COUNTRY BREAKOUT 4 SINGAPORE

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Singapore Green Plan 2030 builds on sustainability efforts of preceding decades with sustainability as a new engine of growth



A **national sustainability movement**, with concrete sectoral plans and targets over the next ten years that will position Singapore to **achieve net zero emissions by 2050**



5 Pillars of the SG Green Plan



Target

To reduce the amount of waste (per capita) sent to landfill by **20% by 2026**; and subsequently by **30% by 2030**

For more information, visit <u>www.GreenPlan.gov.sg</u>

Resource Sustainability Act (RSA) To Close Three Priority Resource Loops

• RSA gives legislative effect to the regulatory measures targeting three priority waste streams which have relatively high generation and low recycling rates



Closing The E-waste Loop with Industry At The Forefront



Beverage Container Return Scheme as The Starting Point For An EPR Framework For Packaging Waste Management



1. Under RSA, mandatory food waste segregation for treatment and reporting by large food waste generators:

From 2021:

Developers of **new** large commercial and industrial premises **to allocate space for on-site food waste treatment systems** in their design plans

From 2024 - 2025:

Mandatory food waste segregation for treatment/recycling at large industrial and commercial food waste generators

Mandatory food waste reporting by large generators of food waste

Segregated food waste must be treated on-site or off-site

2. Sewage sludge and food waste co-digestion facility at Tuas Nexus to enhance biogas production



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