

REPORT

SUBMITTED TO

Council for Sustainable Development (SDC)

**Independent Analysis and Reporting Services for
the SDC's Public Engagement Process on
Municipal Solid Waste Charging**



**Social Sciences Research Centre
The University of Hong Kong**

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Executive Summary

Quantity of feedback forms

A total of 4,774 feedback forms with the section for domestic waste producers completed were received as on 24th January 2014 and subsequently processed, including 1,015 online forms and 3,759 paper forms.

A total of 533 usable feedback forms with the section for commercial and industrial (C&I) waste producers completed were received, including 77 online forms and 456 paper forms, excluding 2 duplicate online forms with identical data from identical IP addresses and received within a 1-minute period.

Analysis of feedback forms

All the closed-ended questions have been tabulated and analysed using SPSS 20.0 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software to provide percentages for the different response options, and where appropriate, cumulative percentages. The main questions have been cross-tabulated with the demographic variables. Some percentages in this report might not add up to the total or 100 because of rounding. The results are based on the responses to each question and those questions without a valid response are considered 'missing data' and are excluded in the analysis. Therefore, the number of responses and missing data for each question are shown in the 'Base', under each table.

The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) states that every voice counts, so all responses in the feedback forms are included unless excluded for the reason mentioned above. It is important to note that the feedback forms are not a random sample of any population, so statistical tests, which assume random samples, are not appropriate.

Quantity of comments

All comments received during the public engagement (PE) process were divided into ten channels as described below:

1. Regional fora (RF): 34 focus group summaries from 5 regional fora - 2,457 comments were received from the participants of regional fora;
2. Public consultative platforms (PCP): 1 official minutes of meeting of Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs on 25th November 2013; 1 summary and 25 written submissions in respect of the meeting of Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs - Deputation Hearing on 16th December 2013, 13 summaries from District Councils and 5 written documents (including 4 summaries and 1 official minutes) from Advisory and Statutory Bodies ó 1,052 comments were received through public consultative platforms ;
3. Events (E): 27 events including conferences, round tables, seminars and briefings other than RF or PCP ó 613 comments were received from these events;
4. Written submissions with organisation/company letterhead (WSL): 37 written submissions - 346 comments were received in this manner;
5. Written submissions without organisation/company letterhead (WSNL): 261 written submissions - 1,306 comments were received in this manner;
6. Feedback forms (Q): written comments in the 5,307 feedback forms - 7,333 comments for qualitative analysis were received in this manner;
7. Media (M): 174 summaries from printed media and broadcasting - 800 comments were usable in this analysis;
8. Internet and social media (IM): 99 topics in non-government web fora; 96 topics from government web fora; and 345 online news articles - 1,448 comments were usable in this analysis;
9. Signature campaign/petition (SCP): 1 signature campaign with 158 valid signatures and 1 petition with 9 email submissions - 835 signature campaign comments are counted; and
10. Opinion surveys (OS): 11 survey results - 44 comments are coded.

Analysis of feedback comments

The feedback was analysed using qualitative methods and the framework is in **Annex I** that was developed by the Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Hong Kong (HKUSSRC) to reflect all the issues covered in the Invitation for Response (IR) document, and then extended to cover all the other relevant issues raised in the qualitative materials collected during the PE process.

Comments submitted by different people are counted each time, even if the comments were identical, regardless of the channel of submission, on the grounds that this reflects the number of people or organisations who wish to make that specific comment. No distinction, other than for written submissions with and without letterhead, is made between people and organisations, as it is often unclear whether a comment represents a personal or institutional perspective. All counts are comment-based, where a comment is defined as a specific idea that could be coded as a distinct issue.

As individual identities were not cross-referenced across channels, comments submitted through multiple channels are counted separately through each channel.

The quantitative analysis provides a more precise picture of the public feedback for topics where a specific closed-ended question was asked, based on the more than 5,000 forms from domestic waste producers and commercial and industrial waste producers, while the qualitative analysis provides a broader, but less precise picture including aspects not covered in the closed-ended questions.

Domestic waste charging mechanism: For domestic waste in buildings/premises with management, municipal solid waste (MSW) charging of households by volume was preferred by a small overall majority, while for domestic waste in buildings/premises without management, the preferred MSW charging mechanism is weight-based over volume-based. Comments in support of household-based charging were primarily because of fairness and change effectiveness, while comments supporting building-based charging were largely based on convenience. In conclusion, there is more support for charging domestic waste by household and volume and more opposition for charging by building and weight.

Domestic waste charging implementation: Nearly two-thirds of domestic waste producers living in buildings/premises without building management found it somewhat or very acceptable to bring the domestic waste to a nearby designated place within a prescribed time period, with comments concerned about the time inconvenience. There was support for recyclables not being charged, for rewarding households that substantially reduce waste after implementation of charging, for having different sizes of pre-paid garbage bags for

households selection, and for producer responsibility charges.

Domestic waste charging rate: The most popular choice for an appropriate charging level for domestic waste per household (assuming three persons in a household) per month was HK\$30-\$44.

C&I waste charging mechanism: A strong majority of C&I waste producers found a charging mechanism based on hiring private waste collectors to collect C&I waste, where the private waste collectors pay the Government the waste charge (e.g. gate fee by weight) which C&I waste producers will need to share, somewhat or very acceptable.

C&I waste charging rate: For C&I waste, a charging rate of HK\$400-\$499 per tonne was the most popular option.

Concerns expressed on waste charging:

- **Impact on whom?:** There was concern expressed about the impact on the underprivileged and the general public.
- **Economic impact:** There was concern expressed about the recurrent administrative costs incurred but there was also support for the positive measures to incentivise reducing/reusing/recycling waste.
- **Enforcement:** There was concern about the need for enhancing monitoring, enforcement actions and formulating penalties to avoid fly-tipping, and the need to impose strict penalties against non-compliance.
- **Fairness:** There was concern about fairness, especially for building-based charging mechanism, as the amount of charges would depend on the behaviour of other households.
- **Feasibility:** There was concern about inconvenience, especially if waste could only be disposed of at a specific period of time.
- **Effectiveness:** There was concern expressed about effectiveness, especially if people felt that after payment they could dispose as much as they wished.
- **Other impact issues:** Littering, fly-tipping and hygiene problems, increased management fees and invasion of privacy were widely held concerns.

Schedule: A majority of both domestic and C&I waste producers prefer implementation of MSW charging to all sectors (i.e. both the domestic and C&I sectors) in one go. Consistency and fairness were reasons given for supporting implementation in one go, while gaining experience was given as a reason for phased implementation. For phased implementation, there was more support for implementing in C&I sector first.

Pilot: There were comments supporting a pilot scheme, with diverse views about the target for a pilot scheme.

Threshold/Relief: There was strong support from both domestic and C&I waste producers for a charging threshold for MSW below which no charge would be made. There were suggestions of an allowance to households of free pre-paid bags each month. There were suggestions of relief for poor households and Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) recipients.

Enhance reducing/reusing/recycling waste: There was strong support from both domestic and C&I waste producers for additional measures and/or resources to support recycling of waste, including encouraging the general public, more services and facilities to assist the general public in reducing, reusing and recycling waste, more recycling points or bins, broadening the types of waste for reuse or recycling, measures to collect and handle food waste and assistance for people to donate reusable goods.

There were also many suggestions about raising green consciousness among the general public, including education, a campaign to encourage waste separation and recycling and Government guidance for different sectors for promoting recycling. There were also suggestions for rewards for people who reduce, reuse or recycle waste, including exchanging goods for recyclable waste, monetary refund for recycling, tax or utilities rebates for households who do a good job reducing waste.

There were many comments about measures or policies to support the recycling industry, including direct support to the recycling industry, such as subsidising the industry, allocating more land, building factories or other facilities and support through technical upgrading. There were comments about measures or policies for the C&I sector, including encouraging

green sales or production, such as discouraging excessive packaging and penalties and controls on the C&I sector, including legislation for preventing excessive packaging. There were comments about other governmental practices on reduce/reuse/recycling, including that other sectors should contribute their efforts on reducing, reusing and recycling waste and that Government should ensure that no foreign waste would be dumped in Hong Kong landfill and ensure recycled materials in the recycling bins will be sent to the recycling centres.

Use of the charges: There were comments suggesting using the charges to subsidise the recycling industry.

Other suggestions: There were suggestions that Government should put more effort in recycling before implementation of MSW charging, such as a campaign promoting MSW charging. There were concerns expressed about double-charging given that rates already include the cost of waste disposal and comments suggesting the need for a transition period.

Public Engagement process: Comments about the engagement process were generally about the need for more details.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) has launched a public engagement (PE) process on municipal solid waste (MSW) charging, entitled *“Waste Reduction by Waste Charging – How to Implement?”*. The Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Hong Kong (HKUSSRC), an analysis and reporting consultant with strong experience in research and public surveys, has been appointed by the Environment Bureau (ENB) to collect, compile, analyse and report views of various stakeholder groups, including those of the general public, expressed during the PE.

1.2 Team

The team is led by Professor John Bacon-Shone, with assistance from Ms. Linda Cho, processing and analysis by Ms. Pearl Lam, Mr. Kelvin Ng, Mr. Thomas Lo, Mr. Dicky Yip, Ms. Lee Hiu Ling, Ms. Rachel Lui, Mr. Danny Chan and Mr. Benjamin Li and logistics support from all the staff of HKUSSRC.

1.3 Engagement process

The public involvement phase of the PE started on 25th September 2013, with all feedback collected by the closing date of 24th January 2014 included in the analysis. During the PE, the HKUSSRC attended five regional fora (listed in **Annex A**, with a total of 34 focus group discussions), 18 meetings with Advisory and Statutory Bodies (listed in **Annex B**) and 27 conferences/round tables/seminars/briefings (listed in **Annex C**).

1.4 Types of feedback received

The HKUSSRC assisted the SDC in designing a bilingual feedback form and the form was made available online as well as through the PE events to facilitate wide distribution in the community. It was designed to be simple enough to be understood by anyone with secondary education. In addition, written submissions, feedback via feedback forms, online

fora and printed media were collected. Lastly, the HKUSSRC was invited to attend 50 events (please refer to **Annexes A-C**) during the PE and the recordings made and summaries compiled by the HKUSSRC were an important source of feedback by stakeholders and the general public.

1.5 Analysis of feedback

The feedback provided using the feedback form (other than open-ended comments) was processed and analysed using quantitative methods and the results can be found in Chapter 2 with the feedback forms in **Annex H**. All other feedback was analysed using qualitative methods and the results of analysis can be found in Chapter 3 with the framework in **Annex I**.

All the collected data in the feedback forms (i.e. closed-ended questions) has been tabulated and analysed using SPSS 20.0 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software to provide percentages for the different response options, and where appropriate, cumulative percentages. The main questions have been cross-tabulated with the demographic variables.

All the feedback other than the closed-ended questions in the feedback forms has been analysed using qualitative analysis using the NVivo software, based on a framework in **Annex I** that is developed by the HKUSSRC in consultation with the ENB/SDC to reflect all the issues covered in the Invitation for Response (IR) document, and then extended to cover all the other relevant issues raised in the qualitative materials collected during the PE process.

The quantitative analysis provides a more precise picture of the public feedback for topics where a specific closed-ended question was asked, based on the more than 5,000 forms from domestic waste producers and commercial and industrial waste producers, while the qualitative analysis provides a broader, but less precise picture including aspects not covered in the closed-ended questions.

Chapter 2: Quantitative Analysis of the Feedback Form

2.1 Quantity of feedback forms

During the PE process, a total of 4,774 feedback forms with the section for domestic waste producers completed were received as on 24th January 2014 and subsequently processed, including 1,015 online forms and 3,759 paper forms.

A total of 533 usable feedback forms with the section for commercial and industrial (C&I) waste producers completed were received, including 77 online forms and 456 paper forms, excluding 2 duplicate online forms with identical data from identical IP addresses and received within a 1-minute period.

2.2 Statistical analysis

As noted in Chapter 1, all the closed-ended questions have been tabulated and analysed using SPSS 20.0 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software to provide percentages for the different response options, and where appropriate, cumulative percentages. The main questions have been cross-tabulated with the demographic variables. Some percentages might not add up to the total or 100 because of rounding. The results are based on the responses to each question and those questions without a valid response are considered 'missing data' and are excluded in the analysis. Therefore, the number of responses and missing data for each question are shown in the 'Base', under each table.

The SDC states that every voice counts, so all responses in the feedback forms are included unless excluded for the reason mentioned above. It is important to note that the feedback forms are not a random sample of any population, so statistical tests, which assume random samples, are not appropriate.

2.3 Design of feedback form

The feedback form consists of two sections. One section asked domestic waste producers about charging for domestic waste. Those living in a building with management were asked about their preference among the following three mechanisms of MSW charging:

- (i) Individual waste producers to use pre-paid designated bags for disposing waste and to bring them to a specified collection point every time for disposal under monitoring, e.g. refuse collection room of a building or the Government's refuse collection point, within a prescribed period of time (i.e. charging by household by volume);
- (ii) Building management to collect waste and pay collectively to the Government based on the weight of waste disposed by the whole building. Additional arrangements be devised and agreed between building management and residents to share the charge in line with quantity-based principle (i.e. charging by building by weight); and
- (iii) Building management to collect waste and pay collectively to the Government based on the volume of waste disposed by the whole building. Additional arrangements be devised and agreed between building management and residents to share the charge in line with quantity-based principle (i.e. charging by building by volume).

Respondents were welcome to provide other comments on the domestic waste charging mechanism.

For the domestic waste producers living in buildings/premises without building management with waste being collected by garbage collectors/self-arrangement, respondents were asked to rate their acceptance for bringing their garbage to a nearby designated place every time for disposal under monitoring, within a prescribed period of time. If acceptable, respondents were further asked their preference for the volume-based or weight-based charging mechanism, otherwise they were further asked about their reasons why it was not acceptable.

Further, respondents were asked about their opinion on whether the MSW charging scheme should be implemented to all sectors (i.e. both the domestic and the C&I sectors) in one go, or to be implemented to different sectors by phases. For those respondents who answered 'to different sectors by phases', they were further asked to provide their suggestions on how to

do so.

Then respondents were asked about their comments on the charging level per household per month for domestic waste (assuming three persons in a household), and they were also asked to rate their level of support for having a certain threshold for waste disposal under which no MSW charging should need to be paid or that they would be rewarded for. Respondents were further asked whether they considered that additional measures and/or resources were needed to support recycling activities/facilities. Respondents were also welcome to provide feedback or additional comments on the charging level, how they would be incentivised to do better in reducing/separating/recycling waste, and any other comments or suggestions.

Lastly, respondents were asked to provide information including their household income, number of household members and management arrangements for their residential building for demographic analysis.

The other section asked C&I waste producers about charging for C&I waste. In this section, respondents were asked about their level of acceptance for hiring private waste collectors to collect their C&I waste given that the private waste collectors would pay the Government the waste charge, which they would need to charge back to waste producers. Then respondents were asked about their opinion on whether the MSW charging scheme should be implemented to all sectors (i.e. both the domestic and the C&I sectors) in one go, or to be implemented to different sectors by phases. For those respondents who answered "to different sectors by phases", they were further asked to provide their suggestions on how to do so.

Further, respondents were asked about their comments on the charging level per tonne for C&I waste and they were also asked to rate their level of support for having a certain threshold for C&I waste disposal under which no MSW charging should need to be paid or that they would be rewarded. Respondents were further asked whether they considered that additional measures and/or resources were needed to support recycling activities/facilities. Respondents were also welcome to provide feedback or additional comments on the charging mechanism, charging level, how to be incentivised to do better in reducing/separating/recycling waste, recycling and any other comments or suggestions.

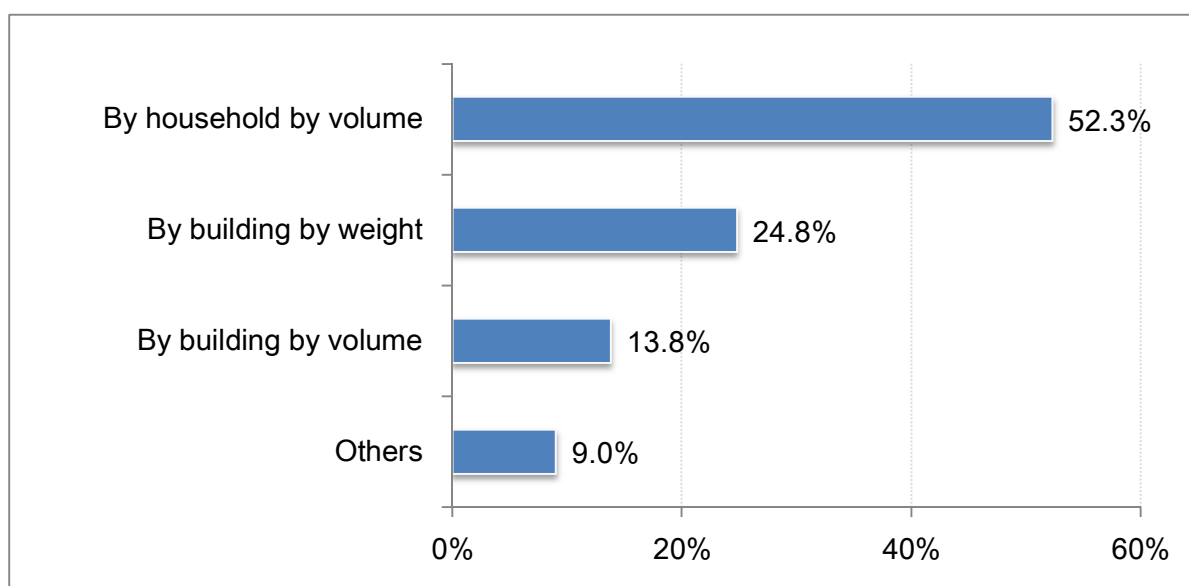
2.4 Results of feedback form

Overall results

For the preferred mechanism of MSW charging for domestic waste producers, those respondents who reported that their buildings do not have building management were excluded.

As seen in Figure 2.1, for domestic waste in buildings/premises with management, MSW charging by household by volume was preferred by a small overall majority (52.3%), followed by by building by weight (24.8%) and by building by volume (13.8%).

Figure 2.1: Preferred MSW charging mechanism for domestic waste (with building management)

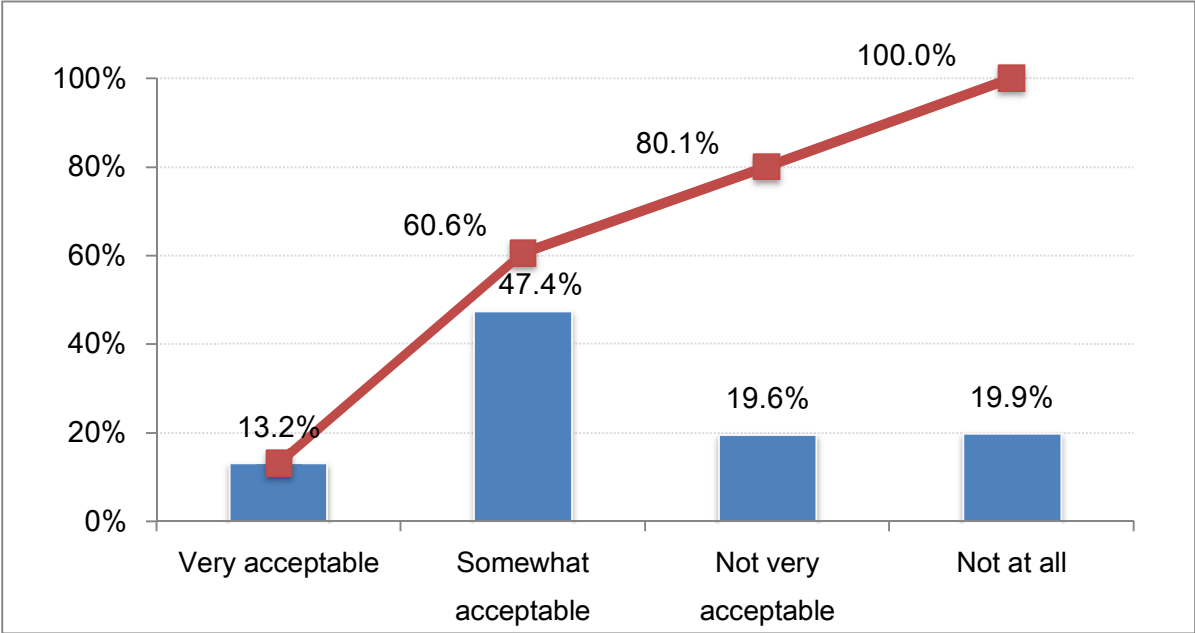


(Base: 3,618 forms on domestic waste, excluding 697 without building management and 459 missing data)

For the acceptability of bringing domestic waste to a nearby specified collection point every time for disposal under monitoring within a prescribed period of time, those respondents who indicated that their buildings have building management were excluded.

Domestic waste producers living in buildings/premises without building management were asked about the acceptability of bringing domestic waste to a nearby designated place every time for disposal under monitoring within a prescribed period of time. As seen from Figure 2.2, nearly two-thirds (60.6%) found it somewhat or very acceptable to bring the domestic waste to a nearby designated place every time for disposal under monitoring within a prescribed time period.

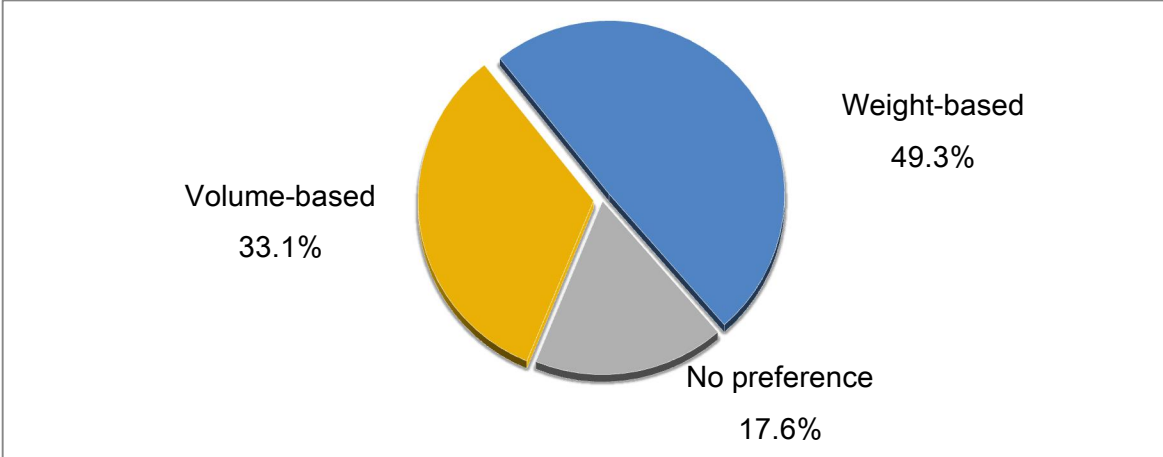
Figure 2.2: Acceptability of bringing domestic waste to a nearby designated place for disposal under monitoring within a prescribed time period



(Base: 1,365 forms on domestic waste, excluding 3,167 with building management and 242 missing data)

Figure 2.3 shows that for buildings/premises without management, the preferred MSW charging mechanism for domestic waste is weight-based (49.3%) over volume-based (33.1%).

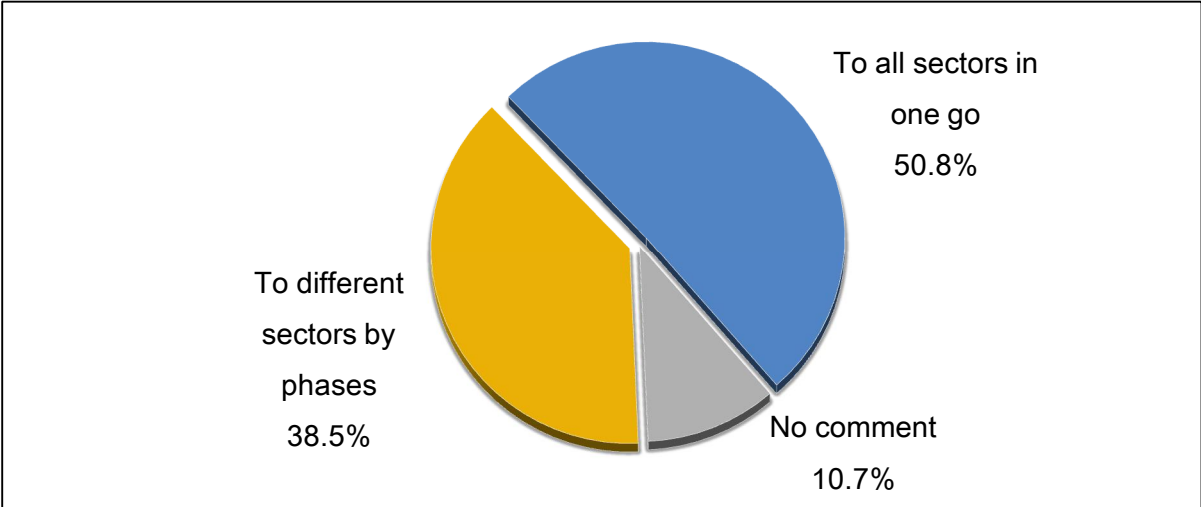
Figure 2.3: Preferred MSW charging mechanism for domestic waste (without building management)



(Base: 1,131 forms on domestic waste, excluding 3,167 with building management and 476 missing data)

Figure 2.4 shows a small overall majority of domestic waste producers (50.8%) prefer implementation of MSW charging to all sectors (i.e. both the domestic and C&I sectors) in one go, followed by 38.5% of respondents preferring implementation to different sectors by phases.

Figure 2.4: Implementation schedule of MSW charging scheme (views of domestic waste producers)

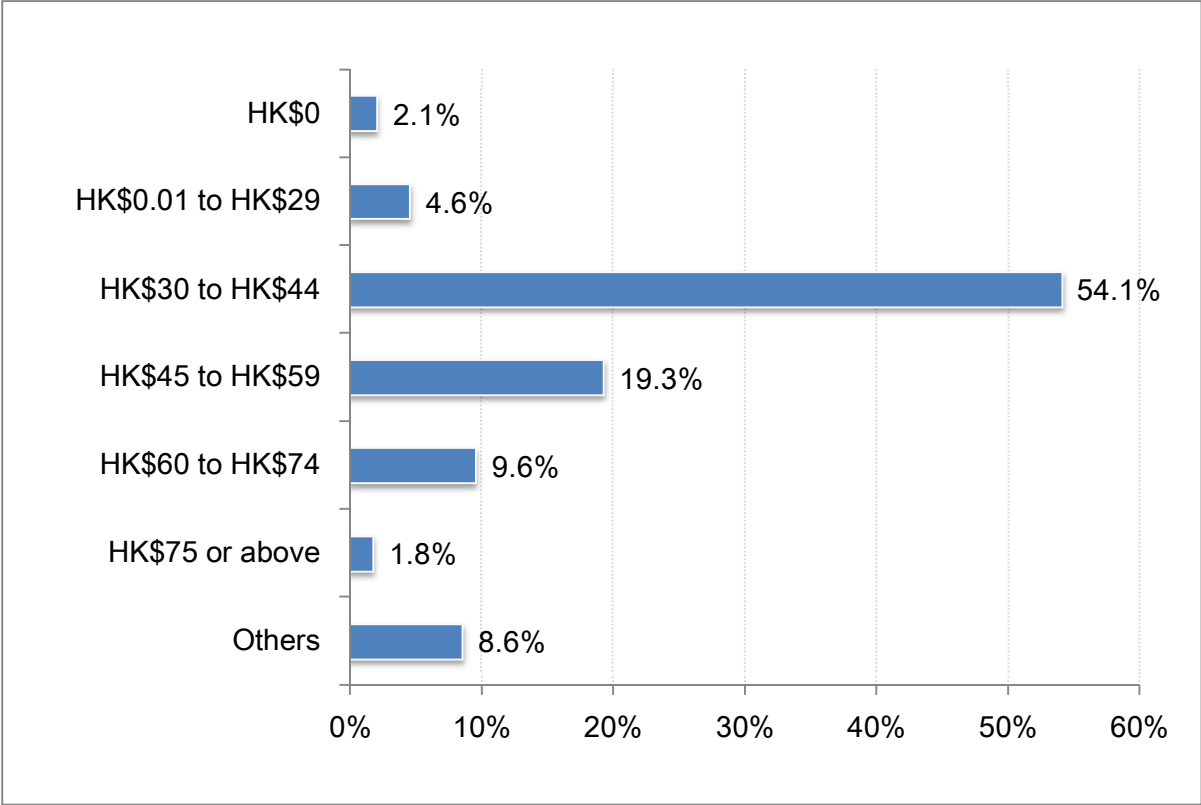


(Base: 4,663 forms on domestic waste, excluding 111 missing data)

For the question on an appropriate MSW charging level per household (assuming three persons in a household) per month that would be effective for domestic waste, some respondents had written in amounts of \$0, less than \$29 or more than \$74 in the other responses, so the three charging levels of \$0, \$0.01 to \$29 and \$75 or above are included in the analysis for this question, while non-quantitative responses are analysed in Chapter 3.

Figure 2.5 shows that the most popular choice for an appropriate charging level for domestic waste per household (assuming three persons in a household) per month is HK\$30-\$44 (54.1%) with the overwhelming majority (84.8%) selecting this or a higher level of charge.

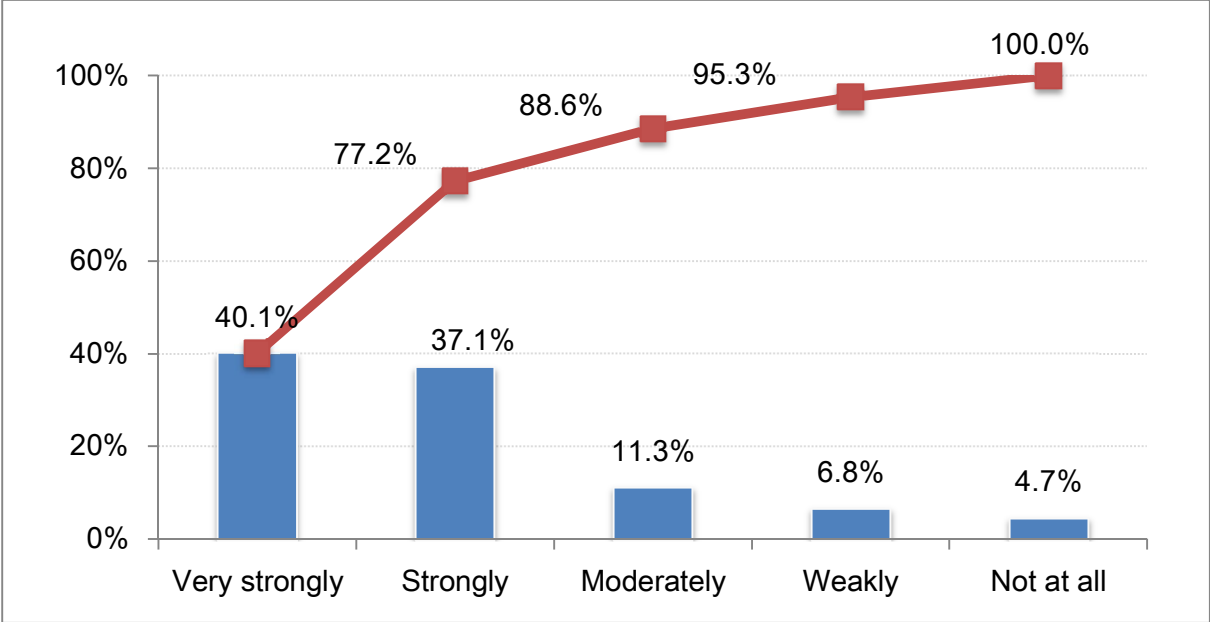
Figure 2.5: Appropriate MSW charging level per household (assuming three persons in a household) per month for domestic waste



(Base: 4,626 forms on domestic waste, excluding 148 missing data)

When domestic waste producers were asked about their support for a charging threshold for domestic waste below which no charge would be made, Figure 2.6 shows strong support from the majority, with 77.2% stating strong or very strong support.

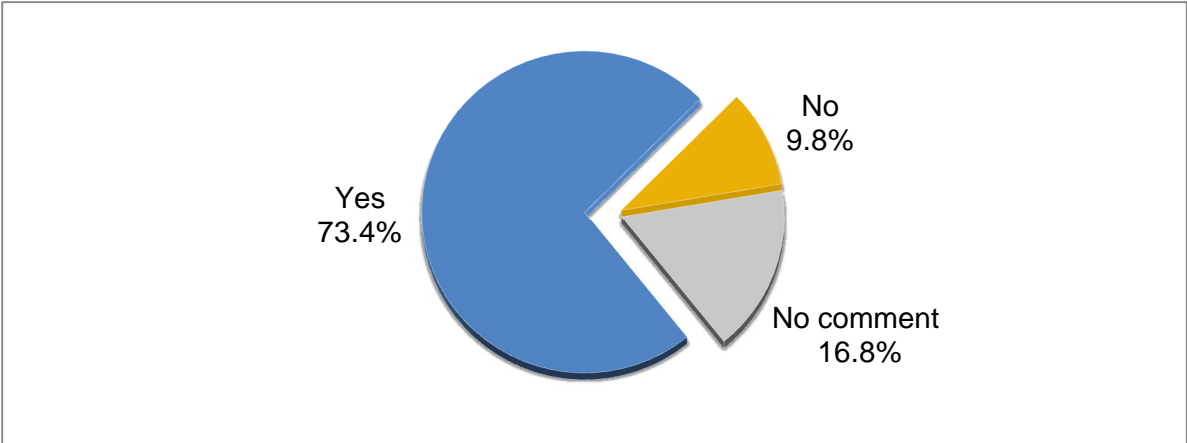
Figure 2.6: Support for setting a charging threshold for domestic waste



(Base: 4,610 forms on domestic waste, excluding 164 missing data)

As regards the need for additional measures and/or resources to support recycling of domestic waste, Figure 2.7 shows clear majority support (73.4%).

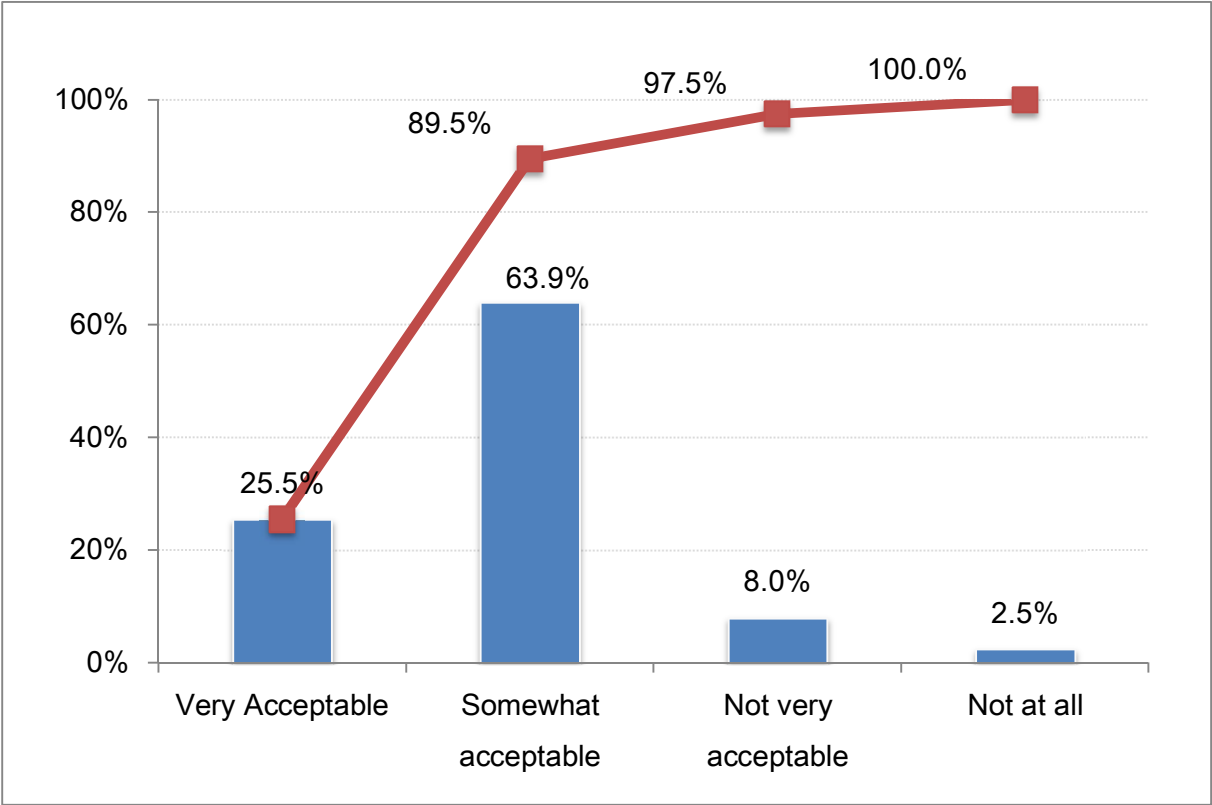
Figure 2.7: Additional measures/resources needed for recycling domestic waste?



(Base: 4,572 forms on domestic waste, excluding 202 missing data)

C&I waste producers were asked about the acceptability of a charging mechanism based on hiring private waste collectors to collect C&I waste, where the private waste collectors pay the Government the waste charge (e.g. gate fee by weight) which C&I waste producers will need to share. Figure 2.8 shows that a strong majority (89.5%) found this arrangement somewhat or very acceptable.

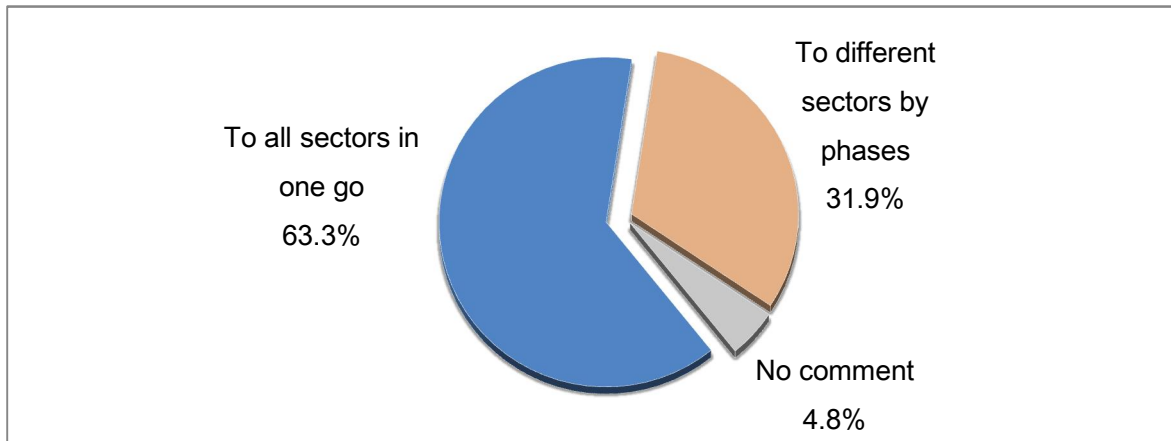
Figure 2.8: Acceptability of gate fee paid via private waste collectors for C&I waste



(Base: 513 forms on C&I waste, excluding 20 missing data)

For C&I waste producers, Figure 2.9 shows majority support (63.3%) for implementation of MSW charging to all sectors (domestic and C&I) in one go, followed by 31.9% of respondents supporting implementation to different sectors by phases.

Figure 2.9: Implementation schedule of MSW charging scheme (views of C&I waste producers)

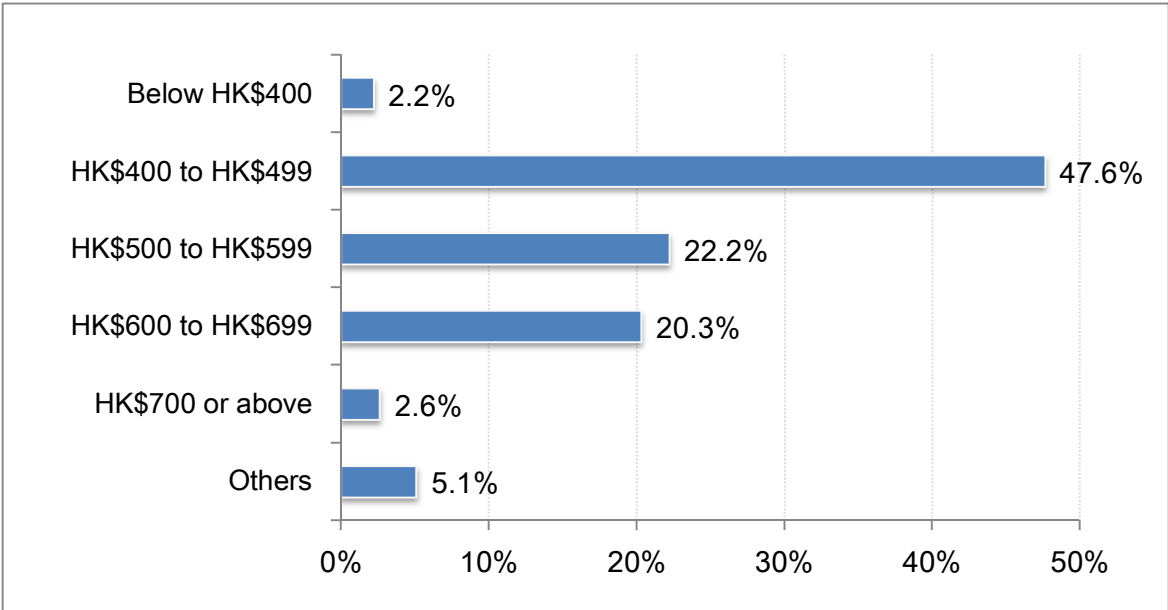


(Base: 518 forms on C&I waste, excluding 15 missing data)

For the question on appropriate level of charging for C&I waste, some respondents had written in amounts below HK\$400 or HK\$700 and above in the other responses, so the two charging levels “below HK\$400” and “HK\$700 or above” are included in the analysis for this question, while other non-quantitative responses are analysed in Chapter 3.

Figure 2.10 shows that, for C&I waste producers, nearly half (47.6%) chose a charging rate HK\$400-\$499 per tonne with a strong majority (92.7%) finding HK\$400 or higher appropriate.

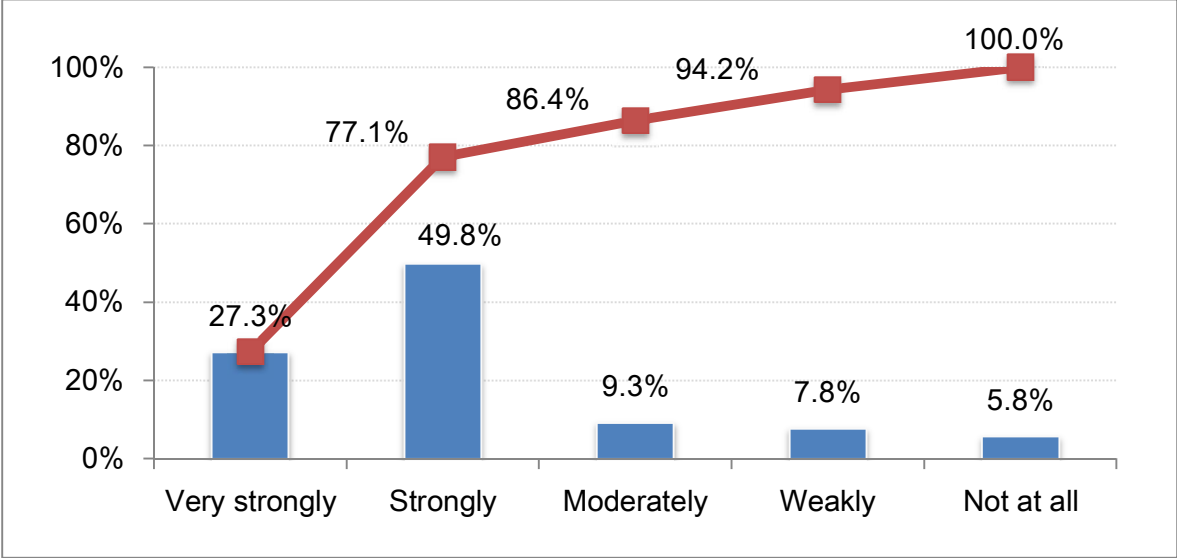
Figure 2.10: Appropriate MSW charging level per tonne for C&I waste



(Base: 492 forms on C&I waste, excluding 41 missing data)

For C&I waste charging, Figure 2.11 shows majority support from C&I waste producers for setting a charging threshold (77.1% strong or very strongly support).

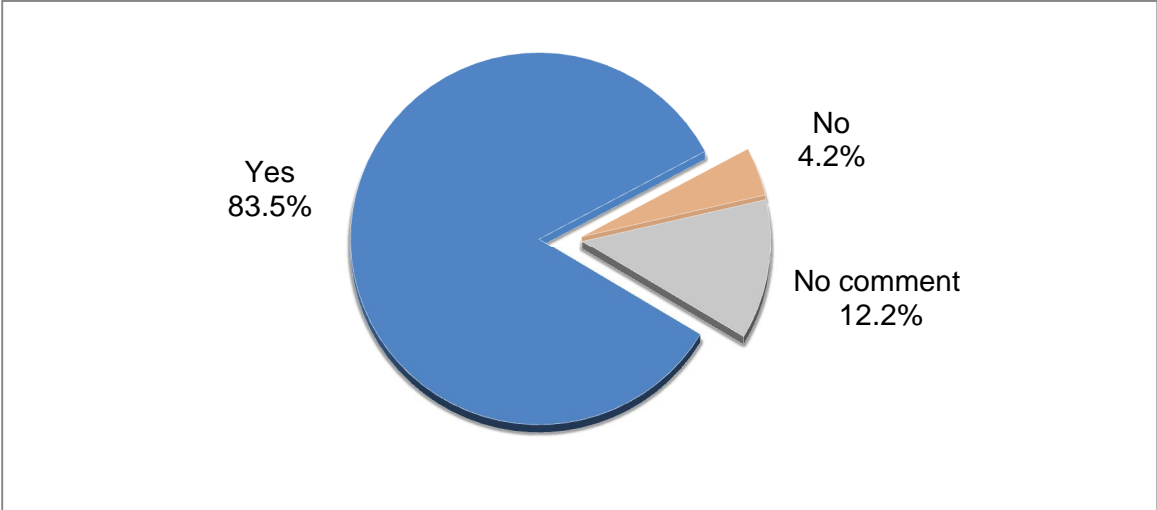
Figure 2.11: Support for setting a charging threshold for C&I waste



(Base: 516 forms on C&I waste, excluding 17 missing data)

For C&I waste producers, Figure 2.12 shows strong support (83.5%) that additional measures and resources are needed to support C&I waste recycling.

Figure 2.12: Additional measures/resources needed for recycling C&I waste?

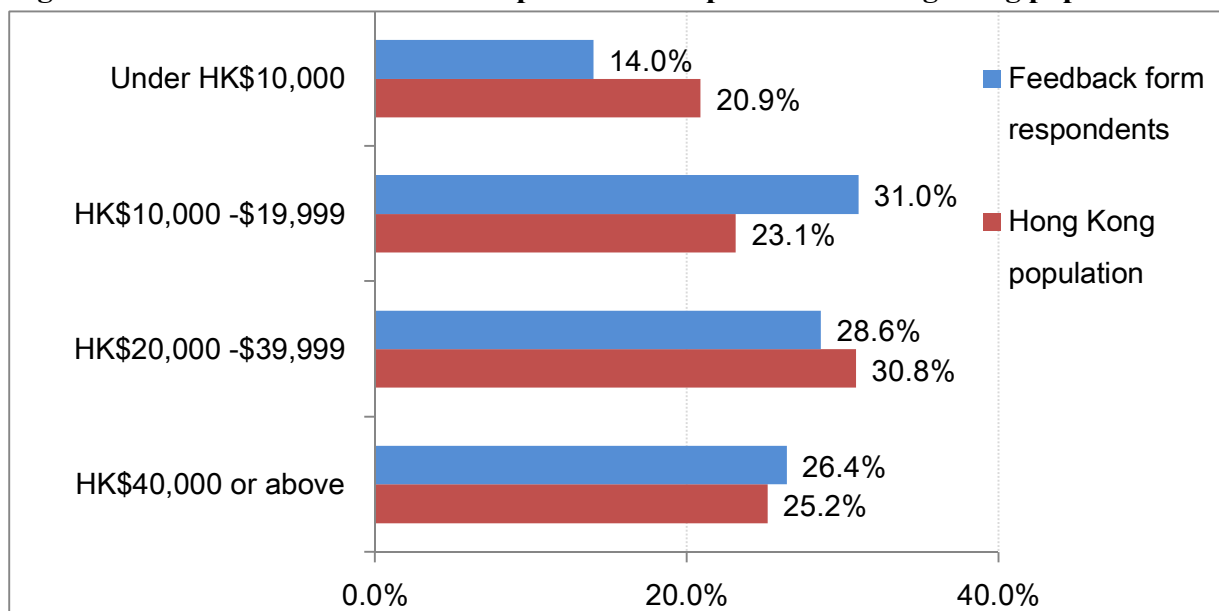


(Base: 498 forms on C&I waste, excluding 35 missing data)

Demographics

The household income distribution of respondents who are domestic waste producers is roughly comparable to the Census & Statistics Department data for Q4, 2013, except for fewer low income households with income under HK\$10,000 (accounting for 14.0% of respondents while households with income under HK\$10,000 take up 20.9% of the Hong Kong population).

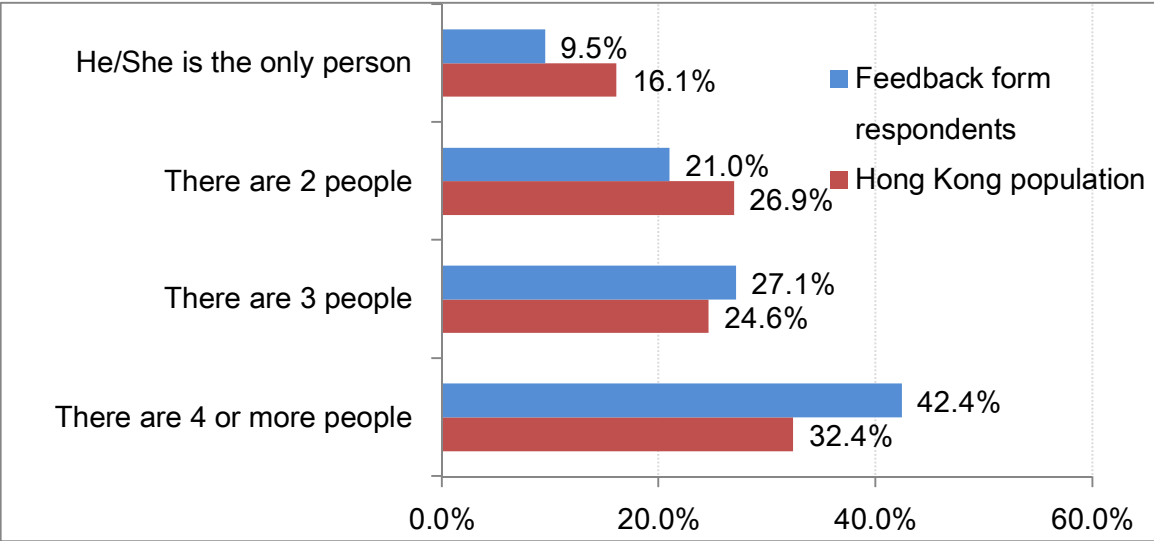
Figure 2.13: Household income of respondents compared with Hong Kong population



(Base: 3,269 forms on domestic waste, excluding 1,505 missing data)

The household size distribution of respondents who are domestic waste producers shows fewer one-person households (accounting for 9.5% of respondents while one person-households take up 16.1% of the Hong Kong population) and more households with 4 or more people (accounting for 42.4% of respondents while households of 4 or more people take up 32.4% of the Hong Kong population).

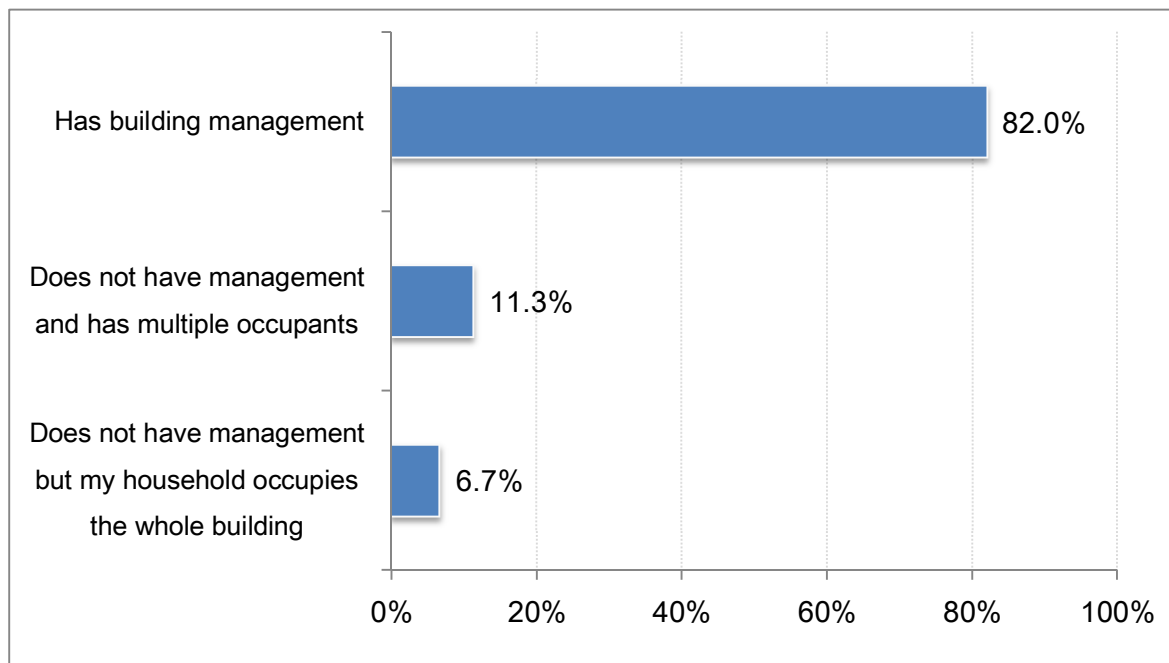
Figure 2.14: Number of household members of respondents compared with Hong Kong population



(Base: 4,088 forms on domestic waste, excluding 686 missing data)

The majority of respondents who are domestic waste producers reported that their building has management (82.0%).

Figure 2.15: Does the residential building of respondents have management or multiple occupiers?



(Base: 3,864 forms on domestic waste, excluding 910 missing data)

Comparisons across income groups

Table 2.1 and 2.2 show how attitudes to appropriate charging levels for domestic waste and thresholds vary across three income groups. These three income groups are based on reported household income per household member (i.e. mid-point of income group divided by the number of household members). These tables show broad consensus across income groups, with higher per-capita income groups more supportive of a threshold and of lower charging levels for domestic waste.

Table 2.1: Appropriate charging level of domestic waste by per-capita household (HH) income

Charging Level	Per-capita HH Income			Overall
	Under \$5,000	\$5,000-\$10,000	Over \$10,000	
\$75 or above	2.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%
\$60-\$74	15.2%	9.7%	7.0%	11.2%
\$45-\$59	26.5%	21.9%	15.5%	22.1%
\$30-\$44	50.8%	58.9%	65.5%	57.4%
\$1-\$29	3.4%	5.4%	6.9%	5.0%
\$0	1.3%	2.2%	3.2%	2.1%
Total Count	1089	1083	685	2857

Table 2.2: Support for threshold by per-capita household (HH) income

Threshold Support	Per-capita HH Income			Overall
	Under \$5,000	\$5,000-\$10,000	Over \$10,000	
Very strong	38.3%	43.6%	47.7%	42.6%
Strong	37.3%	37.3%	32.8%	36.2%
Moderate	11.8%	10.3%	11.3%	11.1%
Weak	7.6%	5.5%	5.0%	6.2%
Not at all	4.9%	3.3%	3.2%	3.9%
Total Count	1193	1183	780	3156

Chapter 3: Results of the Qualitative Analysis

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter we analyse the open-ended comments from the feedback forms and all the other feedback received during the PE process.

All comments received during the PE process were divided into ten channels as described below:

1. Regional fora (RF): 34 focus group summaries from 5 regional fora - regional fora are distinguished from other events because they were widely advertised as open to all participants, whereas some of the other events were provided to dedicated bodies: 2,457 comments were received from the participants of regional fora (**Annex A**);
2. Public consultative platforms (PCP): 1 official minutes of meeting of Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs on 25th November 2013; 1 summary and 25 written submissions in respect of the meeting of Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs - Deputation Hearing on 16th December 2013, 13 summaries from District Councils and 5 written documents (including 4 summaries and 1 official minutes) from Advisory and Statutory Bodies: 1,052 comments were received through public consultative platforms (**Annex B**);
3. Events (E): 27 events including conferences, round tables, seminars and briefings other than RF or PCP (**Annex C**): 613 comments were received from these events;
4. Written submissions with organisation/company letterhead (WSL): 37 written submissions including either by soft or hard copies with an organisation or company letterhead. All these written submissions were sent by letters, fax or email with explicit corporate or association identification: 346 comments were received in this manner;
5. Written submissions without organisation/company letterhead (WSNL): 261 written submissions including either by soft or hard copies without an organisation or company letterhead. All these written submissions were sent by letters, fax or email without any explicit corporate or association identification: 1,306 comments were received in this manner;

6. Feedback forms (Q): written comments in the 5,307 feedback forms: 7,333 comments for qualitative analysis were received in this manner (note that only the open-ended comments are reported here, the rest of the results are reported in Chapter 2);
7. Media (M): comments from 400 summaries from printed media and broadcasting (**Annex D**): only 174 summaries were usable in the analysis as the other media coverage reported factual information rather than public views, yielding 800 comments for analysis;
8. Internet and social media (IM): 99 topics in non-government web fora; 96 topics from government web fora; and 345 online news articles (comments are included if they are covered by WiseNews during the PE process as this is a reputable indexing method for Internet activity in Hong Kong) (**Annex E**): 1,448 comments were usable in this analysis;
9. Signature campaign/petition (SCP): 1 signature campaign with 158 valid signatures and 1 petition with 9 email submissions (**Annex F**). The 835 signature campaign comments were all counted based on the number of verifiable supporters as there was no clear distinction between signature campaigns, petition letters and any other form of letter or email; and
10. Opinion surveys (OS): 11 survey results were each included as single submissions as verification of the participants was not possible (**Annex G**). The 44 comments were coded on the basis of any view expressed by a simple majority (more than 50%).

As noted in Chapter 1, the qualitative analysis used the NVivo software and is based on a framework in **Annex I** that was developed by the HKUSSRC to reflect all the issues covered in the IR document, and then extended to cover all the other relevant issues raised in the qualitative materials collected during the PE process.

The overall table of counts for issues for which qualitative comments were given is provided for each section in this chapter, broken down by the ten channels. Comments submitted by different people are counted each time, even if the comments were identical, regardless of the channel of submission, on the grounds that this reflects the number of people or organisations who wish to make that specific comment. No distinction, other than for written submissions with and without letterhead, is made between people and organisations, as it is often unclear whether a comment represents a personal or institutional perspective. All counts are comment-based, where a comment is defined as a specific idea that could be coded as a distinct issue.

As individual identities were not cross-referenced across channels, comments submitted through multiple channels are counted separately through each channel.

Discussion is provided for any issue with at least fifty comments provided, including a quote from a typical comment submitted and also, where appropriate, the numbers of comments that agree and disagree are highlighted, even if the number of comments is less than fifty. The discussion highlights whenever at least half of the comments about an issue came through a single channel.

3.2 Charging mechanism and implementation suggestions for domestic waste

Table 3.1 shows the breakdown of the 3,227 comments about the charging mechanism and respective implementation suggestions for domestic waste.

Table 3.1: Charging mechanism and implementation suggestions for domestic waste for buildings with or without building management

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.1.2. Domestic waste	642	154	145	69	226	1207	134	145	492	13	3227
A.1.2.2. Proposed type of charging mechanism of domestic waste	444	107	92	53	155	793	109	111	325	11	2199
A.1.2.2.1. The scope of living quarters being charged	190	49	54	26	70	194	67	66	167	5	887
A.1.2.2.1.1. By household	95	19	33	14	39	77	44	27	167	5	520
A.1.2.2.1.1.1. Prefer	56	14	29	10	30	48	30	18	167	3	405
A.1.2.2.1.1.2. Not prefer	4	0	1	0	2	8	3	3	0	0	21
A.1.2.2.1.2. By building	88	29	21	11	30	75	21	32	0	0	307
A.1.2.2.1.2.1. Preference of by building mechanism	34	15	15	6	21	45	15	28	0	0	179
A.1.2.2.1.2.1.1. Prefer	22	5	11	2	10	9	6	3	0	0	68
A.1.2.2.1.2.1.2. Not prefer	12	10	4	4	10	35	9	25	0	0	109
<i>A.1.2.2.1.2.2. Assuming that by building implies equal charge for each household</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>147</i>
A.1.2.2.1.3. No preference	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	7
A.1.2.2.1.4. By person	0	0	0	0	0	37	1	6	0	0	44
A.1.2.2.1.5. By community, district, estate	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	9
A.1.2.2.2. Charging by volume or by weight	236	52	36	23	65	173	36	33	158	5	817
A.1.2.2.2.1. By volume	172	38	28	22	40	123	30	20	158	5	636
A.1.2.2.2.1.1. Prefer	111	32	24	16	31	92	26	17	158	4	511
A.1.2.2.2.1.2. Not prefer	2	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	10
A.1.2.2.2.2. By weight	62	14	8	0	24	47	5	13	0	0	173
A.1.2.2.2.2.1. Prefer	31	3	3	0	16	27	3	5	0	0	88
A.1.2.2.2.2.2. Not prefer	10	4	4	0	4	9	2	5	0	0	38
A.1.2.2.2.3. No preference	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	6
A.1.2.2.3. Bring garbage to a nearby designated place for disposal within a prescribed period of time	18	6	2	4	20	426	6	12	0	1	495
A.1.2.2.3.1. Prefer	4	0	0	3	4	6	3	3	0	1	24
A.1.2.2.3.2. Not prefer	5	3	0	1	9	68	0	4	0	0	90
A.1.2.2.3.3. No preference	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.1.2.3. Implementation suggestion for charging domestic waste	198	47	53	16	71	414	25	34	167	2	1027
A.1.2.3.1. MSW charging should incorporate rewards mechanism	43	16	16	6	12	233	12	10	167	2	517
A.1.2.3.1.1. Rewards those households who substantially reduce waste amount after implementing MSW charging	14	6	9	1	4	77	6	3	158	0	278
A.1.2.3.1.2. Rewards those households who are doing green practices	4	2	0	3	4	18	0	3	0	0	34
A.1.2.3.1.3. Charge reduction for those buildings which implement recycling, or formulate waste reduction plan or proposal	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.1.2.3.2. Charging arrangement	60	5	17	6	30	91	5	5	0	0	219
A.1.2.3.2.1. Different types of waste should have different charging levels	9	1	5	0	8	36	0	5	0	0	64
A.1.2.3.2.1.1. Recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste should be separately charged with different levels	7	0	3	0	6	26	0	4	0	0	46
A.1.2.3.2.1.1.1. Recyclable waste should not be charged	7	0	3	0	5	15	0	2	0	0	32
A.1.2.3.2.1.2. MSW charging should only charge leftovers	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A.1.2.3.2.2. Progressive rate scale	9	1	5	1	7	30	0	0	0	0	53
A.1.2.3.2.3. A hybrid system of both weight and volume-based charging should be adopted	16	1	2	1	0	7	2	0	0	0	29
A.1.2.3.2.4. Bulky refuse (i.e. old furniture) should be charged separately	3	1	1	0	9	11	0	0	0	0	25
A.1.2.3.2.4.1. Bulky refuse should be charged with different mechanism (by weight or by volume)	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
A.1.2.3.2.5. Each building's residents have right to decide waste from their building to be charged by building or by household	8	0	2	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	20
A.1.2.3.2.6. Each resident has rights to decide their MSW to be charged by volume or by weight	11	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
A.1.2.3.2.7. Government should charge different buildings or estates or communities at different charge rate	3	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	9
A.1.2.3.2.8. Waste of domestic decoration should	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
be included into domestic waste under MSW charging scheme											
A.1.2.3.3. Implementation suggestion for pre-paid garbage bag	62	15	17	1	14	47	6	10	0	0	172
A.1.2.3.3.1. The pre-paid garbage bag should have different sizes for household to choose	27	8	7	1	7	21	2	3	0	0	76
A.1.2.3.3.2. Garbage bag can freely exchange with money or can be resalable (similar to cap and trade system)	3	1	6	0	3	7	1	0	0	0	21
A.1.2.3.3.3. The pre-paid garbage bag should have a barcode that can signify which household the garbage came from	4	2	1	0	3	5	2	2	0	0	19
A.1.2.3.3.4. Suggestion on the sales point of pre-paid garbage bag	4	2	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	14
A.1.2.3.3.5. Government should consider different sets of pre-paid garbage bags for household and building as a whole to ensure all collected waste would be charged	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
A.1.2.3.3.6. Building management companies should collect the garbage that is not contained by pre-paid garbage bag and being charged first	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6
A.1.2.3.4. Change of waste collection practices that would facilitate in MSW charging	10	2	0	0	6	15	2	1	0	0	36
A.1.2.3.4.1. Mobile refuse collecting vehicle (RCV) should be used to collect waste so that no designated place for disposal is needed	2	1	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	11
A.1.2.3.4.2. Different types of waste should be collected in different day	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	8
A.1.2.3.4.3. Door-to-door MSW collection should be practised	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	7
A.1.2.3.4.4. Waste handling and service should be provided for the elderly	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.1.2.3.5. Other complementary measures done by government	14	7	3	3	1	4	0	1	0	0	33
A.1.2.3.5.1. Government should subsidise domestic buildings for implementing MSW charging	4	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
A.1.2.3.5.2. No charge to the buildings without management companies	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.1.2.3.5.3. A special organising unit is established for buildings without management companies to collect MSW charging	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
A.1.2.3.6. Suggested principles in designing MSW charging in domestic sector	7	1	0	0	4	14	0	3	0	0	29
A.1.2.3.6.1. MSW charging should incorporate more reward mechanism instead of punishment elements	4	1	0	0	4	7	0	1	0	0	17
A.1.2.3.6.2. By volume charging not necessarily imply to use pre-paid garbage bag to collect	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	9
A.1.2.3.7. Suggestion of charging duties delineated	2	1	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	19
A.1.2.3.7.1. Product producers or retail shops should be responsible for the waste from excess package	1	1	0	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	16
A.1.2.3.7.2. Retailers and wholesalers should be responsible for the waste from overseas travellers	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3

Note: For those in **Bold** and in *Italic*, their references did not add to the total count

Of the 2,199 comments about the proposed type of charging mechanism, 887 related to the scope of living quarters being charged. For household-based charging, there were 405 comments in support (‘‘thought that Hong Kong might adopt the method used in Taipei which was the mechanism of charging by household based on volume’’) and 21 against, while for building-based charging, there were 68 comments in favour (‘‘for fairness and easy management, she supported charging by building, according to the number of residents in each flat’’) and 109 comments against (‘‘equally shared fee to each building occupier might be easier to implement but it would fail in reducing waste’’). It is noteworthy that there were 147 comments that assumed that building-based charging would charge each household in the building equally (‘‘if a levy is imposed on an entire building, all households will pay the same amount, irrespective of the number of people living in each flat’’). Table 3.2 shows a similar pattern of preference regardless of whether this refers to buildings with or without management.

Another 817 comments related to the choice between volume or weight-based charging, of which for volume-based charging, 511 comments expressed preference and 10 comments were against, while for weight-based charging, 88 expressed support and 38 were opposed. Again, Table 3.2 shows a similar pattern of preference regardless of whether this refers to buildings with or without management.

In conclusion, there is more support for charging domestic waste by household and by volume and more opposition for charging by building and by weight.

There were 495 comments about bringing garbage to a nearby designated place for disposal within a prescribed time period for buildings, of which 24 supported and 90 opposed (not feasible in Hong Kong; some people were not off work at 9pm or not yet finished dinner), more than half of which came through channel Q.

There were 1,027 comments about implementation suggestions for charging domestic waste, of which 517 were comments about incorporating a rewards mechanism, of which 278 comments were about rewarding households that substantially reduce waste after implementation of charging (people can have reward if they have reduced waste by certain percentage), more than half of which came through channel SCP.

There were also 219 comments about charging arrangements. This includes 64 comments about different charging levels for different types of waste (only non-recyclables should be charged, while recyclables should not be charged) and 53 about having a progressive rate scale (charge at progressive rate), more than half of which came through channel Q.

There were also 172 comments about implementation suggestions of pre-paid garbage bags, of which 76 were about having different sizes of bags for households to select from (preferred paying the MSW charge by purchasing pre-paid designated garbage bags of different sizes (big, medium and small)).

Table 3.2: Preference of charging mechanism for domestic waste for buildings with or without building management

Node	A.1.2.1.1. With building management	A.1.2.1.2. Without building management	A.1.2.1.3. Not specified	Total
A.1.2.2.1.1. By Household				
A.1.2.2.1.1.1. Prefer	49	7	349	405
A.1.2.2.1.1.2. Not Prefer	7	0	14	21
A.1.2.2.1.2. By Building				
A.1.2.2.1.2.1.1. Prefer	36	1	31	68
A.1.2.2.1.2.1.2. Not Prefer	29	1	79	109
A.1.2.2.2.1. By Volume				
A.1.2.2.2.1.1. Prefer	92	26	393	511
A.1.2.2.2.1.2. Not Prefer	7	0	3	10
A.1.2.2.2.2. By Weight				
A.1.2.2.2.2.1. Prefer	21	6	61	88
A.1.2.2.2.2.2. Not Prefer	11	1	26	38

3.3 Charging level for domestic waste

Table 3.3 shows the breakdown for the 344 comments about the charging level for domestic waste, of which 301 comments related to the appropriate level that is effective to cause behavioural change. This includes 139 that were related to other charging mechanisms and methods (charge should be 1% of the median monthly rent of Public Rental Housing (PRH), since most Hongkongers live in PRH), more than half of which came through channel Q and 110 that were related to the level of HK\$30-\$44 per 3-person household (charging \$30-\$44 was acceptable), more than half of which came through channel RF.

Table 3.3: Charging level for domestic waste

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.3.2. Domestic waste producers	155	6	28	10	19	102	7	13	0	4	344
A.3.2.1. Appropriate level of MSW charging per household per month assuming three persons in a household for effective behavioral change	138	5	24	10	12	99	3	6	0	4	301
A.3.2.1.1. Below HK\$30	10	2	0	0	1	4	2	3	0	0	22
A.3.2.1.2. HK\$30 to HK\$44	73	2	21	6	5	0	0	0	0	3	110
A.3.2.1.3. HK\$45 to HK\$59	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
A.3.2.1.4. HK\$60 to HK\$74	9	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
A.3.2.1.5. HK\$75 or above	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
A.3.2.1.6. Other charging mechanisms and methods	34	1	1	1	3	95	0	3	0	1	139
A.3.2.2. Comments on the charge level of HK\$30-HK\$60 per month a household	10	0	0	0	2	2	4	7	0	0	25
A.3.2.2.1. Too high	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	10
A.3.2.2.2. Appropriate level	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	7
A.3.2.2.3. Too low	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7
A.3.2.3. Other comments	7	1	4	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	18

3.4 Other suggested charging mechanisms and methods

Table 3.4 shows the breakdown of the other 280 comments about other suggested charging mechanisms and methods for domestic waste that did not fit in the options in the IR document.

Of these 280 comments, 136 were about producer responsibility (öproposed imposing producer-responsibility charges since they should be responsible for generating waste by extensive packagingö).

Table 3.4: Other suggested charging mechanisms and methods for domestic waste

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.1.3. Other suggested charging mechanisms and methods that did not fit in to the existing proposed mechanisms	33	19	11	4	59	86	21	45	0	2	280
A.1.3.1. Producer Responsibility Charging	12	14	1	4	31	35	15	22	0	2	136
A.1.3.2. Charge level should depend on the household income	5	0	1	0	1	20	0	3	0	0	30
A.1.3.3. Charge according to the number of household member	5	1	5	0	4	12	0	2	0	0	29
A.1.3.4. Charge directly proportional to the apartment area a household occupies	1	1	4	0	6	4	0	3	0	0	19
A.1.3.5. Charge level directly proportional to the percentage of the water or electricity or towngas bill	2	0	0	0	4	7	3	2	0	0	18
A.1.3.6. Charge tourists fee by imposing a tax similar to arrival tax	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	0	0	14
A.1.3.7. Different types of building should have different charging level	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
A.1.3.8. Fixed charge per head	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
A.1.3.9. Charge according to the rental value of the household	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
A.1.3.10. Charge on non-durable goods only	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

3.5 Charging mechanism and implementation suggestions for C&I waste

Table 3.5 shows the breakdown of 122 comments received relating to the charging mechanism and implementation suggestions for C&I waste.

Table 3.5: Charging mechanism and implementation suggestions for C&I waste

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.1.1. Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste	20	8	4	17	15	42	6	1	9	0	122
A.1.1.1. Proposed mechanism of charging by weight	14	5	1	8	7	2	1	0	0	0	38
A.1.1.1.1. Prefer	11	5	0	7	5	2	1	0	0	0	31
A.1.1.1.2. Not prefer	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
A.1.1.2. Implementation suggestion for charging C&I waste	6	3	3	9	8	40	5	1	9	0	84
A.1.1.2.1. A reward system is suggested to be added in the scheme	0	1	1	2	2	24	5	0	0	0	35
A.1.1.2.1.1. Tax allowance or reduction	0	0	0	1	0	7	2	0	0	0	10
A.1.1.2.1.2. Charge reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
A.1.1.2.2. C&I sector should or could be charged by volume	2	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	9	0	18
A.1.1.2.3. Progressive rate scale	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	7
A.1.1.2.4. Government should allow C&I sector to select either to pay by volume or by weight for MSW depending on the respective business nature or size	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
A.1.1.2.5. Different type of C&I waste should be charged differently	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
A.1.1.2.6. Should be charged directly to the C&I waste producers instead of proposed method	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
A.1.1.2.7. Government should contract out the duties of weighing the C&I waste to other parties instead of doing by herself	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
A.1.1.2.8. Bring garbage to nearby designated place for disposal under monitoring	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
A.1.1.2.9. Government should formulate penalty clause to punish those who violate the MSW charging scheme	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.1.1.2.10. The scope of the business unit being charged should be the C&I buildings	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A.1.1.2.11. Charge should be directly proportional to companies' revenue	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A.1.1.2.12. More Refuse Transfer Stations (RTS) should be built at convenient sites for incentivising	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
C&I members in participation in the scheme											

Of the 122 comments, 84 related to implementation suggestions (allow flexibility for the C&I sector to select either to pay by volume or by weight for MSW depending on the respective business nature) and 38 related to the proposed mechanism based on hiring private waste collectors to collect their C&I waste given that the private waste collectors would pay the Government the waste charge which they would need to charge back to producers, of which 31 comments were in support and 6 were opposed.

3.6 Charging level for C&I waste

Table 3.6 shows the breakdown of the 22 comments about charging level for C&I waste.

Table 3.6: Charging level for C&I waste

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.3.1. Commercial and Industrial waste producers	2	2	0	9	4	3	0	1	0	1	22
A.3.1.1. Comments on the charge level of HK\$461-HK\$485 per tonne	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
A.3.1.1.1. Appropriate level	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
A.3.1.1.2. Too high	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
A.3.1.2. Appropriate level of MSW charge per tonne for effective behavioral change	1	1	0	9	2	2	0	1	0	1	17
A.3.1.2.1. Below HK\$400	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
A.3.1.2.2. HK\$400 to HK\$499	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
A.3.1.2.3. HK\$500 to HK\$599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A.3.1.2.4. HK\$600 to HK\$699	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
A.3.1.2.5. Other charging mechanisms and methods	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	5
A.3.1.3. Other comments	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

3.7 Implications of the charging mechanism

Table 3.7 shows the breakdown of the 2,788 comments received about the implications of the proposed charging mechanism.

Table 3.7: Implications of the charging mechanism

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.1.7. Implications of the proposed charging mechanism	462	243	174	46	257	911	230	459	0	6	2788
A.1.7.1. Whom will be influenced	43	31	24	3	28	57	31	52	0	0	269
A.1.7.1.1. The underprivileged	14	14	7	0	16	32	16	16	0	0	115
A.1.7.1.2. General public	1	4	1	0	5	8	9	31	0	0	59
A.1.7.1.3. Building management companies and the owners of corporations	18	6	4	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	35
A.1.7.1.4. Domestic waste producers	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
A.1.7.1.5. The elderly	3	1	7	0	2	7	1	1	0	0	22
A.1.7.1.6. Cleaners	2	0	3	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	11
A.1.7.1.7. Commercial and Industrial sectors	5	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	11
A.1.7.1.7.1. Printing industry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A.1.7.1.8. Middle class	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5
A.1.7.1.9. Government	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
A.1.7.1.10. The infirm	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.1.7.2. Types of the impact	419	212	150	43	229	854	199	407	0	6	2519
A.1.7.2.1. Enforcement	171	87	44	20	55	169	56	60	0	0	662
A.1.7.2.1.1. Enhanced monitoring are needed for preventing fly-tipping or illegal dumping	77	50	18	11	28	60	32	23	0	0	299
A.1.7.2.1.2. Enforcement actions and penalty are needed	24	13	12	5	9	55	5	17	0	0	140
A.1.7.2.1.2.1. Monetary reward for those who report on improper disposal	4	1	2	1	3	16	0	6	0	0	33
A.1.7.2.1.2.2. Criminalisation of people failing to do proper disposal	1	2	0	0	2	13	0	6	0	0	24
A.1.7.2.1.2.3. Authorising building management companies to enforce MSW charging	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	9
A.1.7.2.1.3. Government should formulate penalty clause to punish those households who violate the MSW charging scheme	17	4	1	0	4	20	7	3	0	0	56
A.1.7.2.1.4. Public litter bins	9	9	5	0	7	5	1	8	0	0	44

Node	Divided by Channels										Total	
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS		
need to be redesigned or removed												
A.1.7.2.1.5. Government should establish special teams or departments, or restructure the existing duties among different departments	9	4	2	2	3	10	4	2	0	0		36
A.1.7.2.1.6. Extra devices (e.g. weighing devices) are needed	5	2	2	0	2	3	0	2	0	0		16
A.1.7.2.1.7. Government should formulate penalty clause to punish those households who dispose beyond the upper limit	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		4
A.1.7.2.1.8. Government cannot establish any monitoring system to trace which garbage bags came from which households	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1
A.1.7.2.2. Others	70	38	50	12	65	115	28	118	0	1		497
A.1.7.2.2.1. The situation of littering and fly-tipping will deteriorate	10	13	29	4	21	14	5	34	0	1		131
A.1.7.2.2.2. Hygiene problem	9	6	6	1	16	22	3	9	0	0		72
A.1.7.2.2.3. For household with building management, management fee would be increased after implementing MSW charging	17	6	3	3	2	8	8	15	0	0		62
A.1.7.2.2.4. Privacy problem	1	1	2	0	1	34	4	9	0	0		52
A.1.7.2.2.5. People will try to shift the waste to other sector to avoid charging	3	2	5	0	0	11	1	23	0	0		45
A.1.7.2.2.6. It is not environmental-friendly if pre-paid garbage bag is needed since it consumes extra plastic bag	11	0	1	0	7	3	2	10	0	0		34
A.1.7.2.2.7. Commercial sectors will shift the burden to customers	5	2	1	1	5	2	2	7	0	0		25
A.1.7.2.2.8. Lack social support for this campaign	2	2	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0		15
A.1.7.2.2.9. Controversy arises in delineating who will bear the cost between intermediaries and waste producers	5	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0		11
A.1.7.2.2.10. Sewage pipe and water pipe would be clogged up since people might flush the waste to the toilet	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0		10
A.1.7.2.2.11. Commercial and service sector, including building management companies, might make profit of MSW charging	1	0	2	0	1	5	0	1	0	0		10
A.1.7.2.2.12. It is difficult for general public to get used to MSW charging	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0		8
A.1.7.2.2.13. Relieve landfill space shortage problem	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0		6

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.1.7.2.2.14. It is difficult for certain type of household to determine whether they belong to C&I sector or domestic sector	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
A.1.7.2.2.15. Charging scheme might make many existing waste-handling facilities useless	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
A.1.7.2.2.16. It is difficult to incorporate reward mechanisms in C&I proposed mechanism (i.e. gate fee)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
A.1.7.2.2.17. MSW charging can improve both the quantity and quality of recycling material	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A.1.7.2.2.18. MSW charging scheme requires reform or revision of the current laws and ordinances	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A.1.7.2.2.19. The quality of recyclable materials collected in recycling bins would be deteriorated	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A.1.7.2.2.20. Increasing the possibility of fire hazard	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
A.1.7.2.3. Feasibility	37	22	12	0	20	352	11	17	0	0	471
A.1.7.2.3.1. Inconveniences issues	8	3	3	0	9	336	6	11	0	0	376
A.1.7.2.3.1.1. Time	1	2	0	0	2	169	2	1	0	0	177
A.1.7.2.3.1.2. Space-Location issue	2	0	2	0	2	36	1	1	0	0	44
A.1.7.2.3.2. No feasible options for certain waste producers	2	3	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	13
A.1.7.2.3.3. MSW charging did not have a feasible option to collect charge from tourists	1	1	1	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	13
A.1.7.2.3.4. Upgrading the existing facilities and extending the existing waste collection	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	8
A.1.7.2.3.5. More feasible to operate at multi-storey buildings	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
A.1.7.2.4. Ineffectiveness	24	19	19	2	28	62	34	128	0	0	316
A.1.7.2.4.1. People may produce even more rubbish, by arguing that they have already paid the charge	5	2	5	0	9	14	8	44	0	0	87
A.1.7.2.4.2. MSW charging would not have any effect on the wealthy groups	4	1	7	0	4	6	7	19	0	0	48
A.1.7.2.4.3. Garbage is the necessary product of daily life, charging scheme will not change that fact	0	1	2	0	4	9	1	24	0	0	41
A.1.7.2.4.4. The proposed options would not meet the target of waste reduction (a reduction of 40% of the MSW)	4	1	2	2	0	3	3	4	0	0	19

Node	Divided by Channels										Tota
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.1.7.2.4.5. It is ineffective since general public are lacking knowledge to reduce waste	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	9	0	0	18
A.1.7.2.4.6. It is ineffective due to a lack of facilities to reduce waste	3	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	14
A.1.7.2.4.7. The charging scheme cannot pinpoint the primary contributor of waste in the city	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
A.1.7.2.4.8. People might see MSW charging as fulfilling civic responsibility, without any attempt to reduce waste	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
A.1.7.2.5. Fairness	48	16	7	4	28	98	28	43	0	1	273
A.1.7.2.5.1. MSW charging is not the responsibility of the public. It is a punishment to the public	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	5	0	0	18
A.1.7.2.5.2. It is unfair to people who follow the rules as it is very easy for household to be in arrear in paying charges	4	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	10
A.1.7.2.5.3. Households have to pay for the spam mail and marketing materials	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
A.1.7.2.5.4. Buildings possessing resources to use waste compactors can reduce the volume of waste but not the actual amount of waste	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
A.1.7.2.6. Economics	69	30	18	5	34	58	42	41	0	4	231
A.1.7.2.6.1. Cost	40	16	7	2	18	39	21	23	0	1	167
A.1.7.2.6.1.1. High administrative and recurrent costs	26	12	7	2	17	23	20	18	0	1	126
A.1.7.2.6.1.2. High infrastructural and maintenance costs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
A.1.7.2.6.2. Benefit	28	14	11	3	15	17	21	17	0	3	129
A.1.7.2.6.2.1. Incentive to reduce and recycle waste	27	13	9	3	10	10	20	13	0	3	108
A.1.7.2.6.2.2. Job opportunities for low-skilled workers	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	4	0	0	13

Of the 2,788 comments, 269 related to who would be affected, of which 115 mentioned the underprivileged (öMSW charge would increase financial burden on the underprivilegedö). Another 59 comments mentioned the impact on the general public (öany administrative expenses will have to be paid by everyone in societyö).

Another 2,519 comments related to the type of impact, of which 662 comments referred to enforcement. This includes 299 comments addressed the need for enhanced monitoring (‘‘CCTV might be installed for monitoring and preventing illegal dumping’’), 140 about the need for enforcement actions and penalties (‘‘proper policing and penalty needs to be introduced to prevent violations’’ and 56 about penalties for those who violate the charging scheme (‘‘impose strict penalties for fly-tipping’’).

Another 497 comments related to other aspects of impacts, including 131 about deterioration as regards littering and fly-tipping (‘‘people would be reluctant to buy designated bags and would dispose of their garbage in rural areas’’), another 72 referred to hygiene problems (‘‘when you are not available to take the rubbish to the designated station, you keep the rubbish at home for longer period of time’’), another 62 referred to increased management fees (‘‘if the charging process was to be handled by property management companies, he worried extra charge would be added upon the original charge, due to the more complex administration’’ and 52 referred to privacy problems (‘‘invasion of my freedom if I needed to dispose my waste under monitoring’’), more than half of which came through channel Q.

Another 471 comments related to feasibility, of which 376 referred to inconveniences and 177 specifically referred to time (‘‘limited collection time is not good as currently people may drop garbage at any time’’), more than half of which came through channel Q.

Another 316 comments addressed ineffectiveness, including 87 comments about people producing more rubbish by arguing that they have paid the charge (‘‘citizens would feel they could throw more garbage anyway as they had already paid for it’’), more than half of which came through channel IM.

Another 273 comments related to fairness (‘‘building basis is not fair, e.g. a 1-person household paying the same MSW fee as a 6-person household in their building’’).

Another 231 referred to economic impact. This includes 167 that were related to costs, of which 126 related to high administrative and recurrent costs (‘‘causes immediate increase to our operation cost’’). Another 129 comments related to the benefits, of which 108 referred to

the incentive to reduce and recycle (could impact them when they needed to pay using their own money, hence high waste reduction incentive).

3.8 Implementation schedule of the MSW charging scheme

Table 3.8A shows the breakdown of the 426 comments about the implementation schedule for the MSW charging scheme.

Table 3.8A: Preferred implementation schedule for the MSW charging scheme

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.2. Preferred implementation schedule for charging scheme	167	23	8	23	18	164	11	8	0	4	426
A.2.1. To different sectors by phases	37	3	3	2	6	147	5	4	0	1	208
A.2.1.1. Reasons for to different sectors by phases	14	1	1	1	5	133	5	2	0	0	162
A.2.1.1.1. Allowing us to gain some charging experience before extending the scheme to other sectors	8	1	0	1	4	57	4	1	0	0	76
A.2.1.1.2. To charge the sector that contributes the most share of garbage	2	0	0	0	0	36	0	1	0	0	39
A.2.1.1.3. To charge the sector that the number of people affected was small first for experimenting the effectiveness of MSW charging	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	12
A.2.1.1.4. To charge the sector that is easily implemented first	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	12
A.2.1.1.5. It can reduce the pressure encountered by government in implementing MSW charging	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	9
A.2.1.1.6. Government should charge the group or sector that can afford technology to reduce waste amount first	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
A.2.1.1.7. It is reasonable and feasible to charge different types of waste at different time points	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.2.2. To all sectors in one go	127	20	5	21	11	15	6	4	0	3	212
A.2.2.1. Reasons for to all sectors in one go	42	12	3	18	4	7	3	2	0	0	91
A.2.2.1.1. Consistent with the spirit of shared responsibility and fairness in waste reduction	18	4	1	10	0	4	1	0	0	0	38
A.2.2.1.2. Obliterate the shifting of waste to non-charging sectors to circumvent the charge	10	5	1	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	27
A.2.2.1.3. The problem of handling MSW is too urgent	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
that no phased implementation is allowed											
A.2.2.1.4. No justification on which sector the charging can be more easily applied first	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
A.2.2.1.5. The refuse collection system will be less complicated for all-in-one-go coverage	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
A.2.2.1.6. No practical way to easily distinguish the waste source	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
A.2.2.1.7. There are no benefit for government to charge by phase	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A.2.3. No preference	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4

Of the 426 comments, there were 212 about implementation in one go, more than half of which came through channel RF and 208 comments about implementation in phases, more than half of which came through channel Q.

For implementation in phases, there were 162 comments suggesting reasons for phased implementation, including 76 that stated this would allow us to gain experience before extending to other sectors (‘try out and get experience on how C&I sectors work out first because they are those who produce more waste’), more than half of which came through channel Q.

For implementation in one go, there were 91 comments suggesting reasons (‘implementation of MSW charging scheme to all sectors in one go could be the most consistent way to address the waste problem’).

Table 3.8B shows the breakdown of the 686 comments about the suggested arrangements for phased implementation of MSW charging.

Table 3.8B: Suggested arrangement for phased implementation of MSW charging

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.2.1.2. Suggested arrangement for phased implementation	32	12	8	1	9	610	2	12	0	0	686
A.2.1.2.1. Implementing to C&I sector first and domestic sector later	18	8	2	1	4	295	2	6	0	0	336
A.2.1.2.2. Implementing to domestic sector first and C&I sector later	4	1	0	0	0	52	0	1	0	0	58
A.2.1.2.3. Charging Government First	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	3	0	0	40
A.2.1.2.4. Implementing MSW charging to the groups which produced high amount of garbage first	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	1	0	0	35
A.2.1.2.5. Implementing MSW charging to food-related industry first	1	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	25
A.2.1.2.6. Phases that are separated in terms of geographical regions	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
A.2.1.2.7. Within C&I sector, different phases for different sectors should be implemented	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	10
A.2.1.2.8. Implementing to construction industry first	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	9
A.2.1.2.9. Different types of building should be charged at different times	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
A.2.1.2.10. No matter for C&I or domestic sectors, the phasing should be done from the component sectors with least hassle to those with more hassle	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	8
A.2.1.2.11. Implementing to the public housing estates first	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
A.2.1.2.12. Implementing MSW charging to the wealthy groups first	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
A.2.1.2.13. Implementing MSW charge to big chain stores first	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
A.2.1.2.14. Implementing MSW charging to the domestic area with low population density first	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
A.2.1.2.15. Implementing MSW charging to the domestic area with building management companies first	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	5
A.2.1.2.16. Implementing MSW charging to the domestic area with high population density first	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.2.1.2.17. First to buildings with building management companies, second to C&I sector and buildings without building management last	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
A.2.1.2.18. Charge certain type of waste first	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.2.1.2.19. First to Government, second to C&I sector, third to domestic sector	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.2.1.2.20. First to public housing estate, then to C&I sector, finally to private housing	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.2.1.2.21. Implementing to sector producing more recyclable materials first	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2

Among the 686 comments about the suggested arrangement for phased implementation, 336 suggested C&I sector first (starting from C&I sector first) and 58 suggested domestic sector first (domestic sector first, if it works out well, implement to C&I sector), more than half of which came through channel Q.

3.9 Threshold for waste charge

Table 3.9 shows the breakdown of the 653 comments about establishing a threshold for waste disposal under which there is no MSW charge or there is a reward.

Table 3.9: Threshold for waste charge

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.3.3. Establishing a threshold for waste disposal under which no MSW charge shall need to be paid or that you will be rewarded in any form	76	33	26	13	40	262	13	22	167	1	653
A.3.3.1. Supported	69	33	25	10	35	261	13	19	167	1	633
A.3.3.1.1. Suggestion on establishing threshold	56	27	24	7	29	244	11	18	167	1	584
A.3.3.1.1.1. No charge under the threshold	25	12	7	5	20	135	6	11	167	1	389
A.3.3.1.1.2. Each household should have certain number of free pre-paid garbage bags per month	17	8	12	1	2	44	4	5	0	0	93
A.3.3.1.1.3. The charge for those households who produce amount of garbage beyond the threshold should be so high that it has a deterrent effect on those groups	2	1	1	0	1	22	1	2	0	0	30
A.3.3.1.1.4. Give discount to those households who produce waste at an amount under the threshold	1	0	1	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	23
A.3.3.1.1.5. Rewards to those people who generate garbage under threshold	3	2	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	12
A.3.3.1.1.6. The threshold level for each household should be formulated by the number of persons in that household	3	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	11
A.3.3.1.1.7. There is a threshold for C&I sector	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.3.3.1.1.8. The remaining quotas could be accumulated	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
A.3.3.1.1.9. Government should progressively lower the threshold as time goes by	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
A.3.3.1.1.10. Threshold should be formulated at a higher level to make sure that most residents in Hong Kong would not be charged	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.3.3.1.1.11. The threshold level should be formulated at the building level	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A.3.3.1.1.12. No threshold to be applied for commercial and renovation industry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A.3.3.1.1.13. The threshold level should be formulated by consulting all people affected and reviewed all the time	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A.3.3.1.1.14. Threshold should be introduced after MSW charging meet its objective	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A.3.3.2 Unsupported	7	0	1	3	4	1	0	3	0	0	19

Of the 653 comments, 633 were supportive, of which 584 provided suggestions on establishing the threshold. This includes 389 suggesting no charge under the threshold (must be a threshold to ensure those dispose a reasonable amount of waste be free of charge) and 93 supporting an allowance to households of free pre-paid bags each month (minimal amount of free marked rubbish bags, say 15 every month, could be distributed to the residents).

3.10 Relief measures

Table 3.10 shows the breakdown of the 314 comments relating to relief measures.

Table 3.10: Relief measures

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.3.4. Relief measures	67	37	14	4	22	108	30	30	0	2	314
A.3.4.1. Supported	56	36	14	3	21	104	30	22	0	2	288
A.3.4.1.1. Whom should be covered by relief measure	40	23	12	2	15	66	15	15	0	2	190
A.3.4.1.1.1. Poor households	30	20	7	1	9	32	15	10	0	1	125
A.3.4.1.1.2. The elderly	6	2	3	0	3	16	0	3	0	1	34
A.3.4.1.1.3. Chronic patients who would produce medical waste	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
A.3.4.1.1.4. Households who have children (including babies)	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	5
A.3.4.1.1.5. Public housing estate households	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
A.3.4.1.1.6. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) or catering industries	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
A.3.4.1.1.7. The disabled	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
A.3.4.1.1.8. Women	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
A.3.4.1.1.9. Children	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
A.3.4.1.2. Suggested type of relief measure	13	10	1	1	3	30	13	6	0	0	77
A.3.4.1.2.1. Giving discount to those households that need special help	8	8	0	1	1	11	4	4	0	0	37
A.3.4.1.2.2. The aided groups can be exempted from MSW charging	2	0	1	0	0	16	4	1	0	0	24
A.3.4.1.2.3. The aided groups should have certain number of free pre-paid garbage bags per month	3	2	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	12
A.3.4.1.3. Reasons for supporting	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	6
A.3.4.1.3.1. Some people will produce waste that cannot be reduced by their willful action (e.g. diapers)	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	6
A.3.4.2. Unsupported	10	0	0	1	1	4	0	8	0	0	24

Of the 314 comments, 288 were supportive of relief measures, including 190 about who should receive relief. This includes 125 which suggested poor households should receive relief (government would need to subsidise the underprivileged and recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)) and 77 which discussed the type of relief measure (suggested the government giving CSSA recipients a certain amount of bags; they would need to pay only when they had used these bags).

3.11 Other suggestions on charging level

Table 3.11 shows the breakdown of the 125 comments that offered other suggestions on charging level.

Table 3.11: Other suggestions on charging level

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.3.5. Other suggestion on charging level	46	12	9	2	4	37	8	7	0	0	125
A.3.5.1. Preference of charging level in general	31	2	6	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	46
A.3.5.1.1. The charging level should not be higher	18	2	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	29
A.3.5.1.2. Higher charge of MSW charge is needed	13	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	17
A.3.5.2. Charging level relative to different sectors	9	6	3	1	2	20	4	1	0	0	46
A.3.5.2.1. The charging level should be different in different sectors depending on the nature of the sectors	7	5	2	1	1	19	3	1	0	0	39
A.3.5.2.1.1. C&I sector should be charged more than domestic sector	4	1	0	0	1	8	2	1	0	0	17
A.3.5.2.1.2. Domestic sector could charge at a higher rate than C&I sector	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
A.3.5.2.2. The charging level should be the same irrespective of the sectors	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
A.3.5.3. MSW charging must not be a flat tax	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	11
A.3.5.4. Government should lower charging if MSW charging successfully achieves the objectives of reducing waste to 40%	4	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	10
A.3.5.5 MSW charging should incorporate compensatory elements for those districts with not-in-my-backyard facilities	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	8
A.3.5.6. MSW charging level should also consider the administrative and transportation cost	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3

3.12 Views on provision of additional measures/resources to enhance reducing/reusing/recycling waste

Table 3.12A shows the breakdown for the 166 comments about views on provision of additional measures or resources to enhance reducing, reusing and recycling activities, including 104 in support, with 59 comments providing reasons to support (‘It is the Government's responsibility to ensure recycling is done properly’) and 58 opposed with 52 comments on reasons to oppose (‘the technology for recycling in HK is not up to world standard that is worth supporting’), more than half of which came through channel Q.

Table 3.12A: Views on provision of additional measures/resources to enhance reducing/reusing/recycling waste

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.4.1. Support/Not support additional measures	31	12	1	4	24	85	5	4	0	0	166
A.4.1.1. Supported	30	12	1	4	22	27	5	3	0	0	104
A.4.1.1.1. Reasons for supporting additional measures	9	12	1	3	13	16	3	2	0	0	59
A.4.1.1.1.1. Increase job opportunities	1	7	1	2	7	4	1	2	0	0	25
A.4.1.1.1.2. It is the responsibility for government to support recycling practices	3	1	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	12
A.4.1.1.1.3. Diversify the economic structure of Hong Kong	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	7
A.4.1.1.1.4. Prosperous recycling industry can enhance participation of recycling by general public	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
A.4.1.1.1.5. Government should develop the local market bases of recycling industry since the current state of the industry was export-led	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
A.4.1.1.1.6. Strong recycling industry can give support to other economic sectors	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
A.4.1.2. Unsupported	0	0	0	0	2	55	0	1	0	0	58
A.4.1.2.1. Reasons for not supporting additional measures	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	1	0	0	52
A.4.1.2.1.1. The current practices of recycling industries also produced waste rather than helping	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	31

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
waste reduction											
A.4.1.2.1.2. The resources devoted to recycling industry might have a better use	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
A.4.1.2.1.3. The government should not subsidise the recycling industry as businesses or commercial activities all possess the aim of making profit	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
A.4.1.2.1.4. The technology for recycling in Hong Kong is not up to world standards	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

Table 3.12B shows the breakdown of the 5,242 comments about suggestions on measures or policies to enhance reducing, reusing or recycling waste, more than half of which came through channel Q.

Table 3.12B: Suggestions on measures or policies to enhance waste reducing/reusing/recycling

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.4.1.1.2. Suggestions on measures or policies to further enhance reducing, reusing and recycling activities	518	305	124	104	434	3168	197	385	0	7	5242
A.4.1.1.2.1. Measures or policies encouraging the general public to enhance reducing, reusing and recycling garbage	303	161	89	55	235	2265	114	212	0	5	3439
A.4.1.1.2.1.1. More services or facilities in assisting people to do reducing, reusing and recycling garbage	142	74	46	33	126	1109	64	94	0	5	1693
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.1. Arrange more recycle bins or, set up more recycling materials collection points, or redesign the recycling bins	36	23	16	10	39	546	17	28	0	0	715
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.2. Government should broaden the types of waste for reusing and recycling or enhancing	18	14	7	5	27	259	7	20	0	2	359

Node	Divided by Channels										Total	
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS		
certain type of recyclable materials collection												
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.3. Providing measures in collecting and handling organic waste (e.g. leftovers)	49	18	11	5	34	183	27	26	0	2	355	
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.4. More services are needed in assisting people to donate usable goods	6	3	1	0	9	27	1	3	0	0	50	
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.4.1. Government should be responsible for collecting out-of-order and second hands electronic equipment and furniture and reallocating them to the needy	3	2	0	0	6	13	0	3	0	0	27	
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.4.2. Electronic manufacturers and retailers should be the collectors of out-of-order electronic appliances and turn them into reusable products	0	1	0	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	13	
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.5. By reducing the amount of garbage collection bins and frequencies of garbage collection, people would be forced to do more waste reduction	1	2	2	0	2	26	2	2	0	0	37	
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.6. Establishing waste reducing and recycling association at the estate or community level	4	4	1	2	2	15	0	1	0	0	29	
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.7. Subsidising buildings or district community to install recycling bins	3	0	0	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	19	
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.8. Legislation on mandatory recycling bins	0	0	0	0	2	10	1	3	0	0	16	
A.4.1.1.2.1.1.9. Free distribution of household recycling facilities to household	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	12	
A.4.1.1.2.1.2. Measures to raise the green	114	71	34	17	74	633	37	70	0	0	1050	

Node	Divided by Channels										Total	
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS		
consciousness and provide knowledge to general public												
A.4.1.1.2.1.2.1. Education	79	47	26	13	53	315	23	48	0	0	604	
A.4.1.1.2.1.2.2. Propaganda campaign promoting the household to do more waste separation and recycling	23	17	7	2	14	245	10	18	0	0	336	
A.4.1.1.2.1.2.3. Government should give guidance to different sectors for promoting recycling practices	5	3	0	1	1	50	1	3	0	0	64	
A.4.1.1.2.1.2.4. Government should organise competition of recycling among household	3	0	0	1	2	17	0	0	0	0	23	
A.4.1.1.2.1.2.5. Providing training to the cleaners	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	
A.4.1.1.2.1.3. Rewards to those people who do reducing, reusing and recycling garbage	42	11	7	5	23	460	9	30	0	0	587	
A.4.1.1.2.1.3.1. Recyclable waste in exchange of goods	12	0	1	0	6	107	2	8	0	0	136	
A.4.1.1.2.1.3.2. Monetary refund for recycling practices	7	2	2	1	12	91	2	5	0	0	122	
A.4.1.1.2.1.3.3. Tax reduction or electricity or water bill reimbursement for the households who do excellent job in reducing, separating and recycling	1	1	0	0	0	68	1	7	0	0	78	
A.4.1.1.2.1.3.4. Establishing recognition system for those best household, estate, building in waste reduction	2	2	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	14	
A.4.1.1.2.1.3.5. Rebate to those who purchase products that possess recyclable materials	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	
A.4.1.1.2.1.4. Other measures or policies targeting the general public	3	3	2	0	11	57	4	15	0	0	95	
A.4.1.1.2.1.4.1. Enforcing compulsory	0	2	1	0	7	27	3	9	0	0	49	

Node	Divided by Channels										Total	
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS		
recycling practice (e.g. by legislation)												
A.4.1.1.2.1.4.2. Punishing mechanism to those who fail to do reducing, reusing and recycling garbage is needed	1	1	1	0	2	21	1	1	0	0	28	
A.4.1.1.2.1.4.3. Encouraging customers to purchase refill package or encouraging producers to produce more refill package	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	5	0	0	13	
A.4.1.1.2.1.4.4. Should encourage food donation practice	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
A.4.1.1.2.1.4.5. Encouraging more people to be volunteers in recycling	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	

Of the 5,242 comments, 3,439 referred to encouraging the general public, which include 1,693 wanting more services and facilities to assist the general public in reducing, reusing and recycling waste, such as 715 comments about more recycling points or bins (‘‘More recycling bins should be installed’’), 359 wanting Government to broaden the types of waste for reuse or recycling (‘‘Please have recycling bins for glass, cloth, kitchen and garden waste and non-rechargeable batteries’’), 355 wanting measures to collect and handle food waste (‘‘Government should fund facilities to process food waste in every public housing estate and residential building’’) and 50 wanting service to assist people to donate reusable goods (‘‘government should encourage citizens to donate their unwanted clothes, as unwanted clothes are difficult to recycle, but are useful for the underprivileged’’).

Another 1,050 comments were about raising green consciousness among the general public, including 604 about education (‘‘suggested educating children about the importance of environment protection and waste separation in schools’’), 336 about a campaign to encourage waste separation and recycling (‘‘thought that í intensive promotion, e.g. posters, TV advertisements í was needed’’) and 64 about Government guidance for different sectors for promoting recycling (‘‘detailed instructions need to be provided to all households covering

exactly which types of waste can be recycled and which cannot (e.g. classification of the various types of plastic)).

Another 587 comments related to rewards for people who reduce, reuse or recycle waste, including 136 about exchanging goods for recyclable waste (using recyclables, e.g. newspaper, in exchange for household goods, e.g. detergent and bleaches), 122 about monetary refund for recycling (government should pay the general public for participating in separating recyclables), 78 about tax or utilities rebates for households who do a good job (have a reduction of the fees of public utilities such as electricity bill or water bill if a household can reduce the waste it produced to a pre-set level). Another 95 comments were about other measures or policies targeting the general public (The administration should first introduce a mandatory recycling scheme, this would be easier to implement).

Table 3.12C shows the breakdown of the 761 comments about measures or policies to support recycling industry, more than half of which came through channel Q, of which 590 were about direct policy and support to the recycling industry, including 269 about subsidising the industry (subsidising recyclers which were not making profits), 101 about allocating more land (government to provide land for the recycling industry), 63 about building factories or other facilities (build an industry city for recycling in Hong Kong, to turn recyclable materials into profitable commodities) and 55 about support through technical upgrading (wished the government would explore relevant recycling technology and assist the industry to obtain it).

Table 3.12C: Measures or policies to support recycling industry

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.4.1.1.2.2. Measures or policies to support recycling industry	88	68	19	25	55	410	37	59	0	0	761
A.4.1.1.2.2.1. Direct policy and support to recycling industry	67	45	15	25	45	331	22	40	0	0	590
A.4.1.1.2.2.1.1. Subsidising the recycling industry	33	15	8	12	16	163	6	16	0	0	269
A.4.1.1.2.2.1.2. Government should allocate more land for recycling industry	11	4	1	4	10	60	6	5	0	0	101
A.4.1.1.2.2.1.3. Build more recycling	4	6	3	1	8	30	3	8	0	0	63

Node	Divided by Channels										Total	
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS		
factories or other hardware for recycling industry												
A.4.1.1.2.2.1.4. Support the recycling industry by upgrading the technical level of the recycling industry	6	6	1	3	4	31	2	2	0	0	55	
A.4.1.1.2.2.1.5. Government should help the recycling industry by assisting them to explore new sales market	4	6	2	2	5	19	2	2	0	0	42	
A.4.1.1.2.2.1.6. Tax allowance for recycling industry	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	14	
A.4.1.1.2.2.1.7. Encouraging recycling industry by setting up Recycling License Mechanism	3	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	
A.4.1.1.2.2.1.8. Monitoring the recycling industry to make sure no further waste is produced from that industry	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
A.4.1.1.2.2.2. Indirect policy	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
A.4.1.1.2.2.2.1. Government should encourage the insurance industry to tailor-make insurance package for recycling industry	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	

Table 3.12D shows the breakdown of the 233 comments about measures or policies in recyclable materials collection or waste separation (‘Government should give help to collect and transport all recyclable materials collected to centralised collection points, and provide services such as cleaning and categorising the recyclable materials collected’).

Table 3.12D: Measures or policies in recyclable materials collection or waste separation

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.4.1.1.2.3. Measures or policies in recyclable materials collection or waste separation	51	29	4	3	31	87	5	23	0	1	233
A.4.1.1.2.3.1. Assign people to engage in different steps of recycling - collection, categorisation, transportation, handling, processing, etc.	9	5	2	0	4	26	1	1	0	0	48
A.4.1.1.2.3.2. Recyclable waste should be collected, transported, handled separately, and different recyclable materials should be handled with specific vessels	7	8	0	0	11	16	0	3	0	0	45
A.4.1.1.2.3.3. Government should be the recycling material collectors	11	5	0	0	8	9	1	6	0	0	40
A.4.1.1.2.3.4. Government should collect the waste from household and do sorting and processing herself	3	1	2	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	23
A.4.1.1.2.3.5. Government should raise the prices of recyclable materials collected in order to encourage public to do recycling	4	2	0	0	4	7	1	4	0	0	22
A.4.1.1.2.3.6. Government should encourage recycling materials collectors to give monthly report to each estate or district for people to review their commitment to recycling regularly	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	8
A.4.1.1.2.3.7. License system of recycling collectors	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
A.4.1.1.2.3.8. Encouraging housing estates and commercial buildings to separate the waste or, engage in recycling that the respective earning can contribute to the Owners Corporation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3

Table 3.12E shows the breakdown of the 395 comments about measures or policies for the C&I sector, including 229 about encouraging green sales or production, of which 88 were about discouraging excessive packaging (ōproducers must be forced/encouraged to reduce waste by reducing packaging (e.g. sell toothpaste without cardboard box)ö). Another 98 comments were about penalties and controls on the C&I sector, including 75 about legislation for preventing excessive packaging (ōpolicy should include a ban on all excess packaging, with only perishable goods sold on trays or in containers made of biodegradable materialsö).

Table 3.12E: Measures or policies for the C&I sector

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.4.1.1.2.4. Measures or policies for C&I sector	37	20	7	15	61	166	24	65	0	0	395
A.4.1.1.2.4.1. Encouraging them to do green sales or production	15	10	4	9	37	105	17	32	0	0	229
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.1. Discouraging excessive packaging	7	2	1	4	10	35	13	16	0	0	88
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.2. Encouraging C&I sector to use products made from recyclable materials	0	1	0	3	5	22	1	6	0	0	38
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.3. Encouraging the food retailers to use reusable dinnerware	0	1	0	0	4	8	0	1	0	0	14
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.4. Goods producers should put a reminder or guide on the products illustrating the ways of recycling after use	3	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	14
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.5. Encouraging food retailers to provide more combination or proportion of food or, other measures to reduce the leftover	2	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	0	0	13
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.6. C & I sector should increase the durability, reliability and recyclability of their products, that the products can be used for a longer time, therefore fewer waste will be produced	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	12
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.7. Producers should	2	0	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	10

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
collect the waste from packaging of their products and try to recycle											
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.8. Government should establish a special certificate for those companies who do green practices	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	9
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.9. Discouraging companies from promotional activities (e.g. by issuing commercial catalogues and spam mail, or by free gift)	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	6
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.10. Encourage retail shops to change their sales method to avoid dumping the unsold goods	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.11. Subsidise those firms who introduce green practices in their production or daily operation	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.12. Private waste collector should also provide the services of collecting recycling material for their clients	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.13. Employers from C&I sector should give more assistance to their employees in doing reducing, reusing and recycling garbage	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
A.4.1.1.2.4.1.14. Encouraging electronic producers to standardise the replacement parts of electronics among different models	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
A.4.1.1.2.4.2. Punishment policy to C&I sector	8	8	2	1	12	34	7	26	0	0	98
A.4.1.1.2.4.2.1. Legislation for preventing excessive packaging	3	6	2	0	5	29	5	25	0	0	75
A.4.1.1.2.4.2.2. Taxing any products with	5	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	15

Node	Divided by Channels										Total	
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS		
plastic package, incorporating it in the selling price												
A.4.1.1.2.4.2.3. Government should increase the gate fee of waste-dumping at landfill by C&I parties	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
A.4.1.1.2.4.2.4. Penalise the food retailers who alter the lifecycle of their products or, produce excessive food waste	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
A.4.1.1.2.4.3. Use and prohibition of certain materials	7	1	1	1	11	11	0	7	0	0	0	39
A.4.1.1.2.4.3.1. Laws should be formed on prohibiting the import or circulation of non-biodegradable plastic bags	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
A.4.1.1.2.4.3.2. Ban free newspaper distribution or charge such newspaper like the plastic bag scheme	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
A.4.1.1.2.4.3.3. Prohibiting sale of plastic bottles	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
A.4.1.1.2.4.3.4. Prohibition of production and import of materials that are non-recyclable	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
A.4.1.1.2.4.3.5. The reuse of wasted construction material should be promoted	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
A.4.1.1.2.4.4. Government's support to C&I sector	3	0	0	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
A.4.1.1.2.4.4.1. Government should hold corporate waste reduction and recycling rewarding scheme	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
A.4.1.1.2.4.4.2. Government should put green practices requirement in the restaurant license application	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
A.4.1.1.2.4.4.3. Government should speed up the approval process for the use of	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
recycled aggregates in construction project											
A.4.1.1.2.4.5. More facilities or services in assisting C&I sector to do reducing, reusing and recycling garbage	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5

Table 3.12F shows the breakdown of 297 comments about other governmental practices on reduce/reuse/recycling, more than half of which came through channel Q, including 70 comments about other sectors contributing their efforts on reducing, reusing and recycling waste (government could invite NGOs placing recycling bins in these districts and educating the residents. Meanwhile these NGOs would receive subsidy from the government) and 70 comments about Government ensuring that no foreign waste would be dumped in HK landfill (monitor those recycling to ensure they do not produce waste that is dumped in HK), more than half of which came through channel Q. There were also 109 comments on other measures including 60 about measures for ensuring recycled materials in the recycling bins will be sent to the recycling centres (Government has the responsibility to make sure all recyclable materials, including leftovers, must channel to the recycling industry), more than half of which came through channel Q.

Table 3.12F: Other governmental practices on reduce/reuse/recycling

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.4.1.1.2.5. Other governmental practices on reduce/reuse/recycling	26	20	5	4	33	185	9	15	0	0	297
A.4.1.1.2.5.1. Other sectors, with or without government's cooperation, should contribute their efforts on reducing, reusing and recycling waste.	16	9	3	0	12	24	2	4	0	0	70
A.4.1.1.2.5.2. Government should ensure that no foreign waste would be dumped in HK landfill	1	0	0	0	1	65	2	1	0	0	70
A.4.1.1.2.5.3. Government should directly engage in the recycling industry	2	3	1	1	8	20	2	2	0	0	39
A.4.1.1.2.5.4. Government should be the watchdog, monitoring the development and	0	1	0	0	4	32	0	1	0	0	38

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
efficiencies of the recycling industry											
A.4.1.1.2.5.5. Government should be accountable to the public about the waste reducing and recycling issue and government should release the statistics regularly	0	2	0	0	1	19	1	2	0	0	25
A.4.1.1.2.5.6. Government should be the role model for citizens to do green practices	2	0	0	0	0	17	1	4	0	0	24
A.4.1.1.2.5.7. Government should buy the products from recycling industry	1	3	0	1	5	8	1	1	0	0	20
A.4.1.1.2.5.8. Government should waive certain amount of Gross Floor Area (GFA) for building developer to provide enough space for recycling facilities	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
A.4.1.1.2.5.9. Government should incorporate waste reduction requirement when they contract out events to other companies	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
A.4.1.1.2.6. Other measures	10	7	0	2	17	54	8	11	0	0	109
A.4.1.1.2.6.1. Measures for ensuring recycled materials in the recycling bins will be sent to the recycling centres	5	2	0	0	6	35	4	8	0	0	60
A.4.1.1.2.6.2. Customers pay in advance, and are returned money when they return the package	4	1	0	0	4	7	4	2	0	0	22
A.4.1.1.2.6.3. Establishing market for second-hand goods sales	1	1	0	0	6	10	0	1	0	0	19
A.4.1.1.2.6.4. Contradictory recycling laws should be reconciled	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
A.4.1.1.2.6.5. Government should relax the GFA of the recycling centre	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3

3.13 Pilot scheme

Table 3.13 shows the breakdown of the 186 comments about a pilot scheme of which 102 were about suggested arrangements for a pilot scheme (more than half through channel Q) (MSW charging scheme could be implemented to offices first as a pilot test before it was extended to households), and 83 were about preference for a pilot scheme (suggested running a pilot scheme in public housing estates first, as the government was the proprietor).

Table 3.13: Pilot scheme

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.7. Comments on the pilot scheme	38	23	11	7	11	75	9	12	0	0	186
A.7.1. Suggested arrangement for pilot scheme	20	4	3	2	6	56	3	8	0	0	102
A.7.1.1. Pilot scheme should be implemented to certain sector	8	1	1	1	1	34	1	1	0	0	48
A.7.1.1.1. The pilot scheme can be conducted at government departments and parties that are under the subvention of government	1	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	15
A.7.1.1.2. Should do pilot scheme in the commercial and industrial sector	2	0	0	0	1	9	1	1	0	0	14
A.7.1.1.3. Should do pilot scheme in domestic sector	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
A.7.1.2. Pilot scheme should be implemented to certain types of building	6	2	2	1	2	8	1	5	0	0	27
A.7.1.2.1. Should do pilot scheme in housing estates	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	15
A.7.1.2.1.1. Should do pilot scheme in public housing estates	2	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	9
A.7.1.2.2. Should do pilot scheme in different types of building	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	10
A.7.1.3. Pilot scheme should be implemented to certain geographical regions	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
A.7.1.3.1. Do pilot scheme in the area with high population density	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.7.1.4. Pilot scheme with duration suggested	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	8
A.7.1.5. Should do pilot scheme in the sector or community that produced the most MSW	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	7

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.7.1.6. Pilot scheme should be free of charge	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A.7.2. Preference for a pilot scheme	18	19	8	5	4	19	6	4	0	0	83

3.14 Use of the collected charges

Table 3.14 shows the breakdown of the 185 comments suggesting how the collected charges should be used, including 91 comments that suggested subsidising the recycling industry (money collected should support the recycling business in HKö).

Table 3.14: Use of the collected charges

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.8. Suggestion on how charges collected should be used	36	27	2	9	24	53	15	19	0	0	185
A.8.1. The charge should be allocated to subsidise the recycling industry	13	15	1	3	11	30	8	10	0	0	91
A.8.2. The charge should be allocated to facilitate people to do more recycling	3	1	0	2	5	10	5	3	0	0	29
A.8.3. The charge collected cannot be used to support recycling practices or recycling industry	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	11
A.8.4. The charge collected should be given to the Owners' Corporation of the buildings or housing estates	3	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	11
A.8.5. The charge collected should be used for operating rewarding mechanism of MSW charge	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
A.8.6. The charges collected would be used for upgrading the waste collecting and handling facilities and practices, i.e. incineration	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
A.8.7. The charges collected would be used as administrative cost of MSW charging scheme	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
A.8.8. The charge collected should be used as allowance for reducing household regular expenses, e.g. electricity, water, rates and rents or the like	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
A.8.9. The charge should be allocated to subsidise the recyclable waste collector to raise the price for collecting recyclable materials	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
A.8.10. The charges collected should be used for educating citizens about social benefits of waste reduction and environmental protection	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

3.15 Other suggestions on MSW charging

Table 3.15 shows the breakdown of the 549 comments offering other suggestions on MSW charging.

Table 3.15: Other suggestions on MSW charging

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.9. Other comments on MSW charging	84	56	18	11	41	187	50	102	0	0	549
A.9.1. Government should first put more effort in recycling before implementing MSW charging	14	11	3	1	14	36	13	53	0	0	145
A.9.2. Campaign promoting MSW charging is needed	16	16	10	1	6	17	1	3	0	0	70
A.9.3. There is a potential problem of double charging in MSW charging since rates already include the cost of handling waste	1	8	0	7	9	4	6	22	0	0	57
A.9.4. A transition period is needed	8	6	2	1	2	25	6	1	0	0	51
A.9.5. MSW charging should only charge those waste producers with a substantial amount of garbage, rather than charging all general public	4	0	0	0	1	28	0	1	0	0	34
A.9.6. MSW charging and recycling promotion should go in tandem	9	5	2	0	0	5	10	2	0	0	33
A.9.7. Only C&I sector is charged	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	3	0	0	28
A.9.8. Rate or tax reduction before implementing MSW charging	5	3	0	0	3	1	8	5	0	0	25
A.9.9. Government should agree to review MSW charging after implementation	13	2	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	24
A.9.10. MSW charging would need to be legislated	6	2	1	1	1	10	2	0	0	0	23
A.9.11. The charging scheme should be kept as simple as possible	7	2	0	0	0	7	3	2	0	0	21
A.9.12. Government departments cannot be exempted from MSW charging	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	0	0	10
A.9.13. MSW charging should develop a mechanism to charge tourists	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	7
A.9.14. Each household should always pay basic garbage fee to government, irrespective of the amount of garbage they produced, to cover the	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	6

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
administrative cost											
A.9.15. C&I versus domestic sector division is problematic or suggestion on adding new categories	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
A.9.16. The medical field, e.g. hospitals, clinics should be exempted from the scheme	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
A.9.17. Government should refocus their attention to waste reducing rather than waste recycling	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
A.9.18. MSW charging should principally target the rich people	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
A.9.19. The MSW charging scheme should have a limited lifespan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

Of the 549 suggestions, 145 suggested that government should put more effort in recycling before implementation of MSW charging (some actions of recycling had to be taken, before thinking about the charging mechanism), 70 suggested a campaign promoting MSW charging (Advertisement and education on importance of MSW charging should be widely disseminated to the public, so that the public will support the MSW charging and know how it does accordingly). Another 57 comments raised the potential issue of double-charging given that rates already include the cost of waste disposal (ratepayers deserve a reduction or this amounts to double-dipping on the Government's part). Another 51 comments stated that a transition period is needed (first year of implementation should be a transition period of the public getting used to the charging scheme, in which free garbage bags are distributed and charging at a lower level).

3.16 Feedback on public engagement process

Table 3.16 shows the breakdown of the 105 comments about the public engagement process (the details of execution should also be considered, e.g. whether all the garbage bins on the street were to be removed and CCTV installed to ensure every corner was monitored. It was difficult to link up different departments at the regional or district level for promotion of recycling. These were all not reflected in the IR document).

Table 3.16: Feedback on public engagement process

Node	Divided by Channels										Total
	RF	PCP	E	WSL	WSNL	Q	M	IM	SCP	OS	
A.5. Comments on the engagement process	18	25	16	4	16	12	14	4	0	0	105
A.5.1. Insufficient information	10	7	12	1	1	2	9	2	0	0	44
A.5.2. All stakeholders should be consulted	2	7	3	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	20
A.5.3. More public engagement activities should be held	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	7
A.5.4. The length of engagement process is too short	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	7
A.5.5. Lack of promotion of MSW charging consultation	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
A.5.6. There should be more option plans available for public engagement	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
A.5.7. The consultation questions are leading	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
A.5.8. The information in the consultation paper is biased	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
A.5.9. The webpage of MSW charging consultation is not user-friendly	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
A.5.10. The public engagement duplicated the past one, so the progress of implementing MSW was slowed down	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Chapter 4: Conclusions

Domestic waste charging mechanism: For domestic waste in buildings/premises with management, MSW charging of households by volume was preferred by a small overall majority, while for domestic waste in buildings/premises without management, the preferred MSW charging mechanism is weight-based over volume-based. Comments in support of household-based charging were primarily because of fairness and change effectiveness, while comments supporting building-based charging were largely based on convenience. In conclusion, there is more support for charging domestic waste by household and volume and more opposition for charging by building and weight.

Domestic waste charging implementation: Nearly two-thirds of domestic waste producers living in buildings/premises without building management found it somewhat or very acceptable to bring the domestic waste to a nearby designated place within a prescribed time period, with comments concerned about the time inconvenience. There was support for recyclables not being charged, for rewarding households that substantially reduce waste after implementation of charging, for having different sizes of pre-paid garbage bags for households selection, and for producer responsibility charges.

Domestic waste charging rate: The most popular choice for an appropriate charging level for domestic waste per household (assuming three persons in a household) per month was HK\$30-\$44.

C&I waste charging mechanism: A strong majority of C&I waste producers found a charging mechanism based on hiring private waste collectors to collect C&I waste, where the private waste collectors pay the Government the waste charge (e.g. gate fee by weight) which C&I waste producers will need to share, somewhat or very acceptable.

C&I waste charging rate: For C&I waste, a charging rate of HK\$400-\$499 per tonne was the most popular option.

Concerns expressed on waste charging:

- **Impact on whom?:** There was concern expressed about the impact on the

underprivileged and the general public.

- **Economic impact:** There was concern expressed about the recurrent administrative costs incurred, but there was also support for the positive measures to incentivise reducing/reusing/recycling waste.
- **Enforcement:** There was concern about the need for enhancing monitoring, enforcement actions and formulating penalties to avoid fly-tipping, and the need to impose strict penalties against non-compliance.
- **Fairness:** There was concern about fairness, especially for building-based charging mechanism as the amount of charges would depend on the behaviour of other households.
- **Feasibility:** There was concern about inconvenience, especially if waste could only be disposed of at a specific period of time.
- **Effectiveness:** There was concern expressed about effectiveness, especially if people felt that after payment they could dispose as much as they wished.
- **Other impact issues:** Littering, fly-tipping and hygiene problems, increased management fees and invasion of privacy were widely held concerns.

Schedule: A majority of both domestic and C&I waste producers prefer implementation of MSW charging to all sectors (i.e. both the domestic and C&I sectors) in one go. Consistency and fairness were reasons given for supporting implementation in one go, while gaining experience was given as a reason for phased implementation. For phased implementation, there was more support for implementing in C&I sector first.

Pilot: There were comments supporting a pilot scheme, with diverse views about the target for a pilot scheme.

Threshold/Relief: There was strong support from both domestic and C&I waste producers for a charging threshold for MSW below which no charge would be made. There were suggestions of an allowance to households of free pre-paid bags each month. There were suggestions of relief for poor households and CSSA recipients.

Enhance reducing/reusing/recycling waste: There was strong support from both domestic and C&I waste producers for additional measures and/or resources to support recycling of

waste, including encouraging the general public, more services and facilities to assist the general public in reducing, reusing and recycling waste, more recycling points or bins, broadening the types of waste for reuse or recycling, measures to collect and handle food waste and assistance for people to donate reusable goods.

There were also many suggestions about raising green consciousness among the general public, including education, a campaign to encourage waste separation and recycling and Government guidance for different sectors for promoting recycling. There were also suggestions for rewards for people who reduce, reuse or recycle waste, including exchanging goods for recyclable waste, monetary refund for recycling, tax or utilities rebates for households who do a good job reducing waste.

There were many comments about measures or policies to support the recycling industry, including direct support to the recycling industry, such as subsidising the industry, allocating more land, building factories or other facilities and support through technical upgrading. There were comments about measures or policies for the C&I sector, including encouraging green sales or production, such as discouraging excessive packaging and penalties and controls on the C&I sector, including legislation for preventing excessive packaging. There were comments about other governmental practices on reduce/reuse/recycling, including that other sectors should contribute their efforts on reducing, reusing and recycling waste and that Government should ensure that no foreign waste would be dumped in Hong Kong landfill and ensure recycled materials in the recycling bins will be sent to the recycling centres.

Use of the charges: There were comments suggesting using the charges to subsidise the recycling industry.

Other suggestions: There were suggestions that government should put more effort in recycling before implementation of MSW charging, such as a campaign promoting MSW charging. There were concerns expressed about double-charging given that rates already include the cost of waste disposal and comments suggesting the need for a transition period.

Public Engagement process: Comments about the engagement process were generally about the need for more details.

Annex A List of regional fora

34 focus group summaries from 5 regional fora were included in the qualitative analysis.

Table A.1: List of regional fora

Item	Date	Details	No. of focus group
1	23-10-2013	1 st Regional Forum - Kowloon West	6
2	31-10-2013	2 nd Regional Forum - Kowloon East	6
3	29-11-2013	3 rd Regional Forum - Hong Kong Island	8
4	30-11-2013	4 th Regional Forum - New Territories West	8
5	18-12-2013	5 th Regional Forum - New Territories East	6
		Total	34

Annex B List of public consultative platforms

All concerns and views from Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs (1 summary and 1 official minutes), District Councils (13 summaries), Advisory and Statutory Bodies (4 summaries and 1 official minutes) were collected and included in the qualitative analysis. The HKUSSRC was invited to attend all events except the meeting of Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs on 25th November 2013, and briefing for Business Facilitation Advisory Committee on 28th November 2013.

Table B.1: List of public consultative platforms (Legislative Council)

Item	Date	Details
1	25-11-2013	Meeting of Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs
2	16-12-2013	Meeting of Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs ó Deputation Hearing

A total of 25 written submissions were made by various organisations and individuals to the Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs ó Deputation Hearing to express their views.

Table B.2: List of public consultative platforms (written submissions to Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs – Deputation Hearing)

Item	Paper submitted by	LC Paper No.
1	Civic Party	CB(1)520/13-14(05)
2	CO2 Feeds The World	CB(1)520/13-14(08)
3	Environmental Contractors Management Association	CB(1)520/13-14(07)
4	Federation of Hong Kong Industries	CB(1)549/13-14(03)
5	Friends of the Earth (HK)	CB(1)609/13-14(01)
6	Green Sense	CB(1)558/13-14(06)
7	Green Technology Consortium, Hong Kong Food Waste Management Association and Hong Kong Organic Waste Recycling Centre Ltd (Joint submission)	CB(1)520/13-14(10)
8	Greeners Action	CB(1)558/13-14(01)
9	Hong Kong Construction Association	CB(1)549/13-14(02)
10	Hong Kong Food and Environmental Hygiene Department Staff Rights Union	CB(1)558/13-14(07)
11	Hong Kong Food Waste Management Association	CB(1)558/13-14(08)
12	Hong Kong Green Strategy Alliance	CB(1)558/13-14(02)
13	Hong Kong Organic Waste Recycling Centre Ltd	CB(1)609/13-14(02)

Item	Paper submitted by	LC Paper No.
14	Hong Kong Professionals And Senior Executives Association	CB(1)558/13-14(04)
15	Hong Kong Women Workers' Association	CB(1)558/13-14(09)
16	Mr CHAN Kai-ming	CB(1)520/13-14(06)
17	Mr Tim LO	CB(1)520/13-14(02)
18	New Century Forum	CB(1)520/13-14(04)
19	Secure Information Disposal Services Ltd	CB(1)558/13-14(05)
20	The academic research centre	CB(1)520/13-14(11)
21	The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers	CB(1)539/13-14(02)
22	Tin Shui Wai Community Development Network	CB(1)549/13-14(01)
23	World Green Organisation (WGO)	CB(1)520/13-14(01)
24	天水圍婦女關注垃圾徵費小組	CB(1)520/13-14(03) CB(1)558/13-14(03)
25	食物環境衛生署職工權益工會、政府前線僱員總會、全球化監察及香港婦女勞工協會 (聯署提交)	CB(1)520/13-14(09)

Table B.3: List of public consultative platforms (District Councils)

Item	Date	Details
1	4-11-2013	Briefing for Chairmen and Vice-chairmen of 18 District Councils
2	11-11-2013	Briefing for Environmental Improvement Committee, Yuen Long District Council
3	13-11-2013	Briefing for Environment, Housing and Works Committee, Tai Po District Council
4	14-11-2013	Briefing for Housing & Environmental Hygiene Committee, Sai Kung District Council
5	19-11-2013	Briefing for Environment and Hygiene Committee, Kwun Tong District Council
6	26-11-2013	Briefing for Tuseen Wan District Council
7	28-11-2013	Briefing for Environment and Hygiene Committee, Sham Shui Po District Council
8	28-11-2013	Briefing for Food and Environmental Hygiene Committee, Kowloon City District Council
9	12-12-2013	Briefing for North District Council
10	16-12-2013	Briefing for Islands District Council
11	9-1-2014	Briefing for Kwai Tsing District Council

Item	Date	Details
12	16-1-2014	Briefing for Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee, Eastern District Council
13	23-1-2014	Briefing for Food and Environmental Hygiene Committee, Yau Tsim Mong District Council

Table B.4: List of public consultative platforms (Advisory and Statutory Bodies)

Item	Date	Details
1	9-10-2013	Briefing for Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education
2	1-11-2013	Briefing for Women's Commission
3	6-11-2013	Briefing for Small and Medium Enterprises Committee
4	28-11-2013	Briefing for Business Facilitation Advisory Committee
5	9-12-2013	Briefing for Advisory Council on Environment

Annex C List of events conducted with stakeholders

All concerns and views from 27 events conducted with stakeholders were collected and included in the qualitative analysis.

Table C.1: List of events conducted with stakeholders

Item	Date	Details
1	3-10-2013	Briefing for Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
2	11-10-2013	Briefing for political party
3	23-10-2013	Briefing for The Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies
4	30-10-2013	Briefing for The Federation of Hong Kong Property Management Industry
5	6-11-2013	Briefing for Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
6	6-11-2013	Joint Seminar for Hong Kong Green Strategy Alliance, Hong Kong Waste Management Association, The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers ó Environmental Division and The Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management Hong Kong
7	9-11-2013	Briefing for The University of Hong Kong and Environmental Management Association of Hong Kong
8	12-11-2013	Briefing for Chartered Institute of Housing (Asian Pacific Branch)
9	13-11-2013	Briefing for City University of Hong Kong
10	14-11-2013	Briefing for Rotary Club of Kowloon Northeast
11	19-11-2013	Briefing for The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong
12	24-11-2013	Briefing for Kowloon District Forum by The Hong Kong Sustainable Development Research Institute
13	25-11-2013	Briefing for Hong Kong Baptist University
14	27-11-2013	Briefing for Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Yiu Dak Chi Memorial Primary School
15	28-11-2013	Briefing for 30SGroup
16	2-12-2013	Briefing for The Open University Hong Kong
17	5-12-2013	Briefing for Residents Forum
18	19-12-2013	Exchange Session with Youth for Commission on Youth
19	4-1-2014	Briefing for Tsuen Wan District Forum
20	7-1-2014	Briefing for Federation of Hong Kong Industries

Item	Date	Details
21	8-1-2014	Briefing for Luncheon by The Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies
22	12-1-2014	Briefing for Discovery Bay Residents
23	15-1-2014	Joint Seminar for Hong Kong Waste Management Association, The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers ó Young Member Committee, Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Hong Kong Branch) and The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers ó Environmental Division
24	17-1-2014	Briefing for The Hong Kong Institute of Facility Management
25	17-1-2014	Briefing for New Territories (North) District Forum by The Hong Kong Sustainable Development Research Institute
26	21-1-2014	Briefing for Hong Kong Civic Association and Discovery Bay Environmental Concern Group
27	22-1-2014	Briefing for Housing Department, HKSARG

Annex D List of media coverage

A total of 384 articles (including 16 editorials, 107 column articles and 261 news articles) from 23 newspapers and 3 magazines were included as printed media in the qualitative analysis.

Table D.1: List of printed media

Item	Name of the printed media	No. of news articles	No. of column articles	No. of editorials	Total
1	am730	9	3	0	12
2	Apple Daily	14	1	0	15
3	China Daily Hong Kong Edition	6	4	1	11
4	E campus today	1	0	0	1
5	Headline Daily	11	2	1	14
6	Hong Kong Commercial Daily	18	0	1	19
7	Hong Kong Daily News	17	3	1	21
8	Hong Kong Economic Journal	5	16	1	22
9	Hong Kong Economic Times	14	7	0	21
10	iMoney	0	1	0	1
11	Metro Daily	5	3	0	8
12	Ming Pao Daily News	17	5	2	24
13	Oriental Daily News	20	13	0	33
14	Sharp Daily	2	2	0	4
15	Sing Pao Daily News	12	1	0	13
16	Sing Tao Daily	14	10	2	26
17	Sky Post	9	2	0	11
18	South China Morning Post	15	20	4	39
19	Tai Kung Pao	17	0	0	17
20	The Epoch Times	1	0	0	1
21	News Evening Post	6	0	0	6
22	The Standard	4	1	0	5
23	The Sun	22	10	1	33
24	Wen Wei Pao	21	3	1	25
25	Yazhou Zhoukan	0	0	1	1
26	Metro Box	1	0	0	1
Total		261	107	16	384

A total of 7 TV programmes and 9 radio programmes were included in the qualitative analysis.

Table D.2: List of broadcasting (TV)

Item	Date	Station	Name of TV Programme
1	26-9-2013	Now	News Magazine
2	28-9-2013	ATV	Hot Topic
3	30-9-2013	TVB	Pleasure & Leisure
4	2-10-2013	RTHK	City forum
5	3-10-2013	ATV	News Bar Talk
6	15-10-2013	TVB	On the Record
7	4-11-2013	TVB	Scoop

Table D.3: List of broadcasting (Radio)

Item	Date	Station	Name of Radio Programme
1	25-9-2013	RTHK	自由風自由 PHONE
2	26-9-2013	Metro radio	開心家天下
3	26-9-2013	Metro radio	還看今天
4	26-9-2013	RTHK	千禧年代
5	26-9-2013	Commercial Radio	在晴朗的一天出發
6	28-9-2013	Commercial Radio	政經星期六
7	28-9-2013	Commercial Radio	不平則鳴 平上去入立法會
8	30-9-2013	Metro radio	開心家天下
9	2-10-2013	Metro radio	開心家天下

Annex E List of comments expressed on Internet and social media

A total of 77 responses from the Council for Sustainable Development's (SDC's) Online Discussion Forum (including 74 responses about Domestic Waste Producers, 3 responses about Commercial and Industrial Waste Producers) and a total of 19 responses from Home Affairs Bureau's (HAB's) Public Affairs Forum were included as government web fora in the qualitative analysis.

Table E.1: List of government web fora (SDC's Online Discussion Forum)

Forum	Topics	No. of responses
Domestic Waste Producers	Charging Mechanism	33
	Coverage of Charging Scheme	4
	Charging Level	7
	Recycling	12
	Others	18
Commercial and Industrial Waste Producers	Charging Mechanism	1
	Coverage of Charging Scheme	0
	Charging Level	1
	Recycling	0
	Others	1
Total		77

Table E.2: List of government web fora (HAB's Public Affairs Forum)

Item	Topics	No. of responses
1	Home/jackyko1109/青年交流會 - 「都市固體廢物收費」	1
2	Home/Free Discussion Zone/Environment/焚化爐環保遠勝堆填區	2
3	Home/Free Discussion Zone/Environment/支持都市固體廢物按量收費	1
4	Home/Free Discussion Zone/Environment/防止垃圾徵費被撤回	1
5	Home/Free Discussion Zone/Environment/香港與內地如發展再生能源 香港的垃圾就可輸入內地 減少堆填的壓力	1
6	Home/Discussion Room/Municipal Solid Waste Charging Public Engagement Process/Charging Mechanism, Coverage of	11

Item	Topics	No. of responses
	Charging Scheme, Charging Level, Waste Recycling and Others	
7	Home/Discussion Room/Municipal Solid Waste Charging Public Engagement Process/政府諮詢民意 減廢 收費 掂計	2
Total		19

A total of 345 online news articles (including 7 editorials, 50 column articles and 288 news articles) from websites were included as online media in the qualitative analysis.

Table E.3: List of online news articles

Item	Name of the online media	No. of news articles	No. of column articles	No. of editorials	Total
1	am730	1	2	0	3
2	Apple Daily	23	0	1	24
3	Bastille Post	3	0	0	3
4	China Daily Hong Kong Edition	1	2	0	3
5	Headline Daily	14	0	0	14
6	Hong Kong Commercial Daily	6	0	0	6
7	Hong Kong Daily News	5	0	1	6
8	Hong Kong Economic Journal	6	1	1	8
9	Hong Kong Economic Times	10	4	0	14
10	Metro Daily	5	3	0	8
11	Ming Pao Daily News	7	1	1	9
12	Oriental Daily News	11	5	0	16
13	Sing Tao Daily	22	1	0	23
14	Sing Pao daily news	5	0	0	5
15	Sky Post	6	0	0	6
16	South China Morning Post	7	6	2	15
17	Tai Kung Pao	15	0	0	15
18	The Standard	8	2	0	10
19	The Sun	12	10	0	22
20	Wen Wei Pao	13	5	1	19
21	881903.com	24	0	0	24
22	hkatv.com	7	0	0	7

Item	Name of the online media	No. of news articles	No. of column articles	No. of editorials	Total
23	i-cable.com	2	0	0	2
24	metroradio.com.hk	6	0	0	6
25	news.sina.com.hk	3	0	0	3
26	news.tvb.com	10	0	0	10
27	now.com	17	0	0	17
28	rthk.org.hk	32	0	0	32
29	thehousenews.com	2	2	0	4
30	foe.org.hk	0	3	0	3
31	Hong Kong China News Agency	4	0	0	4
32	civicparty.hk	0	1	0	1
33	88iv.com	1	0	0	1
34	adpl.org.hk	0	1	0	1
35	synergynet.org.hk	0	1	0	1
	Total	288	50	7	345

Annex F List of signature campaign/petition

A total of 1 signature campaign with 158 valid signatures and 1 petition with 9 email submissions were included in the qualitative analysis.

Table F.1: List of signature campaign/petition

Item	Details	Nature	No. of signatures / petition letters
1	FOOD GRACE: Signature Campaign	Signature campaign	158
2	FOOD GRACE: I just signed Respond to MSW Charging	Petition letter	9

Annex G List of opinion surveys

A total of 11 opinion survey results were included in the qualitative analysis.

Table G.1: List of opinion surveys

Item	Submitted by	Title
1	Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong	香港高中學生對固體廢物處理觀感調查
2	Civic Party	對都市固體廢物收費的問卷調查
3	Friends of the Earth (HK)	市民對固體廢物收費態度意見調查 2013
4	Junior Chamber International City	都市固體廢物收費問卷調查
5	Office of Legislative Councillor Wu Chi Wai	九龍東居民對垃圾徵費的意見
6	The Boysø & Girlsø Clubs Association of Hong Kong	固體廢物收費諮詢工作意見調查
7	The Office of HKFTUø Legislative Councillor Kwok Wai Keung	都市固體廢物收費問卷調查
8	World Green Organisation (WGO)	廢物管理政策調查
9	明愛牛頭角社區中心	牛頭角區街坊回應都市固體廢物收費 意見調查報告
10	東區區議員陳啓遠	對都市固體廢物收費的問卷調查
11	香港食物環境衛生署職工權益工會、全球化監察、政府前線僱員總會及街坊工友服務處（聯署提交）	有關垃圾徵費的問卷調查

QUESTIONS FOR YOU

Please send the answers to us on or before January 24, 2014 by one of these means:
e-mail: comments@susdev.org.hk | online: www.susdev.org.hk | fax: 3150 8168
mail: Sustainable Development Division, 46/F, Revenue Tower, Wanchai

For Commercial and Industrial Waste Producers

This is an anonymous form for the purpose of gauging public views about the possible implementation details of taking forward the **municipal solid waste (MSW) charging scheme** in Hong Kong.

*Please indicate your views to the corresponding question by ticking **ONE** box only.

Charging Mechanism (see Section 3.2.1)

A1 How acceptable is it to you to (continue) hiring private waste collectors to collect your commercial and industrial (C&I) waste, and the private waste collectors will pay the Government the waste charge (e.g. gate fee by weight) which you will need to share?

Very acceptable Somewhat acceptable Not very acceptable Not at all

Views and/or other suggestions: _____

Coverage of Charging Scheme (see Section 3.2.2)

A2 Do you consider that the MSW charging scheme should be implemented to all sectors (i.e. both the domestic and the C&I sectors) in one go, or to be implemented to different sectors by phases?

To all sectors in one go To different sectors by phases No comment

If you consider that it should be implemented by phases, do you have any specific suggestions on how to do so?

Charging Level (see Section 3.2.3)

A3 What level of MSW charge per tonne do you consider appropriate in effecting changes in your waste-reducing and recycling behaviour? (please see page 25 for illustration)

a. HK\$400 to HK\$499

b. HK\$500 to HK\$599

c. HK\$600 to HK\$699

d. Others, please specify: _____

A4 Do you support having a certain threshold for waste disposal under which no MSW charge shall need to be paid or that you will be rewarded in any form?

Very strongly Strongly Moderately Weakly Not at all

How would you be incentivised to do better in reducing, separating and recycling waste under the MSW charging scheme?

*Where there is insufficient space provided for your comments, please attach additional pages as necessary

Recycling (see Section 3.2.4)

A5 Do you consider that additional measures and/or resources are needed to support recycling activities/facilities?

Yes No No comment

Do you have any specific views/suggestions?

Others

A6 Other comments and suggestions: _____

*Where there is insufficient space provided for your comments, please attach additional pages as necessary

QUESTIONS FOR YOU

Please send the answers to us on or before January 24, 2014 by one of these means:
e-mail: comments@susdev.org.hk | online: www.susdev.org.hk | fax: 3150 8168
mail: Sustainable Development Division, 46/F, Revenue Tower, Wanchai

For Domestic Waste Producers

This is an anonymous form for the purpose of gauging public views about the possible implementation details of taking forward the **municipal solid waste (MSW) charging scheme** in Hong Kong.

*Please indicate your views to the corresponding question by ticking **ONE** box only.

Charging Mechanism (see Section 3.2.1)

For waste producers in buildings/premises **WITH** building management

B1 Which mechanism of MSW charging do you prefer?

- a. Individual waste producer to use pre-paid designated bags for disposing waste and to bring them to a specified collection point every time for disposal under monitoring, e.g. refuse collection room of a building or the Government's refuse collection point, within a prescribed period of time.
- b. Building management to collect waste and pay collectively to the government based on the weight of waste disposed by the whole building. Additional arrangements be devised and agreed between building management and residents to share the charge in line with quantity-based principle.
- c. Building management to collect waste and pay collectively to the government based on the volume of waste disposed by the whole building. Additional arrangements be devised and agreed between building management and residents to share the charge in line with quantity-based principle.
- d. Others, please specify: _____

OR

For buildings/premises **WITHOUT** building management and the waste being collected by garbage collectors/self-arrangement

B2 How acceptable is it to you to bring your garbage to a nearby designated place every time for disposal under monitoring (e.g. refuse collection points), within a prescribed period of time?

- Very acceptable Somewhat acceptable Not very acceptable Not at all

B3a If acceptable, which charging mechanism do you prefer?

- Volume-based Weight-based No preference

B3b If no, why? _____

Coverage of Charging Scheme (see Section 3.2.2)

B4 Do you consider that the MSW charging scheme should be implemented to all sectors (i.e. both the domestic and the C&I sectors) in one go, or to be implemented to different sectors by phases?

- To all sectors in one go To different sectors by phases No comment

If you consider that it should be implemented by phases, do you have any specific suggestions on how to do so?

*Where there is insufficient space provided for your comments, please attach additional pages as necessary

Charging Level (see Section 3.2.3)

B5 What level of MSW charge per household per month (assuming three persons in a household) do you consider appropriate in effecting changes in your waste-reducing and recycling behaviour? (Please see page 26 for illustration)

- a. HK\$30 to HK\$44
 b. HK\$45 to HK\$59
 c. HK\$60 to HK\$74
 d. Others, please specify: _____

B6 Do you support having a certain threshold for waste disposal under which no MSW charge shall need to be paid or that you will be rewarded in any form?

- Very strongly Strongly Moderately Weakly Not at all

How would you be incentivised to do better in reducing, separating and recycling waste under the MSW charging scheme?

Recycling (see Section 3.2.4)

B7 Do you consider that additional measures and/or resources are needed to support recycling activities/facilities?

- Yes No No comment

Do you have any specific views/suggestions?

Others

B8 Other comments and suggestions: _____

Demographics

The following information is to assist in identifying how income and building management relate to views on the charging system. You are invited to fill in the following:

My household income is in the range of -

- Under HK\$10,000 HK\$10,000-\$19,999 HK\$20,000-\$39,999
 HK\$40,000 or above Cannot or do not wish to answer

In my household -

- I am the only person There are 2 people There are 3 people
 There are 4 people There are 5 or more people Cannot or do not wish to answer

My residential building -

- Has building management Does not have management and has multiple occupants
 Does not have management but my household occupies the whole building
 Cannot or do not wish to answer

*Where there is insufficient space provided for your comments, please attach additional pages as necessary

Annex I Public View Analytical Framework

Public View Analytical Framework for the Public Engagement Process on Municipal Solid Waste Charging

A. Opinions concerning questions covered in the Invitation for Response Document

A.1 Charging mechanism

A.1.1. Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste

A.1.1.1. Proposed mechanism of charging by weight

A.1.1.1.1. Prefer

A.1.1.1.2. Not prefer

A.1.1.2. Implementation suggestion for charging C&I waste

A.1.1.2.1. A reward system is suggested to be added in the scheme

A.1.1.2.1.1. Tax allowance or reduction

A.1.1.2.1.2. Charge reimbursement

A.1.1.2.2. C&I sector should or could be charged by volume

A.1.1.2.3. Progressive rate scale

A.1.1.2.4. Government should allow C&I sector to select either to pay by volume or by weight for MSW depending on the respective business nature or size

A.1.1.2.5. Different type of C&I waste should be charged differently

A.1.1.2.6. Should be charged directly to the C&I waste producers instead of proposed method

A.1.1.2.7. Government should contract out the duties of weighing the C&I waste to other parties instead of doing by herself

A.1.1.2.8. Bring garbage to nearby designated place for disposal under monitoring

A.1.1.2.9. Government should formulate penalty clause to punish those who violate the MSW charging scheme

A.1.1.2.10. The scope of the business unit being charged should be the C&I buildings

A.1.1.2.11. Charge should be directly proportional to companies' revenue

A.1.1.2.12. More Refuse Transfer Stations (RTS) should be built at convenient sites for incentivising C&I members in participation in the scheme

A.1.2. Domestic waste

A.1.2.1. Types of Building Management

A.1.2.1.1. With Building Management

A.1.2.1.2. Without Building Management

A.1.2.1.3. Not Specified

A.1.2.2. Proposed type of charging mechanism of domestic waste

A.1.2.2.1. The scope of living quarters being charged

A.1.2.2.1.1. By household

A.1.2.2.1.1.1. Prefer

A.1.2.2.1.1.2. Not prefer

- A.1.2.2.1.2. By building
 - A.1.2.2.1.2.1. Preference of by building mechanism
 - A.1.2.2.1.2.1.1. Prefer
 - A.1.2.2.1.2.1.2. Not prefer
 - A.1.2.2.1.2.2. Assuming that by building implies equal charge for each household
 - A.1.2.2.1.3. No preference
 - A.1.2.2.1.4. By person
 - A.1.2.2.1.5. By community, district, estate
- A.1.2.2.2. Charging by volume or by weight
 - A.1.2.2.2.1. By volume
 - A.1.2.2.2.1.1. Prefer
 - A.1.2.2.2.1.2. Not prefer
 - A.1.2.2.2.2. By weight
 - A.1.2.2.2.2.1. Prefer
 - A.1.2.2.2.2.2. Not prefer
 - A.1.2.2.2.3. No preference
- A.1.2.2.3. Bring garbage to a nearby designated place for disposal within a prescribed period of time
 - A.1.2.2.3.1. Prefer
 - A.1.2.2.3.2. Not prefer
 - A.1.2.2.3.3. No preference
- A.1.2.3. Implementation suggestion for charging domestic waste
- A.1.2.3.1. MSW charging should incorporate rewards mechanism
 - A.1.2.3.1.1. Rewards those households who substantially reduce waste amount after implementing MSW charging
 - A.1.2.3.1.2. Rewards those households who are doing green practices
 - A.1.2.3.1.3. Charge reduction for those buildings which implement recycling, or formulate waste reduction plan or proposal
 - A.1.2.3.2. Charging arrangement
 - A.1.2.3.2.1. Different types of waste should have different charging levels
 - A.1.2.3.2.1.1. Recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste should be separately charged with different levels
 - A.1.2.3.2.1.1.1. Recyclable waste should not be charged
 - A.1.2.3.2.1.2. MSW charging should only charge leftovers
 - A.1.2.3.2.2. Progressive rate scale
 - A.1.2.3.2.3. A hybrid system of both weight and volume-based charging should be adopted
 - A.1.2.3.2.4. Bulky refuse (i.e. old furniture) should be charged separately
 - A.1.2.3.2.4.1. Bulky refuse should be charged with different mechanism (by weight or by volume)
 - A.1.2.3.2.5. Each building's residents have right to decide waste from their building to be

- charged by building or by household
- A.1.2.3.2.6. Each resident has rights to decide their MSW to be charged by volume or by weight
- A.1.2.3.2.7. Government should charge different buildings or estates or communities at different charge rate
- A.1.2.3.2.8. Waste of domestic decoration should be included into domestic waste under MSW charging scheme
- A.1.2.3.3. Implementation suggestion for pre-paid garbage bag
 - A.1.2.3.3.1. The pre-paid garbage bag should have different sizes for household to choose
 - A.1.2.3.3.2. Garbage bag can freely exchange with money or can be resalable (similar to cap and trade system)
 - A.1.2.3.3.3. The pre-paid garbage bag should have a barcode that can signify which household the garbage came from
 - A.1.2.3.3.4. Suggestion on the sales point of pre-paid garbage bag
 - A.1.2.3.3.5. Government should consider different sets of pre-paid garbage bags for household and building as a whole to ensure all collected waste would be charged
 - A.1.2.3.3.6. Building management companies should collect the garbage that is not contained by pre-paid garbage bag and being charged first
- A.1.2.3.4. Change of waste collection practices that would facilitate in MSW charging
 - A.1.2.3.4.1. Mobile refuse collecting vehicle (RCV) should be used to collect waste so that no designated place for disposal is needed
 - A.1.2.3.4.2. Different types of waste should be collected in different day
 - A.1.2.3.4.3. Door-to-door MSW collection should be practised
 - A.1.2.3.4.4. Waste handling and service should be provided for the elderly
- A.1.2.3.5. Other complementary measures done by government
 - A.1.2.3.5.1. Government should subsidise domestic buildings for implementing MSW charging
 - A.1.2.3.5.2. No charge to the buildings without management companies
 - A.1.2.3.5.3. A special organising unit is established for buildings without management companies to collect MSW charging
- A.1.2.3.6. Suggested principles in designing MSW charging in domestic sector
 - A.1.2.3.6.1. MSW charging should incorporate more reward mechanism instead of punishment elements
 - A.1.2.3.6.2. By volume charging not necessarily imply to use pre-paid garbage bag to collect
- A.1.2.3.7. Suggestion of charging duties delineated
 - A.1.2.3.7.1. Product producers or retail shops should be responsible for the waste from excess package
 - A.1.2.3.7.2. Retailers and wholesalers should be responsible for the waste from overseas travellers

A.1.3. Other suggested charging mechanisms and methods that did not fit in to the existing proposed mechanisms

- A.1.3.1. Producer Responsibility Charging
- A.1.3.2. Charge level should depend on the household income
- A.1.3.3. Charge according to the number of household member
- A.1.3.4. Charge directly proportional to the apartment area a household occupies
- A.1.3.5. Charge level directly proportional to the percentage of the water or electricity or towngas bill
- A.1.3.6. Charge tourists fee by imposing a tax similar to arrival tax
- A.1.3.7. Different types of building should have different charging level
- A.1.3.8. Fixed charge per head
- A.1.3.9. Charge according to the rental value of the household
- A.1.3.10. Charge on non-durable goods only
- A.1.7. Implications of the proposed charging mechanism
 - A.1.7.1. Whom will be influenced
 - A.1.7.1.1. The underprivileged
 - A.1.7.1.2. General public
 - A.1.7.1.3. Building management companies and the ownersøcorporations
 - A.1.7.1.4. Domestic waste producers
 - A.1.7.1.5. The elderly
 - A.1.7.1.6. Cleaners
 - A.1.7.1.7. Commercial and Industrial sectors
 - A.1.7.1.7.1. Printing industry
 - A.1.7.1.8. Middle class
 - A.1.7.1.9. Government
 - A.1.7.1.10. The infirm
 - A.1.7.2. Types of the impact
 - A.1.7.2.1. Enforcement
 - A.1.7.2.1.1. Enhanced monitoring are needed for preventing fly-tipping or illegal dumping
 - A.1.7.2.1.2. Enforcement actions and penalty are needed
 - A.1.7.2.1.2.1. Monetary reward for those who report on improper disposal
 - A.1.7.2.1.2.2. Criminalisation of people failing to do proper disposal
 - A.1.7.2.1.2.3. Authorising building management companies to enforce MSW charging
 - A.1.7.2.1.3. Government should formulate penalty clause to punish those households who violate the MSW charging scheme
 - A.1.7.2.1.4. Public litter bins need to be redesigned or removed
 - A.1.7.2.1.5. Government should establish special teams or departments, or restructure the existing duties among different departments
 - A.1.7.2.1.6. Extra devices (e.g. weighing devices) are needed
 - A.1.7.2.1.7. Government should formulate penalty clause to punish those households who dispose beyond the upper limit

A.1.7.2.1.8. Government cannot establish any monitoring system to trace which garbage bags came from which households

A.1.7.2.2. Others

A.1.7.2.2.1. The situation of littering and fly-tipping will deteriorate

A.1.7.2.2.2. Hygiene problem

A.1.7.2.2.3. For household with building management, management fee would be increased after implementing MSW charging

A.1.7.2.2.4. Privacy problem

A.1.7.2.2.5. People will try to shift the waste to other sector to avoid charging

A.1.7.2.2.6. It is not environmental-friendly if pre-paid garbage bag is needed since it consumes extra plastic bag

A.1.7.2.2.7. Commercial sectors will shift the burden to customers

A.1.7.2.2.8. Lack social support for this campaign

A.1.7.2.2.9. Controversy arises in delineating who will bear the cost between intermediaries and waste producers

A.1.7.2.2.10. Sewage pipe and water pipe would be clogged up since people might flush the waste to the toilet

A.1.7.2.2.11. Commercial and service sector, including building management companies, might make profit of MSW charging

A.1.7.2.2.12. It is difficult for general public to get used to MSW charging

A.1.7.2.2.13. Relieve landfill space shortage problem

A.1.7.2.2.14. It is difficult for certain type of household to determine whether they belong to C&I sector or domestic sector

A.1.7.2.2.15. Charging scheme might make many existing waste-handling facilities useless

A.1.7.2.2.16. It is difficult to incorporate reward mechanisms in C&I proposed mechanism (i.e. gate fee)

A.1.7.2.2.17. MSW charging can improve both the quantity and quality of recycling material

A.1.7.2.2.18. MSW charging scheme requires reform or revision of the current laws and ordinances

A.1.7.2.2.19. The quality of recyclable materials collected in recycling bins would be deteriorated

A.1.7.2.2.20. Increasing the possibility of fire hazard

A.1.7.2.3. Feasibility

A.1.7.2.3.1. Inconveniences issues

A.1.7.2.3.1.1. Time

A.1.7.2.3.1.2. Space-Location issue

A.1.7.2.3.2. No feasible options for certain waste producers

A.1.7.2.3.3. MSW charging did not have a feasible option to collect charge from tourists

A.1.7.2.3.4. Upgrading the existing facilities and extending the existing waste collection

A.1.7.2.3.5. More feasible to operate at multi-storey buildings

A.1.7.2.4. Ineffectiveness

A.1.7.2.4.1. People may produce even more rubbish, by arguing that they have already paid the charge

A.1.7.2.4.2. MSW charging would not have any effect on the wealthy groups

A.1.7.2.4.3. Garbage is the necessary product of daily life, charging scheme will not change that fact

A.1.7.2.4.4. The proposed options would not meet the target of waste reduction (a reduction of 40% of the MSW)

A.1.7.2.4.5. It is ineffective since general public are lacking knowledge to reduce waste

A.1.7.2.4.6. It is ineffective due to a lack of facilities to reduce waste

A.1.7.2.4.7. The charging scheme cannot pinpoint the primary contributor of waste in the city

A.1.7.2.4.8. People might see MSW charging as fulfilling civic responsibility, without any attempt to reduce waste

A.1.7.2.5. Fairness

A.1.7.2.5.1. MSW charging is not the responsibility of the public. It is a punishment to the public

A.1.7.2.5.2. It is unfair to people who follow the rules as it is very easy for household to be in arrear in paying charges

A.1.7.2.5.3. Households have to pay for the spam mail and marketing materials

A.1.7.2.5.4. Buildings possessing resources to use waste compactors can reduce the volume of waste but not the actual amount of waste

A.1.7.2.6. Economics

A.1.7.2.6.1. Cost

A.1.7.2.6.1.1. High administrative and recurrent costs

A.1.7.2.6.1.2. High infrastructural and maintenance costs

A.1.7.2.6.2. Benefit

A.1.7.2.6.2.1. Incentive to reduce and recycle waste

A.1.7.2.6.2.2. Job opportunities for low-skilled workers

A.2. Preferred implementation schedule for charging scheme

A.2.1. To different sectors by phases

A.2.1.1. Reasons for to different sectors by phases

A.2.1.1.1. Allowing us to gain some charging experience before extending the scheme to other sectors

A.2.1.1.2. To charge the sector that contributes the most share of garbage

A.2.1.1.3. To charge the sector that the number of people affected was small first for experimenting the effectiveness of MSW charging

A.2.1.1.4. To charge the sector that is easily implemented first

A.2.1.1.5. It can reduce the pressure encountered by government in implementing MSW charging

A.2.1.1.6. Government should charge the group or sector that can afford technology to reduce waste

amount first

A.2.1.1.7. It is reasonable and feasible to charge different types of waste at different time points

A.2.1.2. Suggested arrangement for phased implementation

A.2.1.2.1. Implementing to C&I sector first and domestic sector later

A.2.1.2.2. Implementing to domestic sector first and C&I sector later

A.2.1.2.3. Charging Government first

A.2.1.2.4. Implementing MSW charging to the groups which produced high amount of garbage first

A.2.1.2.5. Implementing MSW charging to food-related industry first

A.2.1.2.6. Phases that are separated in terms of geographical regions

A.2.1.2.7. Within C&I sector, different phases for different sectors should be implemented

A.2.1.2.8. Implementing to construction industry first

A.2.1.2.9. Different types of building should be charged at different times

A.2.1.2.10. No matter for C&I or domestic sectors, the phasing should be done from the component sectors with least hassle to those with more hassle

A.2.1.2.11. Implementing to the public housing estates first

A.2.1.2.12. Implementing MSW charging to the wealthy groups first

A.2.1.2.13. Implementing MSW charge to big chain stores first

A.2.1.2.14. Implementing MSW charging to the domestic area with low population density first

A.2.1.2.15. Implementing MSW charging to the domestic area with building management companies first

A.2.1.2.16. Implementing MSW charging to the domestic area with high population density first

A.2.1.2.17. First to buildings with building management companies, second to C&I sector and buildings without building management last

A.2.1.2.18. Charge certain type of waste first

A.2.1.2.19. First to Government, second to C&I sector, third to domestic sector

A.2.1.2.20. First to public housing estate, then to C&I sector, finally to private housing

A.2.1.2.21. Implementing to sector producing more recyclable materials first

A.2.2. To all sectors in one go

A.2.2.1. Reasons for to all sectors in one go

A.2.2.1.1. Consistent with the spirit of shared responsibility and fairness in waste reduction

A.2.2.1.2. Obliterate the shifting of waste to non-charging sectors to circumvent the charge

A.2.2.1.3. The problem of handling MSW is too urgent that no phased implementation is allowed

A.2.2.1.4. No justification on which sector the charging can be more easily applied first

A.2.2.1.5. The refuse collection system will be less complicated for all-in-one-go coverage

A.2.2.1.6. No practical way to easily distinguish the waste source

A.2.2.1.7. There are no benefit for government to charge by phase

A.2.3. No preference

A.3. Charging Level

A.3.1. Commercial and Industrial waste producers

A.3.1.1. Comments on the charge level of HK\$461-HK\$485 per tonne

- A.3.1.1.1. Appropriate level
- A.3.1.1.2. Too high
- A.3.1.2. Appropriate level of MSW charge per tonne for effective behavioral change
 - A.3.1.2.1. Below HK\$400
 - A.3.1.2.2. HK\$400 to HK\$499
 - A.3.1.2.3. HK\$500 to HK\$599
 - A.3.1.2.4. HK\$600 to HK\$699
 - A.3.1.2.5. Other charging mechanisms and methods
- A.3.1.3. Other comments
- A.3.2. Domestic waste producers
 - A.3.2.1. Appropriate level of MSW charging per household per month assuming three persons in a household for effective behavioral change
 - A.3.2.1.1. Below HK\$30
 - A.3.2.1.2. HK\$30 to HK\$44
 - A.3.2.1.3. HK\$45 to HK\$59
 - A.3.2.1.4. HK\$60 to HK\$74
 - A.3.2.1.5. HK\$75 or above
 - A.3.2.1.6. Other charging mechanisms and methods
 - A.3.2.2. Comments on the charge level of HK\$30-HK\$60 per month a household
 - A.3.2.2.1. Too high
 - A.3.2.2.2. Appropriate level
 - A.3.2.2.3. Too low
 - A.3.2.3. Other comments
- A.3.3. Establishing a threshold for waste disposal under which no MSW charge shall need to be paid or that you will be rewarded in any form
 - A.3.3.1. Supported
 - A.3.3.1.1. Suggestion on establishing threshold
 - A.3.3.1.1.1. No charge under the threshold
 - A.3.3.1.1.2. Each household should have certain number of free pre-paid garbage bags per month
 - A.3.3.1.1.3. The charge for those households who produce amount of garbage beyond the threshold should be so high that it has a deterrent effect on those groups
 - A.3.3.1.1.4. Give discount to those households who produce waste at an amount under the threshold
 - A.3.3.1.1.5. Rewards to those people who generate garbage under threshold
 - A.3.3.1.1.6. The threshold level for each household should be formulated by the number of persons in that household
 - A.3.3.1.1.7. There is a threshold for C&I sector
 - A.3.3.1.1.8. The remaining quotas could be accumulated

- A.3.3.1.1.9. Government should progressively lower the threshold as time goes by
- A.3.3.1.1.10. Threshold should be formulated at a higher level to make sure that most residents in Hong Kong would not be charged
- A.3.3.1.1.11. The threshold level should be formulated at the building level
- A.3.3.1.1.12. No threshold to be applied for commercial and renovation industry
- A.3.3.1.1.13. The threshold level should be formulated by consulting all people affected and reviewed all the time
- A.3.3.1.1.14. Threshold should be introduced after MSW charging meet its objective

A.3.3.2 Unsupported

A.3.4. Relief measures

A.3.4.1. Supported

A.3.4.1.1. Whom should be covered by relief measure

- A.3.4.1.1.1. Poor households
- A.3.4.1.1.2. The elderly
- A.3.4.1.1.3. Chronic patients who would produce medical waste
- A.3.4.1.1.4. Households who have children (including babies)
- A.3.4.1.1.5. Public housing estate households
- A.3.4.1.1.6. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) or catering industries
- A.3.4.1.1.7. The disabled
- A.3.4.1.1.8. Women
- A.3.4.1.1.9. Children

A.3.4.1.2. Suggested type of relief measure

- A.3.4.1.2.1. Giving discount to those households that need special help
- A.3.4.1.2.2. The aided groups can be exempted from MSW charging
- A.3.4.1.2.3. The aided groups should have certain number of free pre-paid garbage bags per month

A.3.4.1.3. Reasons for supporting

- A.3.4.1.3.1. Some people will produce waste that cannot be reduced by their willful action (e.g. diapers)

A.3.4.2. Unsupported

A.3.5. Other suggestion on charging level

A.3.5.1. Preference of charging level in general

- A.3.5.1.1. The charging level should not be higher
- A.3.5.1.2. Higher charge of MSW charge is needed

A.3.5.2. Charging level relative to different sectors

- A.3.5.2.1. The charging level should be different in different sectors depending on the nature of the sectors
 - A.3.5.2.1.1. C&I sector should be charged more than domestic sector
 - A.3.5.2.1.2. Domestic sector could charge at a higher rate than C&I sector

A.3.5.2.2. The charging level should be the same irrespective of the sectors

A.3.5.3. MSW charging must not be a flat tax

A.3.5.4. Government should lower charging if MSW charging successfully achieves the objectives of reducing waste to 40%

A.3.5.5 MSW charging should incorporate compensatory elements for those districts with not-in-my-backyard facilities

A.3.5.6. MSW charging level should also consider the administrative and transportation cost

A.4. Reducing/reusing/recycling

A.4.1. Support/Not support additional measures

A.4.1.1. Supported

A.4.1.1.1. Reasons for supporting additional measures

A.4.1.1.1.1. Increase job opportunities

A.4.1.1.1.2. It is the responsibility for government to support recycling practices

A.4.1.1.1.3. Diversify the economic structure of Hong Kong

A.4.1.1.1.4. Prosperous recycling industry can enhance participation of recycling by general public

A.4.1.1.1.5. Government should develop the local market bases of recycling industry since the current state of the industry was export-led

A.4.1.1.1.6. Strong recycling industry can give support to other economic sectors

A.4.1.1.2. Suggestions on measures or policies to further enhance reducing, reusing and recycling activities

A.4.1.1.2.1. Measures or policies encouraging the general public to enhance reducing, reusing and recycling garbage

A.4.1.1.2.1.1. More services or facilities in assisting people to do reducing, reusing and recycling garbage

A.4.1.1.2.1.1.1. Arrange more recycle bins or, set up more recycling materials collection points, or redesign the recycling bins

A.4.1.1.2.1.1.2. Government should broaden the types of waste for reusing and recycling or enhancing certain type of recyclable materials collection

A.4.1.1.2.1.1.3. Providing measures in collecting and handling organic waste (e.g. leftovers)

A.4.1.1.2.1.1.4. More services are needed in assisting people to donate usable goods

A.4.1.1.2.1.1.4.1. Government should be responsible for collecting out-of-order and second hands electronic equipment and furniture and reallocating them

- to the needy
- A.4.1.1.2.1.1.4.2. Electronic manufacturers and
retailers should be the collectors of
out-of-order electronic appliances
and turn them into reusable products
- A.4.1.1.2.1.1.5. By reducing the amount of garbage collection bins
and frequencies of garbage collection, people
would be forced to do more waste reduction
- A.4.1.1.2.1.1.6. Establishing waste reducing and recycling association
at the estate or community level
- A.4.1.1.2.1.1.7. Subsidising buildings or district community to install
recycling bins
- A.4.1.1.2.1.1.8. Legislation on mandatory recycling bins
- A.4.1.1.2.1.1.9. Free distribution of household recycling facilities to
household
- A.4.1.1.2.1.2. Measures to raise the green consciousness and provide knowledge to
general public
- A.4.1.1.2.1.2.1. Education
- A.4.1.1.2.1.2.2. Propaganda campaign promoting the household to do
more waste separation and recycling
- A.4.1.1.2.1.2.3. Government should give guidance to different sectors
for promoting recycling practices
- A.4.1.1.2.1.2.4. Government should organise competition of recycling
among household
- A.4.1.1.2.1.2.5. Providing training to the cleaners
- A.4.1.1.2.1.3. Rewards to those people who do reducing, reusing and recycling
garbage
- A.4.1.1.2.1.3.1. Recyclable waste in exchange of goods
- A.4.1.1.2.1.3.2. Monetary refund for recycling practices
- A.4.1.1.2.1.3.3. Tax reduction or electricity or water bill
reimbursement for the households who do excellent
job in reducing, separating and recycling
- A.4.1.1.2.1.3.4. Establishing recognition system for those best
household, estate, building in waste reduction
- A.4.1.1.2.1.3.5. Rebate to those who purchase products that possess
recyclable materials
- A.4.1.1.2.1.4. Other measures or policies targeting the general public
- A.4.1.1.2.1.4.1. Enforcing compulsory recycling practice (e.g. by
legislation)

- A.4.1.1.2.1.4.2. Punishing mechanism to those who fail to do reducing, reusing and recycling garbage is needed
- A.4.1.1.2.1.4.3. Encouraging customers to purchase refill package or encouraging producers to produce more refill package
- A.4.1.1.2.1.4.4. Should encourage food donation practice
- A.4.1.1.2.1.4.5. Encouraging more people to be volunteers in recycling

A.4.1.1.2.2. Measures or policies to support recycling industry

A.4.1.1.2.2.1. Direct policy and support to recycling industry

- A.4.1.1.2.2.1.1. Subsidising the recycling industry
- A.4.1.1.2.2.1.2. Government should allocate more land for recycling industry
- A.4.1.1.2.2.1.3. Build more recycling factories or other hardware for recycling industry
- A.4.1.1.2.2.1.4. Support the recycling industry by upgrading the technical level of the recycling industry
- A.4.1.1.2.2.1.5. Government should help the recycling industry by assisting them to explore new sales market
- A.4.1.1.2.2.1.6. Tax allowance for recycling industry
- A.4.1.1.2.2.1.7. Encouraging recycling industry by setting up Recycling License Mechanism
- A.4.1.1.2.2.1.8. Monitoring the recycling industry to make sure no further waste is produced from that industry

A.4.1.1.2.2.2. Indirect policy

- A.4.1.1.2.2.2.1. Government should encourage the insurance industry to tailor-make insurance package for recycling industry

A.4.1.1.2.3. Measures or policies in recyclable materials collection or waste separation

- A.4.1.1.2.3.1. Assign people to engage in different steps of recycling - collection, categorisation, transportation, handling, processing, etc.
- A.4.1.1.2.3.2. Recyclable waste should be collected, transported, handled separately, and different recyclable materials should be handled with specific vessels
- A.4.1.1.2.3.3. Government should be the recycling material collectors
- A.4.1.1.2.3.4. Government should collect the waste from household and do sorting and processing herself
- A.4.1.1.2.3.5. Government should raise the prices of recyclable materials collected in order to encourage public to do recycling
- A.4.1.1.2.3.6. Government should encourage recycling materials collectors to give

monthly report to each estate or district for people to review their commitment to recycling regularly

A.4.1.1.2.3.7. License system of recycling collectors

A.4.1.1.2.3.8. Encouraging housing estates and commercial buildings to separate the waste or, engage in recycling that the respective earning can contribute to the Owners Corporation

A.4.1.1.2.4. Measures or policies for C&I sector

A.4.1.1.2.4.1. Encouraging them to do green sales or production

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.1. Discouraging excessive packaging

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.2. Encouraging C&I sector to use products made from recyclable materials

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.3. Encouraging the food retailers to use reusable dinnerware

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.4. Goods producers should put a reminder or guide on the products illustrating the ways of recycling after use

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.5. Encouraging food retailers to provide more combination or proportion of food or, other measures to reduce the leftover

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.6. C & I sector should increase the durability, reliability and recyclability of their products, that the products can be used for a longer time, therefore fewer waste will be produced

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.7. Producers should collect the waste from packaging of their products and try to recycle

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.8. Government should establish a special certificate for those companies who do green practices

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.9. Discouraging companies from promotional activities (e.g. by issuing commercial catalogues and spam mail, or by free gift)

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.10. Encourage retail shops to change their sales method to avoid dumping the unsold goods

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.11. Subsidise those firms who introduce green practices in their production or daily operation

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.12. Private waste collector should also provide the services of collecting recycling material for their clients

A.4.1.1.2.4.1.13. Employers from C&I sector should give more assistance to their employees in doing reducing, reusing and recycling garbage

- A.4.1.1.2.4.1.14. Encouraging electronic producers to standardise the replacement parts of electronics among different models
- A.4.1.1.2.4.2. Punishment policy to C&I sector
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.2.1. Legislation for preventing excessive packaging
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.2.2. Taxing any products with plastic package, incorporating it in the selling price
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.2.3. Government should increase the gate fee of waste-dumping at landfill by C&I parties
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.2.4. Penalise the food retailers who alter the lifecycle of their products or, produce excessive food waste
- A.4.1.1.2.4.3. Use and prohibition of certain materials
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.3.1. Laws should be formed on prohibiting the import or circulation of non-biodegradable plastic bags
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.3.2. Ban free newspaper distribution or charge such newspaper like the plastic bag scheme
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.3.3. Prohibiting sale of plastic bottles
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.3.4. Prohibition of production and import of materials that are non-recyclable
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.3.5. The reuse of wasted construction material should be promoted
- A.4.1.1.2.4.4. Government's support to C&I sector
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.4.1. Government should hold corporate waste reduction and recycling rewarding scheme
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.4.2. Government should put green practices requirement in the restaurant license application
 - A.4.1.1.2.4.4.3. Government should speed up the approval process for the use of recycled aggregates in construction project
- A.4.1.1.2.4.5. More facilities or services in assisting C&I sector to do reducing, reusing and recycling garbage
- A.4.1.1.2.5. Other governmental practices on reduce/reuse/recycling
 - A.4.1.1.2.5.1. Other sectors, with or without government's cooperation, should contribute their efforts on reducing, reusing and recycling waste.
 - A.4.1.1.2.5.2. Government should ensure that no foreign waste would be dumped in HK landfill
 - A.4.1.1.2.5.3. Government should directly engage in the recycling industry
 - A.4.1.1.2.5.4. Government should be the watchdog, monitoring the development and efficiencies of the recycling industry
 - A.4.1.1.2.5.5. Government should be accountable to the public about the waste

reducing and recycling issue and government should release the statistics regularly

A.4.1.1.2.5.6. Government should be the role model for citizens to do green practices

A.4.1.1.2.5.7. Government should buy the products from recycling industry

A.4.1.1.2.5.8. Government should waive certain amount of Gross Floor Area (GFA) for building developer to provide enough space for recycling facilities

A.4.1.1.2.5.9. Government should incorporate waste reduction requirement when they contract out events to other companies

A.4.1.1.2.6. Other measures

A.4.1.1.2.6.1. Measures for ensuring recycled materials in the recycling bins will be sent to the recycling centres

A.4.1.1.2.6.2. Customers pay in advance, and are returned money when they return the package

A.4.1.1.2.6.3. Establishing market for second-hand goods sales

A.4.1.1.2.6.4. Contradictory recycling laws should be reconciled

A.4.1.1.2.6.5. Government should relax the GFA of the recycling centre

A.4.1.2. Unsupported

A.4.1.2.1. Reasons for not supporting additional measures

A.4.1.2.1.1. The current practices of recycling industries also produced waste rather than helping waste reduction

A.4.1.2.1.2. The resources devoted to recycling industry might have a better use

A.4.1.2.1.3. The government should not subsidise the recycling industry as businesses or commercial activities all possess the aim of making profit

A.4.1.2.1.4. The technology for recycling in Hong Kong is not up to world standards

A.5. Comments on the engagement process

A.5.1. Insufficient information

A.5.2. All stakeholders should be consulted

A.5.3. More public engagement activities should be held

A.5.4. The length of engagement process is too short

A.5.5. Lack of promotion of MSW charging consultation

A.5.6. There should be more option plans available for public engagement

A.5.7. The consultation questions are leading

A.5.8. The information in the consultation paper is biased

A.5.9. The webpage of MSW charging consultation is not user-friendly

A.5.10. The public engagement duplicated the past one, so the progress of implementing MSW was slowed down

A.7. Comments on the pilot scheme

A.7.1. Suggested arrangement for pilot scheme

A.7.1.1. Pilot scheme should be implemented to certain sector

- A.7.1.1.1. The pilot scheme can be conducted at government departments and parties that are under the subvention of government
- A.7.1.1.2. Should do pilot scheme in the commercial and industrial sector
- A.7.1.1.3. Should do pilot scheme in domestic sector
- A.7.1.2. Pilot scheme should be implemented to certain types of building
 - A.7.1.2.1. Should do pilot scheme in housing estates
 - A.7.1.2.1.1. Should do pilot scheme in public housing estates
 - A.7.1.2.2. Should do pilot scheme in different types of building
 - A.7.1.3. Pilot scheme should be implemented to certain geographical regions
 - A.7.1.3.1. Do pilot scheme in the area with high population density
 - A.7.1.4. Pilot scheme with duration suggested
 - A.7.1.5. Should do pilot scheme in the sector or community that produced the most MSW
 - A.7.1.6. Pilot scheme should be free of charge
- A.7.2. Preference for a pilot scheme
- A.8. Suggestion on how charges collected should be used
 - A.8.1. The charge should be allocated to subsidise the recycling industry
 - A.8.2. The charge should be allocated to facilitate people to do more recycling
 - A.8.3. The charge collected cannot be used to support recycling practices or recycling industry
 - A.8.4. The charge collected should be given to the Owners' Corporation of the buildings or housing estates
 - A.8.5. The charge collected should be used for operating rewarding mechanism of MSW charge
 - A.8.6. The charges collected would be used for upgrading the waste collecting and handling facilities and practices, i.e. incineration
 - A.8.7. The charges collected would be used as administrative cost of MSW charging scheme
 - A.8.8. The charge collected should be used as allowance for reducing household regular expenses, e.g. electricity, water, rates and rents or the like
 - A.8.9. The charge should be allocated to subsidise the recyclable waste collector to raise the price for collecting recyclable materials
 - A.8.10. The charges collected should be used for educating citizens about social benefits of waste reduction and environmental protection
- A.9. Other comments on MSW charging
 - A.9.1. Government should first put more effort in recycling before implementing MSW charging
 - A.9.2. Campaign promoting MSW charging is needed
 - A.9.3. There is a potential problem of double charging in MSW charging since rates already include the cost of handling waste
 - A.9.4. A transition period is needed
 - A.9.5. MSW charging should only charge those waste producers with a substantial amount of garbage, rather than charging all general public
 - A.9.6. MSW charging and recycling promotion should go in tandem
 - A.9.7. Only C&I sector is charged

- A.9.8. Rate or tax reduction before implementing MSW charging
- A.9.9 Government should agree to review MSW charging after implementation
- A.9.10. MSW charging would need to be legislated
- A.9.11. The charging scheme should be kept as simple as possible
- A.9.12. Government departments cannot be exempted from MSW charging
- A.9.13. MSW charging should develop a mechanism to charge tourists
- A.9.14. Each household should always pay basic garbage fee to government, irrespective of the amount of garbage they produced, to cover the administrative cost
- A.9.15. C&I versus domestic sector division is problematic or suggestion on adding new categories
- A.9.16. The medical field, e.g. hospitals, clinics should be exempted from the scheme
- A.9.17. Government should refocus their attention to waste reducing rather than waste recycling
- A.9.18. MSW charging should principally target the rich people
- A.9.19. The MSW charging scheme should have a limited lifespan