River guardians strive to restore their childhood memories of clean waters

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Authorities in Shanghai are asking for opinions from the public until Dec 6 on a draft regulation regarding garbage classification. The draft was submitted to the city's legislative body for a second reading last week. The draft aims to regulate all processes related to garbage sorting, including diversion, collection, transportation and treatment. It retained the four categories of garbage classification — dry, wet, recyclable and harmful — which were specified in a plan released earlier by the Shanghai municipal government.

“The draft makes clear the details of garbage sorting management, strengthens supervision regarding this matter and enhances awareness of garbage classification for members of the public,” said Ding Wei, director of the Legis- lative Affairs Commission of the Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress.

According to the draft, any individual or working unit shall be held responsible for the proper sorting and disposal of garbage they produce. Those who fail to follow the rules can be fined up to 200 Yuan (30 USD) if the offender is an individual, or between 5,000 Yuan and 20,000 Yuan for an offending unit.

For general government departments, the revised regulation adds rules to reduce the use of disposable supplies such as paper cups and chopsticks in offices and canteens, and to encourage the use of recyclable or disposable materials. For restaurants, the draft permits the use of reusable takeout boxes or containers in addition to paper and plastic bags, which is also expected to raise by around 70 percent.

For businesses, a trans fat-free diet is recommended. For patients with diabetes, a low-calorie diet is prescribed. Patients with liver disease should avoid alcohol and other harmful substances.

For patients with kidney disease, a low-protein diet is recommended. For patients with heart disease, a low-sodium diet is recommended. For patients with blood disorders, a high-nutrient diet is recommended. For patients with cancer, a high-calorie diet is recommended.

For patients with end-stage renal disease, a low-protein diet is recommended. For patients with heart failure, a low-sodium diet is recommended. For patients with diabetes, a low-carbohydrate diet is recommended. For patients with liver disease, a low-protein diet is recommended. For patients with kidney disease, a low-protein diet is recommended. For patients with cancer, a low-sodium diet is recommended. For patients with heart disease, a low-sodium diet is recommended.