

4.2 計劃的運作

環保署於二零零五年一月在全港推行的家居廢物源頭分類計劃，其目的是擴大可回收物料的種類，以及方便居民參與廢物源頭分類。我們期望在二零一零年或之前，超過1,300個屋苑，即相當於全港80%的人口會參與計劃。



4.2 How the Programme Works

The Programme on Source Separation of Domestic Waste was launched territory-wide in January 2005 to expand the types of waste collected for re-use and recycling, and to make it as easy as possible for every household in Hong Kong to participate. By 2010, more than 1,300 housing estates representing 80% of the population hopefully will have joined the programme.

參與屋苑數目的累計目標 Cumulative Targets for Participation of Housing Estates						
年份 Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
屋苑類別 Housing type						
公共屋邨 Public housing estates	30	70	100	120	140	160
私人屋苑（包括政府宿舍） Private housing estates (including government quarters)	150	400	600	800	1000	1200
總計 Total	180	470	700	920	1140	1360 [#]

相當於全港人口的80%

Representing 80% of the population

各參與的屋苑／樓宇會根據其實際環境和其他特點，「度身訂造」最適合的廢物分類回收模式。他們可在方便的地點，例如每層的垃圾房和樓梯平台，設置合適的廢物分類回收設施。此外，可回收物料的種類亦已擴大，除了廢紙、鋁罐和膠樽外，也可回收其他日常用品，例如購物膠袋、光碟和餅乾罐等。

Each participating housing estate / building adopts a waste separation and recovery system adapted to their physical constraints and other characteristics. They can install suitable waste separation facilities at convenient locations, such as refuse rooms and staircase landings on each floor. They can also expand the types of recyclables accepted beyond waste paper, aluminium cans and plastic bottles, to include such everyday items as plastic shopping bags, compact discs and metal biscuit tins.



我們綜合過往不同的家居廢物分類試驗計劃後，了解到香港樓宇的設計、間格和其他特點大不相同，故此應讓物業經理和業主自行決定採用最適合的廢物分類回收模式。

This approach has resulted from trials on various domestic waste separation and recovery systems. It recognises that Hong Kong buildings vary greatly in their layout, design and other characteristics, and that property managers and owners should be given flexibility in deciding which system to adopt.