

减少制造、再循环与在家中分类 如何更好管理垃圾 对话会多人提建议

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完善的垃圾收集系统加上垃圾填埋场远在视线之外，导致国人对减少垃圾制造和再循环来延长填埋场使用期限缺乏紧迫感。从某种程度上，这是“成功带来的问题”。

环境及水源部配合2009年永续新加坡发展蓝图（Sustainable Singapore Blueprint）进行检讨而举办的首场主题对话会昨天举行。该部部长维文医生出席活动时针对与会者的建议发表上述看法。

在这场主题对话会中，39名业界人士主要讨论如何更好管理垃圾，包括从源头减少垃圾制造、再循环和家中将垃圾分类等。其中，多次被环保爱好者提出的一项建议再次浮上台面，即新加坡

为何不能像台湾那样把组屋垃圾槽封死，“逼”居民把垃圾拎到楼下等垃圾车来时才扔掉，以此激励人们不要什么都丢。

据了解，台湾当年这么做，是因为城市已经发展到无处填埋垃圾，情急之下必须立刻减少垃圾制造，而新加坡的情况不太一样。

维文解释新加坡不封死垃圾槽的原因时说：

“我们有极高的垃圾收集效率，实马高垃圾填埋场（Semakau Landfill）不但远离视线，而且绿化得很漂亮，像个旅游景点。这样的成功让我们把这一切当成理所当然的，所以我们没有迫切感，今天的问题是成功带来的问题。”

实马高岛距离新加坡本岛南部8公里，是新加坡唯一的垃圾填埋场，预料将在2035年至2045年

间填满。

维文也提到一些建议值得政府参考，比如设立中央材料回收设施（material recovery facility）解决再循环品收集量有限的问题，及将家中食物垃圾制成堆肥（compost）后送去社区里的花园等。

从源头做起

与会者也谈到从源头做起，鼓励制造商减少包装材料。其中，制造冷冻汤圆和印度煎饼的中华食品厂就在几年前将塑料包装袋的厚度减薄。

该公司董事经理、新加坡包装协议理事会顾问许乃洪说：“我国很多食品靠进口，如果硬性规定缩小包装但消费者又不接受，厂商可能干脆放弃本地市场。因此，我们要先改变消费习惯，比如鼓励零售商把采用更轻便包装

的产品摆在显著位置，及教育消费者购物时要看净重，不是看包装大小。”

新加坡去年制造785万吨垃圾，其中61%再循环，其余的经焚烧后送去填埋。不过，大部分再循环的是建筑及工业垃圾，家庭垃圾的再循环率只有两成，塑料和食物垃圾更是分别只有11%及13%。一些因素包括：

没有立法规定垃圾必须分类、每户家庭缴付统一垃圾收集费，以及社会富裕造成人们任意浪费等。

环境及水源部将在6月和7月再举办四场主题对话会，此外，新加坡环境理事会和一些学生组织也举办了类似对话会。通过这些平台收集到的意见将被纳入今年底完成检讨的永续新加坡发展蓝图。公众可上网www.sustainablesingapore.gov.sg发表意见。

Suggestions on how to improve waste management

The success of Singapore's waste management systems is now a problem, discouraging Singaporeans from recycling and reducing waste.

MEWR held inaugural dialogue sessions on sustainable blueprint 2009. Vivian expressed views on suggestion.

39 industry players attended this dialogue sessions mainly discussing how to improve waste management like improve the first R – Reducing waste, recycling and segregating recyclables. Other suggestion was to seal up chutes like in Taiwan, where residents were forced to bring down their trash and to discourage people from throwing everything away.

Taiwan apparently decided to seal rubbish chute because there was no more space for waste and the urgency to reduce waste was high. Singapore case is different.

Vivian explained: We are very efficient in collecting waste. Semakau Landfill is too far from everyone to see our waste. Semakau has also been greened to look like a tourist attraction. We take this success in our waste collection for granted. So we don't have the urgency. Today's success is another problem.

Semakau is 8km away from mainland Singapore. Singapore's only landfill is estimated to be full from 2035 to 2045.

Vivian also mentioned what are some of the suggestions that are worth adopting.

This include centralising recycling centres to increase recycling rates and collecting organic waste from households for composting used in community gardens.

To encourage waste reduction is to work on reducing packaging. Among this, factories used thinner plastic sheets for frozen glutinous balls and roti prata a few years ago.

MD of Singapore Packaging agreement said Singapore has many imports of food, if we mandate reducing packaging but consumers do not accept, then exporters would rather leave the Singapore market altogether. We must first change the habits of consumers and promote products that use less packing and educate consumers to look at the contents of the product purchased, rather than the size of packaging.

In 2013, Singapore generated 7.85 million tonnes of waste, out of which 61% were recyclable. The rest were sent to Semakau. But most of the recyclables were from generated by construction. Recycling rates of households was only 20%. Plastic recycling rate was 11% and food was 13%. Reasons were lack of legislation to segregate recyclables; Households paying standard rates of waste disposable fee; rising waste from affluence.

MEWR on June and July will organise four dialogue sessions. SEC and student groups have also held such dialogue sessions. Views from these will be used in Sustainable Singapore Blueprint due at end 2014.