to purchase swill from restaurants. Oil produces a lot of trench oil that harms consumers' health.

Restaurants have become the key link and the main object of governance of trench oil.

2.1.4. Grain and Oil Sales

Sellers sell cooking oil containing trench oil.

2.2. Damaged Interests

2.2.1 Qualified Oil Producer

The best-selling of trench oil, the producers of qualified oil have no obligation. It is the high qualified oil price that has caused residents with lower consumption levels to consume low-cost considerations in the case of difficult to distinguish between qualified oil and trench oil, and consume a large amount of food or food produced from trench oil. As a result, a large amount of market share is lost, leading to a decline in the market share of qualified oil, which indirectly inhibits the implementation of the low price strategy that may be brought about by the scale effect, raises the price of qualified oil, and indirectly promotes a wider range of food processors, restaurants, and residents Use trench oil. In this vicious cycle, the producers of qualified oil are the losers and one of the promoters of the rapid development of trench oil production.

2.2.2. Consumers of Trench Oil

Consumers are the promoters of trench oil consumption in the context of lower consumption levels. It is the lower income level and lower consumption power that lead consumers to purchase edible oils at home or foods using edible oils, and When dining in a restaurant, you must first pay attention to the price. This helpless option, coupled with the relatively low purchasing power of residents, the higher the price of qualified oil, makes the lower cost trench oil become known or uninformed by residents. The preferred edible oil under the background indirectly promotes the rapid development of trench oil.

In the context of the gradual increase in consumption levels, paying attention to the quality of edible oils actually reflects the residents' reconsideration of health and economy after the increase in income, and it is also an opportunity to fundamentally solve the problem of trench oil.

After all, the use of trench oil foods, meals, and trench oil as edible oil is a huge damage to the consumer's body. On the whole, it is worth the money. Although the cost is not high, the health benefits are huge negative. The benefits are much lower than the costs.

3. Source of Trench Oil

3.1. Stakeholders in the Production of Trench Oil

It is the consumer's sensitivity to the higher price of qualified oil that has led to the search for low-cost oil. At this time, the use of trench oil directly harms the health of consumers; the producers of trench oil have made great profits as a source of processed trench oil. Xishui oil has continuously entered the trench oil production enterprises, and has been processed and refined into trench oil. Restaurants that directly and indirectly provide swill oil have become one of the sources of treatment. Consumers have also suffered greatly from eating at restaurants; a large amount of trench oil flowing into the food production industry It has become one of the main sources of harm to the health of residents; through the above, trench oil is sold directly to residents, restaurants, and food producers, occupying a large share of the edible oil market and squeezing qualified oil production and sales.

3.2. Source of Trench Oil

3.2.1. Promotion of Residents' Consumption Level

Cooperate with the income doubling plan to gradually ensure the interests of consumers, mainly rural consumers. In the past, rural people mainly relied on pressed rapeseed oil. Now rural

consumers mainly rely on the purchase of finished edible oils, and consumer spending increases. Income group edible oil subsidy program to promote edible oil safety for low- and middle-income people.

3.2.2. The Pursuit of Profiteering In Sales

It is the response of grain and oil companies and distributors to the pursuit of low-priced products by price-sensitive people. Proportionally, the qualified oil and trench oil have actually expanded the inflow range of trench oil and become a large area of pollution on the table. Consumption of 22 million tons, at least 2 to 3 million tons of trench oil enters the market, but if only 10% of the trench oil is scaled up and entered into qualified oil in a large scale, it will endanger a considerable proportion of consumers to the greatest extent, and cause much harm.

3.2.3. Channeling Outflow

First of all, the collection and treatment of tritium oil should be increased to ensure that the discharge and collection of tritium oil are under effective monitoring. Secondly, increase the supervision of the Huangshui Oil Refining Enterprise to ensure it is under the control of the state. Finally, the path arrangement of trench oil treatment should be strengthened. The government should strengthen legislation, increase illegal costs, popularize common sense of the use of trench oil, and establish an industrial chain of trench oil industrialization.^[2]

4. Governance System Innovation

4.1 Current Status of Combating Trench Oil

Gutter oil seriously affects people's health. The government should strengthen legislation, increase the cost of illegal activities, and popularize the rational use of gutter oil [5]. However, trench oil breeding incidents are common. The root lies in the huge incentives of interest, and also the complexity of the issue. However, the current status of recycling of trench oil in China is not optimistic.

4.2. The Connotation of Institutional Innovation

Explore system innovation measures, starting from the following aspects.

4.2.1. It Is Strictly Forbidden to Discharge the Tritium Oil Without Permission. The State Collects It Uniformly and Compensates at A Low Price.

Scallion oil causes some pollution to the environment, and random discharge should be strictly prohibited under the supervision of the environmental protection department. The waste cooking oil should not be poured into the sewer at will. The government, enterprises and families should work together to make all waste oils as resource-recyclable as possible. The system of accountability shall be implemented, and the arbitrary discharge and sale of tincture oil shall be punished in accordance with the relevant system. According to the actual situation in different regions, those who sell the original swill oil of the restaurant to the trench oil processing enterprise can be appropriately subsidized according to the original market price. Without prejudice to the vested interests of restaurants, the first is to effectively eliminate environmental pollution sources; the second is to eliminate sources that are purchased from restaurants or collected from sewers via trench oil producers after the drainage of radon oil;

4.2.2. Ditch Oil Processing Should Be State-Owned

Arbitrary discharge of tritium oil is strictly prohibited. The state follows the design of the garbage collection system. Containers for tritium oil are set up in each restaurant. According to the restaurant's business volume, people are sent to collect tritium oil on a regular basis to prevent the tritium oil from flowing into the society.

4.2.3. State Subsidies for Processing Trench Oil into Bio-Oil

At present, the management is quite chaotic, and many water-oil processing bio-oil companies

have become trench oil processing dens. Institutional innovation can implement the state-owned bio-oil franchise. The state purchases all existing bio-oil processing enterprises, purchases its equipment at a price, and retains its employees on a voluntary basis. The original owner can invest in the state-owned bio-oil plant, according to the region. Emissions are set up in bio-oil processing enterprises, which regularly collect swill oil and specialize in processing. The bio-oil plant, which was unwilling to be acquired by the state, was ordered to switch to production, and the bio-oil was completely under the supervision of the state-owned franchise.

The current bottlenecks in the production and processing of bio-oil are lower profits and higher production costs. Under the background of national energy becoming a limiting factor, from the perspective of recycling, a moderate subsidy for bio-oil processing enterprises will not only save foreign exchange in energy imports, It also provides pilots for bioenergy production innovation and resource recycling. Gradually reduce the cost of bio-oil production.

4.2.4. Establish Special Funds for Trench Oil Treatment

The health of the people is guaranteed, the national medical investment is reduced, it is conducive to the healthy development of health services, and the cost is reduced. It can be used to subsidize the technological innovation of bio-oil processing enterprises. The management of food safety is related to the protection of public welfare and belongs to the public welfare category. The production and processing of bio-oil has the significance of exploring the circular economy and energy development. It belongs to the state-supported industry. It needs government government's moderate subsidy in the early stage. , Gradually reduce costs, and get healthy development against the background of gradual increase in energy prices. In the initial stage, the state subsidy funds mainly consisted of national energy, environmental protection and food safety special funds, as well as social welfare fund.

Regarding food safety assured oil management as the first priority of the recent Prime Minister 's project, the establishment of a national special funding fund for the production of bio-oil from trench oil, which will be used to recover the technological innovation of processing bio-oil from lizard oil. It will take 1-5 years to thoroughly Eliminate the harmful effects of trench oil on people's health.

4.2.5. Call on the Society to Pay Attention to the Institutional Innovation of Trench Oil Management with Practical Actions

The health of the people is above all else. To absorb all the funds that can be absorbed for the safety management of edible oil requires extensive and practical support from the society. Encourage social groups, charitable organizations and related funds to invest in funding for bio-oil production funds for the treatment of trench oil. Do good things. Start by defusing the benefit chain and transfer a large amount of illegal gains based on people's health damage to the institutional innovation funds that protect people's health. Researchers should continue to make in-depth research on trench oil, improve the effective regeneration utilization rate of trench oil, and maximize the use value of trench oil, thus rectifying the name of "trough oil".

5. Analysis of Related Interests

5.1. Increased Share of Trench Oil Processors Inflows to Qualified Oil Producers

5.1.1. Increased Market Sales and Increased Profits

If the implementation of the system is effective and the source of trench oil is effectively suppressed, the trench oil will be almost extinct. In this way, more companies will definitely participate in the production to meet the growing consumer demand for qualified oil, and the production capacity will gradually increase. Achieving results will gradually reduce prices for the benefit of consumers.

5.1.2. Food Subsidies for Residents

On the basis of the gradual decline in prices, consumers are partially compensated through edible oil subsidies, which guarantees food health.

5.1.3. Reformed Bio-Oil Processing and Refining

In the context of using batch collection of swill to refine bio-oil, the state has set up a considerable-scale bio-oil refinery near one or several large cities. With the gradual reduction in cost and increase in scale, the state's subsidies have gradually decreased. On the basis of ensuring food safety, new energy has been developed, reducing the pressure on imported oil and alleviating the energy crisis.

5.1.4. Certain Improvements in Environmental Protection

Prohibiting the discharge of tritium oil is both a last resort to prevent the tritium oil from flowing into the dining table, and it is also an effective measure to reduce the environmental pollution caused by the tritium oil, thereby effectively improving the urban and rural environment.

5.2. Profit or Loss

Before and after the reform, the interests of consumers were protected, the interests of qualified oil producers were protected, environmental pollution was controlled, energy shortages were partially resolved, and overall revenue was increased. Gully oil producers and sellers were banned, with obvious social benefits.

Table 1. Profits and losses of all parties

main body	consumer	Qualified oil producer	Trench oil production and sales	Environment, energy
Before reform	Health cannot be guaranteed	Limited sales and high prices	Huge profit	Environmental pollution and energy shortage
After reform	Get edible oil subsidies, gradually reduce the price of qualified oil, health is expected to gradually ensure	Increasing usage and falling prices	Banned	Environmental improvement, energy shortage eased

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