

Malaysians continue to waste food

Edible food that fills one-and-a-half Olympic-sized swimming pools dumped daily

By YUEN MEIKENG meikeng@thestar.com.my

PETALING JAYA: Malaysians are still wasting plenty of food, despite having to fork out more money for meals nowadays.

Every day, we dumped 4,081 tonnes of edible food – enough to fill one-and-a-half Olympic-sized swimming pools – last year nationwide.

This number is out of the total 38,219 tonnes of solid waste generated in Malaysia every day in 2021.

To put it simply, about 10% of the garbage we throw out every day is food that can still be eaten.

Such numbers are based on the latest data from the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Corporation (SWCorp) made available to The Star.

"People in Malaysia generated 17,007 tonnes of food waste per day in 2021.

"Most (76%) were inedible like bones and fruit skin, while the remaining 24% could still be consumed like leftover meat and vegetables," SWCorp said.

Nevertheless, the amount of food thrown out last year was slightly less than the 17,041 tonnes per day recorded in 2020.

Previously, it was reported that Malaysians produced food waste Too much on our plate

The amount of edible food waste dumped in Malaysia has been consistently high over the past three years.

Year	Solid waste* generated in Malaysia (tonnes per day) *including food waste	Food waste (tonnes per day)	Types of food waste (tonnes per day)	
			Inedible (eg. bones and fruit skins)	Edible (eg. leftover meat and vegetables
2019	38,120	16,964	12,893	4,071
2020	38,294	17,041	12,952	4,089
2021	38,219	17,007	12,926	4,081

Source: Solic Waste Management and Public Cleansing Corporation (SWCorp)

The Star graphics

that can fill seven Olympic-sized swimming pools every day.

From this number, around 4,089 tonnes are still edible and enough to feed three million people three meals per day.

With the pricier food sold these days, SWCorp urged the public to plan their meals and purchases.

"Check your refrigerator before shopping to avoid buying food you already have.

"Keep and arrange food according to the 'first in first out' concept
by labelling the food items with the
date you keep them and put the
earlier ones in front or on top so
that you will use them first," said
SWCorp, which regularly implements awareness programmes
through its "Value Food No Waste"
campaign.

It also advised consumers to keep fruits like bananas, apples and pears away from other produce as they release ethylene gas as they ripen, making other nearby products ripen, and potentially spoil, faster.

On handling leftovers, SWCorp said the public could repurpose such food into new meals, share or donate it or create compost with it.

Although it is degradable, the big

pile of food waste is bad for the environment.

Malaysian Nature Society president Prof Dr Ahmad Ismail said most food waste would end up in landfills, where it would be degraded but emit greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane.

"Such gases contribute to climate change and might cause temperature to increase," he said, adding that about 7% of greenhouse gases produced globally was due to preventable food waste.

Degraded food wastes could also produce leachate and contaminate underground water and aquatic ecosystems where landfill sites were, he added.

"Malaysians must save their food. By managing our food consumption, we will not just save our environment but also our pockets," he said.

Prof Ahmad said agricultural practice and products must be controlled in line with local demand and export to deal with the current food supply and pricing issues.

"More campaigns to educate the public on managing our food need to be carried out," he said.

He added that such educational campaigns could begin with children at school canteens to encourage them not to waste food and keep food waste in the right place.