

垃圾徵費只是環保第

Municipal solid waste charges is the first step of environmental protection



,草案規定市民必須購買 政府指定垃圾袋棄置家居廢

物,最快2020年底實施。垃圾徵費在歐洲 在亞洲例如台灣地區、韓 國等亦實施多年,的確有助於落實污者自 付和源頭減廢,值得支持。唯當局必須將 執行細節思考得更細緻,讓實施程序更合 理、監管處罰更適切,並做好宣傳教育, 確保政策順利落實。垃圾徵費只是第一 步,下一步本港要盡快推進垃圾分類、處 理以至循環再用等系統工程,讓香港在環 保減廢上追上國際先進水平。

俗稱垃圾徵費的都市固體廢物收費,在 本港已討論多年並一再拖延,原訂明年年 底落實,現計劃本月14日向立法會遞交條 例草案進行首讀及二讀,最快2020年落 實,較原先計劃延遲一年。垃圾徵費的用 意是落實污者自付,通過經濟手段促使大 家減少產生垃圾,達到源頭減廢的目的。 環顧亞洲其他地區,韓國早於1995年實施 垃圾徵費,新加坡於1996年、台灣地區於 2000年亦分別實施,香港作為區內國際都 會,今天才實施已是太遲

環境局草案提出循專用垃圾袋收費,每 公升垃圾收費0.11港元,這個收費標準參 考了韓國和台灣地區,水平不高,對一般 家庭不會構成大的負擔。當局估算一般三 人家庭每月垃圾費約33元至51元。值得指 出的是,這項費用並非代表一個三人家庭 會因垃圾徵費而多付出,因為現時大家無 論是購買垃圾袋,還是用超市購物膠袋裝 垃圾,本身都並不是免費的。一來一回, 垃圾徵費政策預料只會令一個三人家庭每 月增加十來二十元的負擔而已。加上當局 計劃對綜援受助人每月提供10元津貼,已 充分考慮低下階層的需要,在執行上不至 於有很大阻力

當局仍然需要在未來兩年做足準備功 夫。既要教育先行,做好宣傳工作;亦 排;同時要適當增加人手,應付執行初

期可能帶來的新增工作量。例如落實專 用垃圾袋之後,垃圾站的工作人員要負 責分辨不合格的垃圾袋, 這無疑會增加 工作量, 擬定執行細則的官員必須與前 線工作人員充分溝通,將程序設計考慮 得周到細緻。當局亦需在落實初期增加 人手巡查,作出警告勸喻,直至落實 1,500元的定額罰款政策

香港在2016年的人均垃圾棄置量達每日 1.41公斤,較倫敦、首爾等大城市為高, 既與香港國際都會的地位不相稱,亦有違 港人重視環保的態度。無論是現有設施還 是市民素質,香港都有充分條件實施垃圾 徵費,不應再拖。與此同時,必須強調垃 圾徵費只是第一步,香港仍需進一步做好 垃圾分類尤其是家居廚餘分類,以垃圾焚 燒發電取代堆填,做好有用垃圾的循環再 用等等。在這些方面,香港仍有很長的路

> (標題為編輯所加) (摘錄自香港文匯報社評 1-11-2018)



4. the polluter-pays principle

3. waste-to-energy

waste electrical and electronic equipment 2. the Producer Responsibility Scheme on 1. municipal solid waste

Answer



The Environment Bureau is set to introduce a bill for proposed mandatory waste charging scheme this

month. Launching in 2020 at the earliest, the scheme would make it mandatory for households to dispose of their domestic waste using pre-paid designated garbage bags.

Waste disposal levies are very common among European countries. In Asia, Taiwan and South Korea have also enforced such rules for years. Considering its proven track record in putting the "polluter-pays" and "waste reduction at source" principles into practice, the waste charge proposal is well worth supporting.

However, the government must plan ahead meticulously, so that the implementation process of the charging scheme could be more reasonable, and its regulatory regime more appropriate. To ensure a smooth implementation, the authorities should also step up their efcising the scheme. The introduction of behind. waste disposal levy is only the first

step - If Hong Kong were to catch up with the pioneers on the international stage in terms of environmental protection and waste reduction, waste sorting and recycling must be further promoted.

Municipal solid waste(MSW) charges, also commonly known as "garbage levies", have been put on the table for discussion and dragged on for years. Original plans were to have it implemented by the end of next year. Now it is delayed by one year to 2020 at the bill introduced into the Legislative Council for first and second readings on November 14. The purpose of waste charging is to put in place the "polluter-pays" principle, and to promote waste reduction through economic means, thus achieving reduction at source.

Taking a quick look at Hong Kong's neighbours in Asia, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan have implemented waste charging as early as in 1995, 1996 and 2000 respectively. As a world city in forts in educating the public and publither region, Hong Kong is lagging too far

reau has proposed to set the per-litre charge for designated garbage bags at an affordable HK \$0.11 after drawing experience from South Korea and Taiwan. At this level, the charges should not impose any significant financial strain to the average household in Hong Kong.

According to official estimations, the new charging scheme would cost a three-person household around HK\$33 to HK\$51 per month. It is worth noting however, that this estimated waste earliest, as the latest plan will have the charge does not represent an extra monthly cost for the average three-person household.

It is because the waste bags that we are now using - be it the usual garbage bags or the plastic shopping bags that we purchased from supermarkets - are not free of charge. Subtracting that from the new waste charges, the average three-person household only needs to pay HK \$10 to HK \$20 extra each month. Given that the authorities are also going to provide a HK\$10 per month subsidy to recipients of the Comprehensive Social Security Assis-In its draft bill, the Environment Bu-tance (CSSA), the needs of the grass-

roots have been carefully considered. Implementation of the proposed charging scheme should be met with little re-

Exercise

3. 轉廢為能

5. 條例草案

1. 都市固體廢物

4. 污者自付原則

2. 廢電器電子產品生

產者責任計劃

Even so, the authorities would still need to be well-prepared in the next two years from a public interest perspective. First, the government should step up its efforts in educating the public and publicising the scheme. Second, relevant authorities should cooperate with community organisations and harness their support when conducting preliminary preparations of the scheme. Third, manpower should be increased to cope with the extra workload at the early stages of the charging scheme's imple-

For instance, frontline workers in public refuse collection points would have shoulder extra responsibility by taking enforcement action and rejecting non-compliant refuse. Government officials responsible for drawing up guidelines must communicate amply with

The authorities should also arrange goals.

for additional enforcement staff during the early phases, and issue warnings to offenders until the policy of HK\$1,500 fixed penalty is implemented.

In 2016, Hong Kong's per capita disposal rate of MSW has reached 1.41kg per day. The fact that our disposal rate per capita is much higher than that of other major cities such as London and Seoul, is not only unbefitting of Hong Kong's status as an international city, but also in direct contrary to our citizens' environmentalist values. There is no reason to further delay waste charging in Hong Kong as we are more than ready both in terms of hardware and citizens' awareness. Meanwhile, one must stress that MSW charging is only the first step of many.

In the future, Hong Kong must also consolidate its efforts in MSW sorting (especially food waste separation), substitute landfills with waste-to-energy (WtE) power plants, and increase the recycling rates of potentially useful materials. There is still a long way ahead of Hong Kong in achieving all the above

親力親爲 學懂惜食

本校一向致力推動環保教育,多年來積 極策劃全方位的環保活動,從綠化、節能 及減廢三方面做起,讓學生「邊實踐,邊 學習」。除了參加港燈智「惜」用電計劃 外,亦舉辦了多個環保學習活動及工作 坊,培養同學綠色的生活態度,明白珍惜 地球資源的重要。這些年來的努力,讓本 校連續兩屆奪得「綠色學校」銅獎,獲得 八年的認證,其間亦榮獲「十大傑出綠色 學校」及「綠倍動力——最佳節能機構」。

邊實踐 邊學習

過去兩年,學校舉行了「廚餘回收行 動」,希望藉以引起學生對糧食浪費的關 注,學懂珍惜食物。然而,在老師的鼓勵 和教導下,廚餘量並沒有顯著下降。

有見及此,本校常識科老師去年以「邊 實踐,邊學習」的理念,配合小三常識科 課程「衣食與減廢」課題,教導學生利用 廚餘製作「天然酵素」,並將製成品放於 課室,與師生分享成果,藉以推廣「惜 物」的環保訊息。

老師認為學生在課堂所學的知識,不足 以讓學生感受到環保與自身的關係,因此 必須要學生透過體驗「廢物利用」,進一 步讓學生明白「物盡其用,珍惜資源」的 重要。學生需要自行收集廚餘,例如水果 皮、馬鈴薯皮、菜渣等,發酵三個月,學 生需每天觀察發酵情況,並將樽蓋稍微打 生活是多麼簡單,能把環保訊息感染身邊



■學生製作「天然酵素」,用作洗手液、洗碗劑、澆植物

開,釋放發酵氣體。

過程中,洩氣的「嘶嘶—」聲引起其他 級別的老師同學注意和興趣,紛紛主動了 解小三學生如何製作「天然酵素」。活動 的宣傳效果大大超出了我們的預期,環保 訊息遍佈校園,甚至學生的家長對同學帶 回家中的「天然酵素」亦相當感興趣。

三個月後,師生們一起使用小三學生製 作的「天然酵素」,用作洗手液、洗碗 劑、澆植物,活動令學生身體力行,過程 全情投入,從而讓他們感受到要實踐綠色

的人,更是最大的成功感。

今年,本校計劃將上述環保活動從學校 延展到社區,透過參加理財教育及營銷活 動,提供一個機會給學生於社區內推廣 「天然酵素清潔劑」,宣揚「物盡其用, 珍惜資源」的訊息,期望這小小的環保力 量可以掀動區內市民的心,驅使大家為環 保、為地球出一分力,合力締造美好的生

作者供圖

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■港燈智「惜」用電計劃,致力教導年輕一代及公衆人士培養良好的用電習慣,目前已有四百多間全港中小學校 加入「綠得開心」學校網絡。如欲了解詳情,歡迎致電3143 3727或登入www.hkelectric.com/smartpower

僱傭兵守軍紀 竟乖過正規軍

僱傭兵這個詞語給你什麼感覺?是戰爭販 子,還是為了金錢不惜殺人的大壞蛋?僱傭 兵的身影不時出現在電子遊戲的世界。例如 在文明帝國系列,傭兵是意大利的特殊部 隊;在十字軍之王II,傭兵團往往能改變戰 局;在騎馬與砍殺系列,玩家則直接以傭兵 團長的方式登場,足見傭兵的身影穿插在流

僱傭,顧名思義就是以收取金錢為酬勞, 為他人作戰的士兵,那麼他們的組織是怎樣 的呢?今次就透過介紹中世紀文藝復興時期 的國土傭僕 (landsknecht) ,來看看典型僱 傭兵團的組織。

國土傭僕由神聖羅馬帝國皇帝馬克斯米利 安一世 (1459年-1519年) 參考瑞士傭兵創 建,最初由瑞士人協助訓練。士兵主要由日 耳曼人為核心,以長槍作為主要武器。

簽約收月薪打仗

士兵的招募採用當時歐洲普遍的方法,以 有名望的士兵作為軍官,制定合約,説明要 求以及酬勞後,軍官便按需求用最短的時間 遴選、徵集士兵,士兵則以月薪的形式受 聘。與正規部隊不同,受聘僱傭兵需要自行 準備武器和裝備,包括長槍、火槍、裝甲, 甚至是戰馬。

至於管理以至日常補給和住宿,都是由傭 兵團自行負責,因此,僱兵團往往會有大量 的隨行,如醫生,廚師,女眷侍等。軍官既 有義務確保準時發薪,也需確保補給充足 所以要成為一個成功的軍官, 既需戰略才 能,也需具有物流和財政管理的知識。

傭兵團內部執行另一套法律,並自行執 法。針對軍隊管理,軍法規定臨陣逃亡者 死,成功逃脱者也會失去榮譽,並判以處死 或斷肢的懲罰。士兵必須服從長官的命令 不可隨意聚眾集會等。

自我約束不搶劫

更值得留意的是,他們也有規則去限制軍 隊對外的行為,例如沒有長官的命令,士兵 不可燒殺搶掠;要保護老弱婦孺以及神職人 員;如沒付款,不可取走地方物資。

我們大可估計,以往曾發生過傭兵團隨意 燒殺搶掠的行為,以致觸怒僱主,由此發展 成傭兵團寧願自我約束,免招麻煩

國土傭僕的管理和組織較嚴謹,在戰場上 表現很好,因此也贏得僱主的信任。例如在 1535年,查理五世在攻陷突尼斯前夕,一方 面要求國土傭僕不要在入城後搶掠,另一方 面亦感謝他們在戰場上的功績。雖然最後突 尼斯還是遭到掠奪,但卻是西班牙及意大利 的士兵首先發起,也就是查理五世自己的士 兵先不聽號令,國土傭僕只是緊隨其後,可 見國土傭僕的軍紀甚至比正規軍還要好。

國土傭僕是比較有組織的僱傭兵形象,而其 他傭兵團亦以各種形象出現在中世紀的戰場 上,有些與盜賊無異,到處燒殺搶掠;有些意 大利的傭兵野心勃勃,一心為家族建立勢力; 更有些在戰場上打混,尸位素餐。下次讀歷史 故事時,也試着找找僱傭兵團的身影吧。

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