

COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Report on the Public Engagement Process on Municipal Solid Waste Charging



可持續發展委員會
Council for
Sustainable Development

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Chapter 1 | Executive Summary

- 1.1** The total amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in Hong Kong increased by nearly 80% over the past 30 years, far outpacing population growth (36%) in the same period. This and the heavy reliance on landfills are clearly unsustainable. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) conducted the first stage public consultation from January to April 2012 to gauge views of the public and stakeholders on whether Hong Kong should implement MSW charging. While a quantity-based MSW charging system was affirmed as the broad direction, in view of its complexities and far-reaching implications on the sustainability of Hong Kong, the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) was invited to conduct the second stage public engagement for more extensive and in-depth deliberation on the key issues involved, and to gauge the public and stakeholders' views on how best to implement quantity-based MSW charging in Hong Kong.
- 1.2** The SDC adopted a bottom-up and stakeholder-led approach to identify the priority areas and issues relevant for public deliberation on the implementation of MSW charging in Hong Kong. A **Support Group (SG)** comprising representatives from relevant sectors held its first meeting in February 2013. The SDC also held seven **focus group meetings (FGM)** between April and May 2013. The views expressed at the FGMs as well as SG's advice provided solid basis and useful references for the SDC in preparing an Invitation for Response (IR) document, which set out the following **four key issues** -
- (i) charging mechanism;
 - (ii) coverage of charging scheme;
 - (iii) charging level; and
 - (iv) recycling.
- 1.3** During the four-month public involvement stage, a total of 63 engagement events (including five **regional forums**) were held and participated by around 3 300 members of the public from different sectors. In addition, the SDC enlisted 101 **Supporting Organisations (SOs)** to promote the public engagement process to different quarters of the community through their networks. The SDC also promoted the public engagement and encouraged wider public participation through **Announcements in the Public Interests on television and radio, posters, a dedicated web site and roving exhibitions.**
- 1.4** The public expressed and submitted their views through various channels, including **online View Collection Form and discussion forum, a dedicated email account, mobile application, and hotline,** etc. The SDC received a total of around 5 300 View Collection Forms and around 300 written submissions from individuals and organisations. All the views were collated and analysed independently by the Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Hong Kong which was the Independent Analysis and Reporting Agency (IRA) of this public engagement process.

1.5 The recommendations put forward by the SDC on the **four key issues** set out in the IR document are summarised as follows -

Key Issues	SDC's Recommendations	Relevant
<p>Charging Mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>For waste disposal through the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department's (FEHD) refuse collection fleet (mainly residential buildings with property management companies (PMCs) that handle refuse collection and environmental hygiene of the buildings) -</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ultimate goal is to implement charging "by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags". This allows tracing of the volume of waste disposed of by individual households and ensures fairness in implementing quantity-based charging. It also offers direct economic incentive to foster behavioural change and waste reduction of individual households; ■ Residential buildings that already have the appropriate conditions may implement "by household by bag" charging from the start; ■ Some residential buildings may need time for residents to reach a consensus on the implementation details of waste charging, such as the need to alter waste collection arrangements or facilities to trace waste source, so that they may institute a system for charging on the basis of "by household by bag". A transitional period should be established to allow these residential buildings to adopt a charging mechanism on the basis of "by volume of waste disposed of by the building"; ■ The transitional period is expected to last for a maximum of three years and the Government should conduct a review on the effectiveness of the waste charging scheme after the first year of implementation; and ■ During the transitional period, the Government should formulate administrative guidelines to assist property owners/residents and PMCs in devising measures to apportion waste charge among households based on the "Waste Less, Pay Less" principle. The Government should also support and encourage residents to migrate to "by household by bag" charging as soon as possible, e.g. introducing a differential charging scale of which the rate of charging "by building by volume" would be higher than "by household by bag", and with progressive annual increase in the rate for charging by building. 	<p>4.6-4.9</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>For waste disposal at refuse collection points (RCPs) (mainly residential buildings without PMCs, rural areas, and commercial and industrial (C&I) organisations disposing of limited amount of waste) -</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents must use pre-paid designated garbage bags for disposing of waste at FEHD’s RCPs by themselves or through their hired cleaners. Waste in non-designated garbage bags shall be rejected for disposal at RCPs; ■ The Government should consider allowing C&I organisations to use pre-paid designated garbage bags for the disposal of limited amount of trade waste at RCPs; and ■ The Government should examine the need for retrofitting relevant facilities, and increase the manpower to enhance management and monitoring for deterring non-compliances and fly-tipping. | 4.10 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>For waste disposal through private waste collectors (mainly C&I organisations and a small number of residential estates, of which the waste is transported to refuse transfer stations (RTS) or landfills) -</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Charging should be based on the weight of waste disposed of at RTS and landfills. This is the so-called “gate fee”. Private waste collectors should discuss with clients on methods to apportion the waste charges among individual waste producers. | 4.11 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Supporting measures -</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Step up efforts on education for enhancing the public’s awareness on waste reduction and recycling which, from a macro perspective, would foster a greener, “waste less” lifestyle, and the sustainable development of Hong Kong; ■ Explore areas for further cooperation with District Councils, Heung Yee Kuk and rural bodies, housing estates, schools, green groups, chambers of commerce, waste collectors and other stakeholders in education and publicity; ■ Consider ways to facilitate the effective implementation of charging by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags in residential buildings, including enhanced monitoring, additional recycling facilities, and more recycling programmes; and ■ Enhance manpower for patrol and law enforcement as well as increase the level of penalties for deterrence effect. | 4.12 |

Coverage of Charging Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSW charging should be implemented in all sectors in one go; and 	4.14
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government should consider introducing a “preparatory phase” of 12 to 18 months before the legislation comes into effect for all sectors to get prepared. 	4.15
Charging Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The charging level should be in line with the quantity-based and the “polluter pays” principles, and it should be effective in waste reduction but not too excessive; 	4.16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the public engagement process, most respondents chose the lowest charging level option for C&I waste (i.e. HK\$400 to \$499 per tonne). The Government should consider this as a reference; 	4.17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be parity between the charging levels of C&I waste and domestic waste to ensure fairness; 	4.17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most respondents chose the lowest charging level option for domestic waste, which is HK\$30 to \$44 per household per month (based on a three-person household). The Government should take this range as a starting point for the charging level of domestic waste. It should conduct a review on its effectiveness in waste reduction after implementing the scheme for one to two years; 	4.19
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The needs of people with financial hardship should be addressed. The Government should explore it in-depth and work out relevant details; and 	4.22
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government should explain clearly the differences between and the underlying principles of the Rates and MSW charge in response to concerns in the community. 	4.22
Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional recycling facilities in residential estates and public areas with the support of PMCs, owners’ corporations and other relevant organisations, and step up education efforts to promote recycling; 	4.23
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore feasible outlets, such as to increase the types of recyclable materials for collection at recycling facilities; 	4.23
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expedite the construction of organic waste treatment facilities, and explore feasible measures to support on-site source separation of food waste; 	4.23
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the feasibility of installing additional recycling facilities near RCPs to provide more incentive and create a synergy that encourages residents of single block buildings to recycle; 	4.24
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the feasibility of gradually reducing the number of roadside litter containers or redesign them to prevent the public from using them to dispose of domestic and trade waste; 	4.26

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide more supporting measures to the recycling industry, including land provision, facilitation for collection of recyclables, encourage technological research, increase green procurement, and promote training and development of recycling workers; 	4.27
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Explore implementing measures (including the Producer Responsibility Schemes (PRS) in the long run) to increase the recycling of materials where such recyclables may not be economically viable for recycling in the market now; 	4.27
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Government should further step up the PRS; and 	4.27
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enhance the education and promotional campaigns before the implementation of MSW charging to raise public awareness and encourage waste reduction, source separation and cleaning of recyclables. Such education efforts should also be sustained in schools and the community. 	4.28

Chapter 2 | Introduction & Background

- 2.1** Hong Kong is facing a very imminent waste management issue. We should all share the conviction that sustainable development can only be achieved through **changes to our lifestyle as well as a commitment to sustainable use of resources**. The total amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in Hong Kong increased by nearly 80% over the past 30 years, far outpacing population growth (36%) in the same period. This and the heavy reliance on landfills are clearly unsustainable. We must take prompt and decisive action.
- 2.2** According to waste statistics from the Government, around 13 800 tonnes of waste was sent to landfills daily in 2012. MSW, comprising waste from the domestic sector and the commercial and industrial (C&I) sector, took up nearly 67% of it. In May 2013, the Government promulgated the “**Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022**”, which sets out Hong Kong’s waste management strategy in the next 10 years. It also includes the target to reduce MSW disposal rate by 40% in 2022, the policy measures and action plans. Each one of us should adopt a “**Use Less, Waste Less**” principle in our homes, schools and workplaces.
- 2.3** Experiences of other places have shown that waste charging can provide an effective economic incentive to induce behavioural change in waste prevention, reuse and recycling. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) conducted the first stage public consultation from January to April 2012 to gauge views of the public and stakeholders on whether Hong Kong should implement MSW charging. While a quantity-based MSW charging system was affirmed as the broad direction, in view of its complexities and far-reaching implications on the sustainability of Hong Kong, the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) was invited to conduct the second stage public engagement for more extensive and in-depth deliberation on the key issues involved, and to gauge the public and stakeholders’ views on how best to implement quantity-based MSW charging in Hong Kong.



2.4 The SDC adopted a bottom-up and stakeholder-led approach to identify the priority areas and issues relevant for public deliberation on the implementation of MSW charging in Hong Kong. In line with previous public engagement processes, a **Support Group (SG)** comprising representatives from relevant sectors was formed in early 2013 to provide professional and expert advice to the SDC on the key issues for public engagement. A full list of the SG members is in **Annex I**. The first SG meeting was held in February 2013. Between April and May 2013, the SDC conducted **seven focus group meetings (FGM)** with over 160 participants and stakeholders from a broad range of sectors attended, including residents organisations; businesses; property management companies; waste collection and recycling associations; green groups; youth and welfare groups; the medical and health sectors; professional organisations; academics and district personalities, etc. The views expressed at the FGMs as well as SG's advice provided solid basis and useful references for the SDC in preparing an **Invitation for Response (IR) document** that presented sufficient background information and relevant issues for the public to participate in the public engagement process.



Focus Group Meetings



2.5 The IR document identified and set out the following **four key issues** to facilitate in-depth and structured discussions by stakeholders and the general public -

- (i) charging mechanism;
- (ii) coverage of charging scheme;
- (iii) charging level; and
- (iv) recycling.

The aim of this public engagement is to formulate recommendations on implementing quantity-based MSW charging that are **suitable for the unique settings of Hong Kong** as well as being **viable, enforceable and effective** in encouraging people to reduce waste.

Chapter 3 | Report on Public Engagement

3.1 The public engagement process entitled “**Waste Reduction by Waste Charging • How to Implement?**”, was formally launched at a press conference on 25 September 2013 and lasted for four months (until 24 January 2014). The Hong Kong Productivity Council was commissioned as the Programme Director for this public engagement process.



Press Launch hosted by the SDC Chairman and Convenor of Support Group on MSW Charging

3.2 During the public involvement stage, the SDC conducted a total of 63 engagement events (including five **regional forums**) participated by around 3 300 members of the public and stakeholders in total. These engagement events also included meetings with relevant **statutory and advisory bodies, Legislative Council and District Councils**. A full list of the engagement events held during the public engagement process is summarised in **Annex II**.



Regional Forums



Engagement events organised by various sectors

3.3 In addition, the SDC invited organisations from various sectors to be the **Supporting Organisations (SOs)** for this public engagement process. 101 organisations from different sectors joined as SOs (full list in **Annex III**). The main role of SOs is to disseminate information about the public engagement through their network so as to extend the outreach effectively and efficiently. Some SOs, on their own initiative, organised forums and briefings for their members to encourage them to actively participate in the public engagement and to facilitate the exchange of ideas on MSW charging.

3.4 Throughout the public involvement stage, the SDC promoted the public engagement and encouraged participation through broadcasting **Announcements in the Public Interests on television and radio**. Furthermore, **posters** were placed at different locations including schools, public housing estates, government premises, MTR stations and designated venues provided by SOs, etc.

3.5 A dedicated web site (www.susdev.org.hk) and Facebook page (www.facebook.com/susdev2013) were launched to promote this public engagement process, facilitate the viewing of the IR document by the public, and let the public and stakeholders express and submit their views through the **online View Collection Form (VCF)** and **discussion forum**. The public could also express and submit their views through other channels such as a **dedicated email account, mobile application, hotline**, etc. They could also obtain the latest development of the public engagement through the event calendar and photo gallery. An **online game** on the dedicated web site, entitled **“Reduce Waste Save Money!”**, was designed to attract viewers. The web site also featured a knowledge portal to provide information on waste reduction and separation at source. The web site recorded a total of 24 300 visits.



Dedicated web site



Facebook and mobile application

3.6 To promote this public engagement process to the school sector and to enhance students' awareness on the importance of waste reduction at source, the SDC organised an **interactive micro-film competition**, entitled **“Waste Reduction at Source and Sustainable Development”**, targeting secondary four to six students. With the participation of 88 students from 20 secondary schools, the competition concluded successfully in early December 2013.



Workshop for Interactive Micro-film Competition



Sustainable Development Ambassadors participated in roving exhibitions

3.7 **Roving exhibitions** in all the 18 districts of Hong Kong and designated venues provided by some of the SOs were organised during the public engagement to enhance community outreach. Exhibition panels/booths with multi-media exhibits illustrated the key issues and information of the public engagement. Students participated in the **“Sustainable Development Ambassadors Programme”** were enlisted as helpers to explain the subject to the public. The roving exhibitions attracted approximately 50 000 visitor counts.

3.8 This public engagement has attracted extensive **media** coverage and columns as well. A list of publicity activities that were held during the public engagement is in **Annex IV**.

3.9 Following the completion of the public involvement stage, the SDC received views from various channels, including around 5 300 VCFs and around 300 written submissions from individuals and organisations.

3.10 The Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Hong Kong was commissioned by the SDC as the Independent Analysis and Reporting Agency (IRA) for this public engagement process. The IRA collated and analysed all the views independently and prepared a report to the SDC concerning the views expressed on the key issues in the IR document. The **IRA's report** is available on the SDC's web site (www.susdev.org.hk). Taking into account these findings, as well as views and suggestions raised by the SG at the meetings held in August and September 2014, the SDC has formulated specific recommendations on implementing MSW charging in this report for consideration by the Government.

3.11 The completion of this SDC report marks the final stage of the public engagement process. We look forward to the Government's response to this report.

Chapter 4 | Recommendations

4.1 As mentioned in the previous chapters, the public and stakeholders have actively participated in the public engagement process and expressed views on the four key issues, namely charging mechanism, coverage of charging scheme, charging level, and recycling. Taking into account the views from different stakeholders and factors such as the unique characteristics of Hong Kong, the complex legal issues involved, enforcement and operational concerns, importance of environmental hygiene and fairness, etc., the SDC has conducted in-depth discussions and formulated recommendations on the four key issues as set out below.

Charging Mechanism

4.2 The charging scheme should be premised on the following principles -

- it should be legally feasible and can be enforced effectively by the law enforcement authorities without causing unreasonable annoyance to the public;
- the charge should be directly related to the quantity of waste disposed of to promote waste reduction and to align with the “Waste Less, Pay Less” principle;
- it should be built upon and broadly compatible with the prevailing effective waste collection/handling systems to ensure environmental hygiene; and
- charging should be implemented for both domestic and C&I waste in one go so that all sectors share the responsibility to maximise waste reduction.

Maintain effective operation of the waste collection systems to ensure environmental hygiene

Must be legally feasible and enforceable

4.3 Currently, waste in Hong Kong is mainly collected by (i) private waste collectors, who collect and transport waste from the C&I sector and some private residential buildings to refuse transfer stations (RTS) or landfills (this amounts to around 3 800 tonnes per day, or 41.8% of the total amount of MSW); (ii) the refuse collection fleet of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), which provide waste collection service for public housing estates, most of the private residential estates and public institutions (this amounts to around 3 700 tonnes per day, or 40.6% of the total amount of MSW); and (iii) individuals or through their hired cleaners from single block residential buildings and rural areas, who take the waste to one of some 3 000 refuse collection points (RCPs) managed by the FEHD for disposal (this amounts to around 1 600 tonnes per day, or 17.6% of the total amount of MSW). It is therefore necessary for any quantity-based charging mechanism to be compatible with the current waste collection system.

4.4 For residential buildings with waste collected by the FEHD's refuse collection fleet (most have engaged property management companies (PMCs) to handle refuse collection and environmental hygiene of the buildings), three charging mechanisms were laid down in the IR document for deliberation by the public and stakeholders, namely (i) "by household by volume"; (ii) "by building by volume"; and (iii) "by building by weight". The SDC conducted in-depth discussions on and analysed these charging mechanisms, including the incentives for waste reduction, factors affecting compliance, enforcement issues, and facilities required, etc.

4.5 The SDC noted that the EPD conducted a pilot scheme on MSW charging (the pilot scheme) among seven residential estates with PMCs (namely Amoy Gardens, Chai Wan Estate, Chun Seen Mei Estate, Island Resort, Kwong Tin Estate, Tak Tin Estate, and The Orchards). The pilot scheme commenced from April 2014, and the participating estates selected one or more mechanisms among the three charging mechanisms for a six-month trial. The mid-term findings of the pilot scheme revealed that the waste disposal volume of most estates remained steady while a few witnessed a slight drop. The recycling level remained stable but the quality of collected recyclables improved. Of the three charging mechanisms tried out in the pilot, none showed a more apparent effect on waste reduction as compared with the others. However, since the pilot scheme was conducted on a voluntary basis without mandatory legal requirement, only mock charging could be arranged. Therefore, findings of the pilot scheme should be used only for reference. Apart from measuring the quantities of waste and recyclables collected, observations were also made on the operations of the charging mechanisms during the pilot, and views of relevant stakeholders solicited through various channels. The experiences gained were valuable for the implementation of MSW charging in future.

Allow charging based on the total waste volume of a building during the transitional period

4.6 Regarding the type of residential buildings mentioned in paragraph 4.4, taking into account of the views received from different sectors, **the SDC considers that** charging by household by volume of waste (i.e. through the use of pre-paid designated garbage bags) can best reflect the "polluter pays" principle and ensure fairness, as well as being more effective in waste reduction. In view of the dense living environment in Hong Kong (88% of the households in Hong Kong live in multi-tenant buildings of more than 10 storeys and over 90% live in PMC-managed residential buildings) and the living patterns of Hong Kong people, it would be difficult to identify non-complying households. To ensure environmental hygiene, PMCs may ultimately have to buy pre-paid designated garbage bags to pack the waste illegally disposed of by some households. This would likely lead to an increase in management fees and cause concern about fairness. On the other hand, to ensure the compliance of all households, complex or costly arrangements would be required, such as installing closed-circuit televisions (CCTVs) or requiring all residents to dispose of their waste at manned locations during designated time. These would be fraught with practical difficulties. **The SDC therefore considers** that the expected waste reduction effect of requiring every household to use pre-paid designated garbage bags can only be achieved if the support and cooperation of most households is obtained.

4.7 The charging mechanism of "by building by volume", while entailing more indirect incentive for waste reduction, is considered easier for implementation. PMCs and property owners/residents would need to devise appropriate arrangements to apportion waste charges among households on a quantity-based principle for fairness. While using pre-paid designated garbage bags by household is the ultimate goal, it is difficult to expect all households in Hong Kong (over 2.4 million households) would be ready to adopt it and comply with the legal requirement in light of the aforementioned issues. During the initial stage of implementation of the charging scheme, there should be flexibility to cater for those who are not ready to use pre-paid designated garbage bags.

4.8 The SDC therefore inclines to recommend charging by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags as the ultimate goal. This allows tracing of the volume of waste disposed of by individual households and ensures fairness in implementing quantity-based charging. It also offers direct economic incentive to foster behavioural change and waste reduction of individual households. Residential buildings that already have the appropriate conditions should be allowed to implement charging by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags from the beginning. Their results and experiences in waste reduction may serve as exemplars for sharing with others. Nonetheless, some residential buildings may need time for residents to reach consensus on implementation details of waste charging, such as the need to alter waste collection arrangements or facilities to trace waste source, so that they may institute a system for charging on the basis of “by household by bag”. Hence, a transitional period should be established to allow these residential buildings to adopt a charging mechanism based on the total volume of waste disposed of by the building. Given the simpler operations involved and the lower running costs, this charging mechanism can reduce disputes and kick start with a short lead time as an interim arrangement. **Diagram 1** illustrates the waste charging mechanism for residential buildings which dispose of their waste through the FEHD’s refuse collection fleet.

The ultimate goal is to implement charging “by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags” for residential buildings with waste collected by FEHD’s refuse collection fleet

4.9 The SDC expects the transitional period to last for a maximum of three years and the Government should conduct a review on the effectiveness of the waste charging scheme after the first year of implementation. The Government should formulate administrative guidelines to assist property owners/residents and PMCs in devising measures to apportion waste charges among households based on the “Waste Less, Pay Less” principle. The Government should also put forward measures to support and encourage property owners/residents to migrate to charging by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags as soon as possible, e.g. introducing a differential charging scale of which the rate of charging “by building by volume” would be higher than “by household by bag”, and with progressive annual increase in the rate for charging by building.

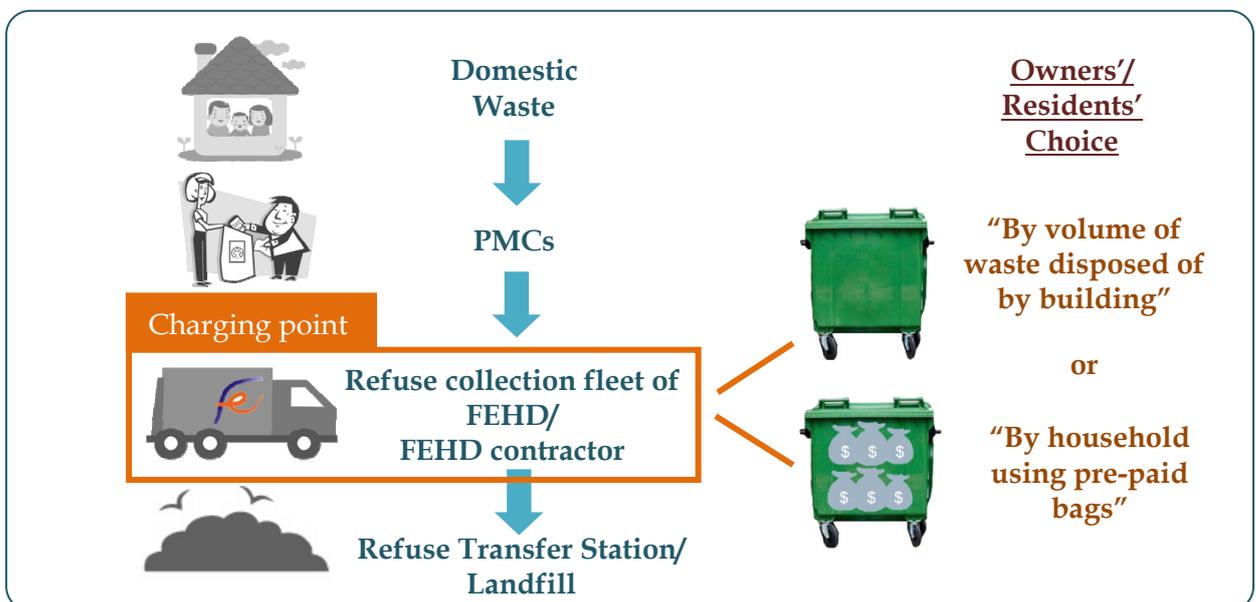


Diagram 1: Domestic Waste Collection and Disposal for Residential Buildings through FEHD’s refuse collection fleet

4.10 Some use FEHD's RCPs for waste disposal (mainly residential buildings without PMCs, rural areas, and C&I organisations disposing of limited amount of waste). Residents concerned in general dispose of waste at RCPs themselves or through hired cleaners. **The SDC recommends** that these residents must use pre-paid designated garbage bags for disposing of waste at FEHD's RCPs by themselves or through their hired cleaners. Waste in non-designated garbage bags shall be rejected for disposal at RCPs. The Government should examine the need for retrofitting relevant facilities (e.g. installation of CCTVs) and increase the manpower to enhance management and monitoring for deterring non-compliances and fly-tipping. Currently, most RCPs are unmanned (especially in rural areas). The Government should step up patrol and law enforcement. As regards some C&I organisations which dispose of their limited amount of waste at RCPs, the Government should consider allowing them to continue so with the use of pre-paid designated garbage bags. The SDC notes that in accordance with the Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation (Cap. 132 of the Laws of Hong Kong, subsidiary legislation), disposal of trade waste of not more than 100 litres at RCPs is permissible. **Diagram 2** illustrates the waste charging mechanism for those who use RCPs for waste disposal.

4.11 Some have engaged private waste collectors for waste disposal at RTS or landfills (most C&I organisations and a small number of private residential estates). **The SDC inclines** to follow this current practice and charge the waste concerned based on the weight of waste disposed of at RTS or landfills. This is the so-called "gate fee". Private waste collectors should discuss with their clients on methods to apportion the waste charges among individual waste producers. **Diagram 3** illustrates the waste charging mechanism for those who have engaged private waste collectors.

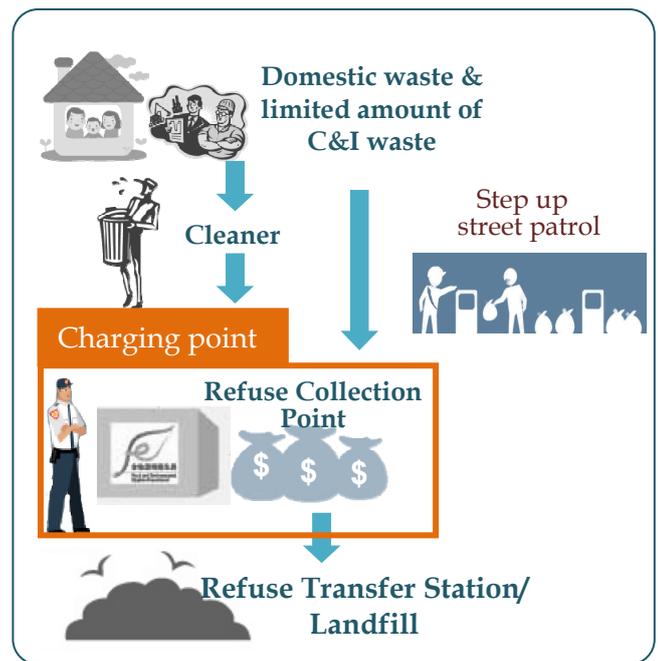


Diagram 2: Waste Disposal at Refuse Collection Points

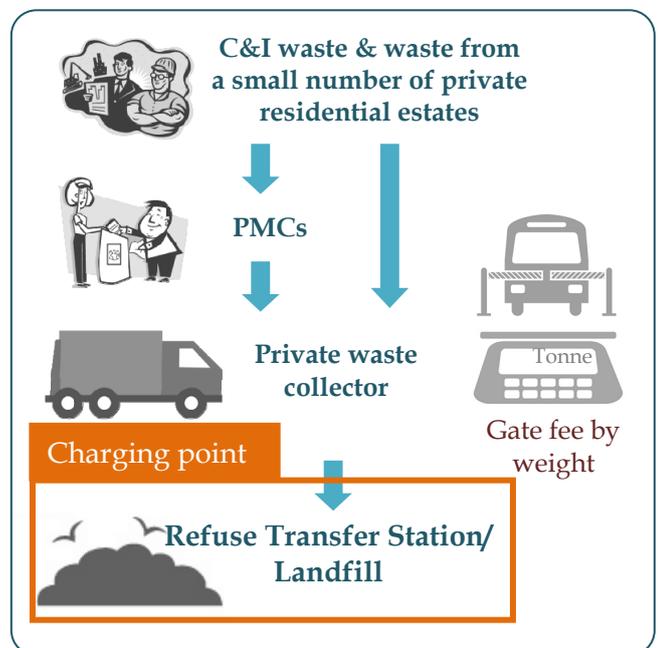


Diagram 3: Waste collected by private waste collector

Charging by weight at refuse transfer stations or landfills for C&I waste

- 4.12** On the implementation of MSW charging, **the SDC considers** that given the objective of the scheme is to incentivise behavioural change in the entire community for waste reduction at source, any charging mechanisms used should be accompanied by supporting measures. These include extensive education and publicity programmes as well as adequate ancillary facilities. Furthermore, the Government should define the points where waste charges would be billed and paid in the legislation as well as devise law enforcement plans and procedures for handling non-compliant cases. It should also step up inspections and patrol to ensure effective waste reduction. The experience of Taipei City in MSW charging shows that an extended period of public education and publicity is necessary for the community to adapt to the changes. Therefore, the Government should prepare well for the implementation of MSW charging, including increasing the number of recycling facilities and types of recyclables (e.g. food waste recycling), improving the design of pre-paid designated garbage bags, and enhancing public education and publicity in collaboration with green groups and other organisations. The Government should also consider ways to facilitate the implementation of charging by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags in residential buildings, such as providing more recycling facilities and organising more recycling programmes. Besides, as deterrence, the Government should step up patrol, increase law enforcement manpower and raise the penalty levels.

SDC's recommendations on the charging mechanism

For waste disposal through FEHD's refuse collection fleet (mainly residential buildings with PMCs that handle refuse collection and environmental hygiene of the buildings) -

The ultimate goal is to implement charging "by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags". This allows tracing of the volume of waste disposed of by individual households and ensures fairness in implementing quantity-based charging. It also offers direct economic incentive to foster behavioural change and waste reduction of individual households;

Residential buildings that already have the appropriate conditions may implement "by household by bag" charging from the start;

Some residential buildings may need time for residents to reach a consensus on the implementation details of waste charging, such as the need to alter waste collection arrangements or facilities to trace waste source, so that they may institute a system for charging on the basis of "by household by bag". A transitional period should be established to allow these residential buildings to adopt a charging mechanism on the basis of "by volume of waste disposed of by the building";

The transitional period is expected to last for a maximum of three years and the Government should conduct a review on the effectiveness of the waste charging scheme after the first year of implementation; and

During the transitional period, the Government should formulate administrative guidelines to assist property owners/residents and PMCs in devising measures to apportion waste charge among households based on the "Waste Less, Pay Less" principle. The Government should also support and encourage residents to migrate to "by household by bag" charging as soon as possible, e.g. introducing a differential charging scale of which the rate of charging "by building by volume" would be higher than "by household by bag", and with progressive annual increase in the rate for charging by building.

SDC's recommendations on the charging mechanism

(Continued)

For waste disposal at RCPs (mainly residential buildings without PMCs, rural areas, and C&I organisations disposing of limited amount of waste) -

- Residents must use pre-paid designated garbage bags for disposing of waste at FEHD's RCPs by themselves or through their hired cleaners. Waste in non-designated garbage bags shall be rejected for disposal at RCPs;
- The Government should consider allowing C&I organisations to use pre-paid designated garbage bags for the disposal of limited amount of trade waste at RCPs; and
- The Government should examine the need for retrofitting relevant facilities, and increase the manpower to enhance management and monitoring for deterring non-compliances and fly-tipping.

For waste disposal through private waste collectors (mainly C&I organisations and a small number of residential estates, of which the waste is transported to RTS or landfills) -

- Charging should be based on the weight of waste disposed of at RTS and landfills. This is the so-called "gate fee". Private waste collectors should discuss with clients on methods to apportion the waste charges among individual waste producers.

Supporting measures -

- Step up efforts on education for enhancing the public's awareness on waste reduction and recycling which, from a macro perspective, would foster a greener, "waste less" lifestyle, and the sustainable development of Hong Kong;
- Explore areas for further cooperation with District Councils, Heung Yee Kuk and rural bodies, housing estates, schools, green groups, chambers of commerce, waste collectors and other stakeholders in education and publicity;
- Consider ways to facilitate the effective implementation of charging by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags in residential buildings, including enhanced monitoring, additional recycling facilities, and more recycling programmes; and
- Enhance manpower for patrol and law enforcement as well as increase the level of penalties for deterrence effect.

Coverage of Charging Scheme

4.13 In view of the complexities envisaged in implementing MSW charging in Hong Kong, the coverage of the scheme and schedule of implementation were identified as key issues for discussion during the public engagement. Specifically, views were sought on whether charging should be implemented in all sectors in one go or by phases.

4.14 Some suggested that the C&I sector should be charged first (say one year before the domestic sector) as implementation would be less complicated for this sector. However, the SDC understands that the community espouses the key principle that all sectors should be treated the same for fairness. In addition, phased implementation will entail problems in operation. For example, charge evasion may occur if waste is transferred from a sector subject to charging to another which has yet to be charged. Besides, there are practical difficulties in distinguishing between C&I waste and domestic waste in composite buildings. It is also difficult for the community to reach a consensus on the sector that should be charged first. **The SDC therefore recommends** that MSW charging should be implemented in all sectors in one go.

4.15 In general, legislation passed by the Legislative Council may come into effect after a certain period so that necessary preparations and measures may be made. The community should gear up during this period, such as organising education and publicity activities as well as devising complementary measures. Law enforcement actions will be taken after the legislation has come into effect. To allow sufficient time for the Government to make the necessary preparations, such as carrying out modification works at RCPs, and to create an atmosphere of participation among the whole community, **the SDC recommends** a “preparatory phase” of 12 to 18 months before the legislation comes into effect so that all sectors would soon be accustomed to the new arrangements afterwards. As stated above, after the legislation has come into effect, property owners/residents in PMC-managed buildings with waste disposal through FEHD’s refuse collection fleet who consider themselves not ready to use charging by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags may choose “by building by volume” charging mechanism during the transitional period.

**Implementation of
waste charging
in all sectors in one go**

SDC’s recommendations on the coverage of charging scheme

- MSW charging should be implemented in all sectors in one go; and
- The Government should consider introducing a “preparatory phase” of 12 to 18 months before the legislation comes into effect for all sectors to get prepared.

Charging Level

- 4.16** MSW charging aims to encourage waste reduction and promote the “polluter pays” principle rather than cost recovery. As such, the charging level should be determined by its effectiveness in inducing behavioural changes to reduce and recycle waste, and its acceptability among the general public.
- 4.17** The charging level for C&I waste should be effective in promoting waste reduction but the level not too excessive. Given the C&I sector is sensitive to cost-benefit consideration, even a low charging level would still be sufficient to incentivise waste reduction. During the public engagement process, most respondents chose the option of the lowest charging range for C&I waste (i.e. HK\$400 to \$499 per tonne). Therefore, **the SDC recommends** that the Government should consider this range for reference. **The SDC also recommends** that the Government should take into account the parity principle when determining the charging levels of C&I waste and domestic waste.
- 4.18** On the charging level for domestic waste, some contemplated that a low charging level would be sufficient to induce behavioural changes, quoting the Environmental Levy Scheme of Plastic Shopping Bags as an example. Some were concerned that too low a level would be insufficient to encourage waste reduction and to achieve the waste reduction targets by 2022. There were also views that the charging level should be linked to the operational costs of the scheme, as MSW charging would increase the operational expenses of waste management service providers.
- 4.19** **The SDC considers** that the charging level for domestic waste should be in line with the quantity-based and the “polluter pays” principle. The charging level should not be too excessive but yet effective in waste reduction. During the public engagement process, most respondents chose the lowest charging level option for domestic waste, which is HK\$30 to \$44 per household per month (based on a three-person household). **The SDC recommends** that the Government should take this range as a starting point for domestic waste. A review on its effectiveness in waste reduction should be conducted one to two years after implementation.
- 4.20** Some stakeholders suggested establishing a threshold level below which no charge shall be levied. They believed this would make the scheme more acceptable to the public. However, setting a threshold level may require an extensive and complex registration system for households. Regarding the C&I sector, since the quantity of waste generated by different trades varies, it would cause concerns on fairness if a fixed standard threshold disposal level is applied across all trades. Establishing a standard threshold disposal level would be a complex task involving considerable administrative costs. In addition, according to information collected, there are no similar measures in other places.

The public generally support measures that encourage waste reduction following the “polluter pays” principle to induce behavioural changes



4.21 Some residents in Hong Kong are living in sub-divided units while some underprivileged groups dwell in old buildings without PMCs. It may be more difficult to implement the “by building” charging mechanism in these premises. Households in a flat with sub-divided units may consider using their own pre-paid designated garbage bags or share the use of designated bags with others in the flat. The Government should take into account these circumstances when formulating details of the charging mechanism and the charging level.

4.22 On relief measures, some suggested that the Government should grant exemptions or provide other forms of assistance to low income families and the unemployed. There were also suggestions that the Government should consider distributing a certain number of free designated garbage bags to people with financial hardship. **The SDC considers** that the Government should strike a balance under the principles of waste reduction and “polluter pays”. Relief measures are not common in other places that have implemented MSW charging. Granting exemptions may also lead to controversies, as everyone should share the responsibility for environmental protection. Furthermore, granting exemptions based on financial hardship may lead to other requests for exemptions, thereby causing more difficulties in implementation and law enforcement. Nevertheless, **the SDC agrees** that the needs of people with financial hardship should be addressed. The Government should explore it in-depth and work out relevant details. In addition, in response to concerns raised by some quarters of the community, the Government should explain the differences between and the underlying principles of the Rates and MSW charge.

SDC’s recommendations on charging level

- The charging level should be in line with the quantity-based and the “polluter pays” principles, and it should be effective in waste reduction but not too excessive;
- During the public engagement process, most respondents chose the lowest charging level option for C&I waste (i.e. HK\$400 to \$499 per tonne). The Government should consider this as a reference;
- There should be parity between the charging levels of C&I waste and domestic waste to ensure fairness;
- Most respondents chose the lowest charging level option for domestic waste, which is HK\$30 to \$44 per household per month (based on a three-person household). The Government should take this range as a starting point for the charging level of domestic waste. It should conduct a review on its effectiveness in waste reduction after implementing the scheme for one to two years;
- The needs of people with financial hardship should be addressed. The Government should explore it in-depth and work out relevant details; and
- The Government should explain clearly the differences between and the underlying principles of the Rates and MSW charge in response to concerns in the community.

Recycling

- 4.23** Following the implementation of MSW charging, the public will have a higher incentive to recycle and separate recyclables at source. An extensive recycling network and facilities could help garner public support for MSW charging. As household waste contains much food waste, some believed that the Government should enhance food waste management. The installation of on-site food waste treatment facilities in residential estates would encourage food waste recycling. The Government should continue to encourage residential buildings to apply for funding and offer assistance as appropriate.
- 4.24** As large housing estates have more recyclables, collection by private recyclers tends to be more economically viable. In contrast, as many single block buildings do not have PMCs to co-ordinate recycling efforts, collection by private recyclers may not be able to break even. **The SDC recommends** that the Government should consider increasing the number of recycling facilities near RCPs to provide more incentive and to create synergy for residents of single block buildings to recycle. Recycling in rural areas will also encounter various issues. The Government should consider whether and how to enlist the assistance of village representatives to help villagers dispose of waste using pre-paid designated garbage bags and to promote recycling among them.
- 4.25** As many C&I buildings in Hong Kong lack recycling facilities and services due to space constraints, tenants in general have to engage private recyclers themselves. However, their incentive is affected by a lack of an economy of scale. With the implementation of MSW charging, more in-depth discussion is required to consider ways to increase recycling in these buildings. **The SDC considers** that residential and C&I buildings should set up recycling chambers or install recycling facilities in refuse rooms to facilitate waste recycling. To ensure that buildings will have adequate space for recycling facilities, the Government should consider offering floor area concessions for recycling facilities in the long run.
- 4.26** **The SDC considers** that it would be infeasible to drastically reduce the number of roadside litter containers in the short run, as this would divert waste to recycling bins. Another factor for consideration is that Hong Kong receives a staggering number of tourists. If a more extensive recycling facilities and network are in place, it may reduce the amount of waste to be disposed of, and hence leading to a decrease in the need for roadside litter containers. Therefore, **the SDC recommends** that the Government should examine the feasibility of gradually reducing the number of roadside litter containers or redesign them to prevent the public from using them to dispose of domestic and trade waste.



4.27 Regarding the recycling industry, some reckoned that the Government should set “official prices” for different recyclable items, as in the case of Taiwan. Others believed that as the recycling industry is market-driven, businesses should explore commercial opportunities themselves. In particular, with the implementation of MSW charging, more business opportunities would be available, and Government direct subsidy would not be justified. **The SDC agrees** that, in the short run, supporting measures such as the Recycling Fund can be provided for the development of the recycling industry. In the long run, the Government should foster a favourable environment for the industry’s development through comprehensive legislation, such as the Producer Responsibility Schemes (PRS), to support the recycling of low value recyclables (e.g. plastics, wood and glass bottles, etc.). More facilities for the treatment of food waste should also be provided.

4.28 Apart from more recycling facilities, the Government should also strengthen education and publicity efforts. **The SDC recommends** that the Government should step up education efforts to promote recycling, such as providing information on the types of materials that are recyclable, as well as tips on source separation and proper recycling methods, before the implementation of the MSW charging. At the same time, the Government should provide more support to green groups and non-governmental organisations to implement recycling activities in residential buildings and to conduct more education programmes on recycling. These will help entrench the culture of environmental protection and recycling in the community.

Must provide additional supporting measures to encourage “Use Less, Waste Less”, recycling and reuse

SDC’s recommendations on recycling

- Provide additional recycling facilities in residential estates and public areas with the support of PMCs, owners’ corporations and other relevant organisations, and step up education efforts to promote recycling;
- Explore feasible outlets, such as to increase the types of recyclable materials for collection at recycling facilities;
- Expedite the construction of organic waste treatment facilities, and explore feasible measures to support on-site source separation of food waste;
- Explore the feasibility of installing additional recycling facilities near RCPs to provide more incentive and create a synergy that encourages residents of single block buildings to recycle;
- Examine the feasibility of gradually reducing the number of roadside litter containers or redesign them to prevent the public from using them to dispose of domestic and trade waste;
- Provide more supporting measures to the recycling industry, including land provision, facilitation for collection of recyclables, encourage technological research, increase green procurement, and promote training and development of recycling workers;
- Explore implementing measures (including the PRS in the long run) to increase the recycling of materials where such recyclables may not be economically viable for recycling in the market now;
- The Government should further step up the PRS; and
- Enhance the education and promotional campaigns before the implementation of MSW charging to raise public awareness and encourage waste reduction, source separation and cleaning of recyclables. Such education efforts should also be sustained in schools and the community.

Chapter 5 | Closing Remarks

- 5.1** The submission of this report to the Government marks the final stage of the public engagement process on MSW charging. The SDC would like to express its gratitude to the general public and stakeholders from different sectors for their participation and views. The key outcome and consensus of this public engagement process is that the public believes there is a need to take forward MSW charging to further promote waste reduction at source and the sustainable development of Hong Kong.
- 5.2** The SDC, together with its Strategy Sub-Committee and SG, had taken account of the IRA's independent analysis report and the mid-term findings of the MSW charging pilot scheme launched by EPD in April 2014, as well as having held working sessions and site visits to refuse collection facilities, to help contemplating the views expressed and raised by the public on the issues involved.
- 5.3** Based on all the views from the public and stakeholders as collated, the SDC affirmed the four principles for MSW charging as the basis for the formulation of its recommendations. Measures should be legally feasible and enforceable; and should also be built on quantity-based principle and the need to be compatible with the prevailing effective waste collection/handling systems to ensure environmental hygiene. Also, implementation should cover the domestic and the C&I sectors in tandem to maximise the effectiveness of waste reduction.
- 5.4** Given Hong Kong's unique urban environment, it is imperative to identify solutions that are feasible, all relevant factors considered, and pros and cons evaluated in formulating the recommendations. On this basis, the SDC has put up recommendations on the four key issues to the Government for consideration, namely the charging mechanism, the coverage of charging scheme, charging level, and recycling.
- 5.5** This public engagement process has shown that the issues involved in MSW charging are multifarious. The SDC believes that the Government will continue to promote and mobilise the whole community to lead a "Use Less, Waste Less" lifestyle, thereby laying a firm foundation for the sustainable development of Hong Kong.

Annex I

Membership List of the Support Group on Municipal Solid Waste Charging

Professor Nora TAM Fung-ye, BBS, JP (Convenor)
Mr CHAN Kin-kan
Mr Kevin CHAN Wai-kit [up to October 2013]
Dr Vincent CHENG Chi-chung
Mr Hahn CHU Hon-keung [up to 10 October 2014]
Mr HO Hei-wah, BBS
Professor HO Kin-chung, BBS, JP
Mr HUI Tak-leung
Mr Mingo KWAN Sze-ming
Ir Alkin KWONG Ching-wai, JP
Mr Michael LAI Kam-cheung, BBS, JP
Mrs Stella LAU KUN Lai-kuen, JP
Mr LAU Yiu-shing
Ms Katty LAW Ngar-ning [up to 10 October 2014]
Mr LAW Sai-yan
Professor Bernard LIM Wan-fung, JP
Mr LING Man-hoi, BBS
Mr LO Sze-ping [up to 10 October 2014]
Mr LO Yiu-chuen
Professor POON Chi-sun, JP
Ms WONG Fung-mui
Mr Simon WONG Ka-wo, JP
Mr Simon WONG Kit-lung, JP
Ms Idy WONG Lai-yin
Mr Rico WONG Tze-kang
Professor Jonathan WONG Woon-chung, JP
Dr Karen WOO Lai-yan
Dr Mickey YAN Wai-kiu
Professor Ray YEP Kin-man
Mr Henry YIP Cheuk-tak
Mr YIP Hing-kwok, JP
Ms Cora YUEN Chui-yi
Mr YUNG Chi-ming, BBS
Representative from Environment Bureau / Environmental Protection Department
Representative from Food and Health Bureau / Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Representative from Transport and Housing Bureau / Housing Department
Representative from Home Affairs Bureau / Home Affairs Department

Annex II

List of Engagement Events

	Date/Period	Engagement event
1.	3 October 2013	Briefing – Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
2.	9 October 2013	Briefing – The Swedish Trade & Invest Council
3.	9 October 2013	Briefing – Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education
4.	23 October 2013	1st Regional Forum – Kowloon West
5.	23 October 2013	Briefing – The Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies
6.	29 October 2013	Briefing – Vocational Training Council
7.	30 October 2013	Briefing – The Federation of Hong Kong Property Management Industry
8.	31 October 2013	Briefing – Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
9.	31 October 2013	2nd Regional Forum – Kowloon East
10.	1 November 2013	Briefing – Waste Management Advisory Group, Business Environment Council
11.	1 November 2013	Briefing – Women’s Commission
12.	4 November 2013	Briefing – Chairmen and Vice-chairmen of 18 District Councils
13.	6 November 2013	Briefing – Small and Medium Enterprises Committee
14.	6 November 2013	Briefing – Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
15.	6 November 2013	Joint Seminar – Hong Kong Green Strategy Alliance, Hong Kong Waste Management Association, The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers – Environmental Division and The Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management Hong Kong
16.	7 November 2013	Briefing – Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
17.	9 November 2013	Briefing – The University of Hong Kong and Environmental Management Association of Hong Kong
18.	11 November 2013	Briefing – Environmental Improvement Committee, Yuen Long District Council
19.	11 November 2013	Briefing – Social Affairs Committee, Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions
20.	12 November 2013	Briefing – Chartered Institute of Housing (Asian Pacific Branch)
21.	13 November 2013	Briefing – Environment, Housing and Works Committee, Tai Po District Council
22.	13 November 2013	Briefing – City University of Hong Kong
23.	14 November 2013	Briefing – Housing & Environmental Hygiene Committee, Sai Kung District Council
24.	14 November 2013	Briefing – Rotary Club of Kowloon Northeast
25.	18 November 2013	Briefing – Hospital Authority
26.	19 November 2013	Briefing – The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong
27.	19 November 2013	Briefing – Environment and Hygiene Committee, Kwun Tong District Council
28.	24 November 2013	Briefing – Kowloon District Forum by The Hong Kong Sustainable Development Research Institute
29.	25 November 2013	Briefing – Hong Kong Baptist University
30.	25 November 2013	Meeting – Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs

	Date/Period	Engagement event
31.	From 11 October to 25 November 2013	Briefings – Political Parties
32.	26 November 2013	Briefing – Tsuen Wan District Council
33.	27 November 2013	Briefing – Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Yiu Dak Chi Memorial Primary School
34.	28 November 2013	Briefing – Environment and Hygiene Committee, Sham Shui Po District Council
35.	28 November 2013	Briefing – Food and Environmental Hygiene Committee, Kowloon City District Council
36.	28 November 2013	Briefing – Business Facilitation Advisory Committee
37.	28 November 2013	Briefing – 30SGroup
38.	29 November 2013	3rd Regional Forum – Hong Kong Island
39.	30 November 2013	4th Regional Forum – New Territories West
40.	2 December 2013	Briefing – The Open University of Hong Kong
41.	5 December 2013	Briefing – Residents Forum
42.	9 December 2013	Briefing – Advisory Council on the Environment
43.	12 December 2013	Briefing – North District Council
44.	16 December 2013	Meeting – Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs – Deputation Hearing
45.	16 December 2013	Briefing – CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
46.	16 December 2013	Briefing – Islands District Council
47.	18 December 2013	5th Regional Forum – New Territories East
48.	19 December 2013	Briefing – Airport Authority Hong Kong
49.	19 December 2013	Briefing – Hong Kong Productivity Council
50.	19 December 2013	Exchange Session with Youth – Commission on Youth
51.	4 January 2014	Briefing – Tsuen Wan District Forum
52.	7 January 2014	Briefing – Federation of Hong Kong Industries
53.	8 January 2014	Briefing – Luncheon by The Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies
54.	9 January 2014	Briefing – Kwai Tsing District Council
55.	12 January 2014	Briefing – Discovery Bay Residents
56.	15 January 2014	Joint Seminar – Hong Kong Waste Management Association, The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers – Young Member Committee, Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Hong Kong Branch) and The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers – Environmental Division
57.	16 January 2014	Briefing – Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee, Eastern District Council
58.	17 January 2014	Briefing – The Hong Kong Institute of Facility Management
59.	17 January 2014	Briefing – New Territories (North) District Forum by The Hong Kong Sustainable Development Research Institute
60.	21 January 2014	Briefing – Hong Kong Civic Association and Discovery Bay Environmental Concern Group
61.	21 January 2014	Briefing – Taikoo Shing Management Liaison Council
62.	22 January 2014	Briefing – Housing Department
63.	23 January 2014	Briefing – Food and Environmental Hygiene Committee, Yau Tsim Mong District Council

Annex III

List of Supporting Organisations

Domestic and Recycling Sectors

Environmental Contractors Management Association
Hong Kong Housing Society
Hong Kong Recycle Materials & Re-production
Business General Association
Hong Kong Waste Disposal Industry Association
The Federation of Hong Kong Property Management
Industry Limited
The Federation of Public Housing Estates
The Hong Kong Association of Property Management
Companies
The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong
Urban Renewal Authority

Commercial & Industrial Sector

Business Environment Council
Federation of Hong Kong Industries
Federation of Hong Kong Kowloon New Territories
Hawker Associations
French Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Hong
Kong
Hong Kong Catering Industry Association
Hong Kong Economic and Trade Association
Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
Hong Kong Retail Management Association
Hong Kong Small & Medium Enterprises General
Association
Hong Kong Small and Medium Enterprises
Association
The Association for the Hong Kong Catering Services
Management Ltd.
The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce
The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong
The Federation of Environmental and Hygiene
Services
The Federation of Hong Kong Hotel Owners
The Hong Kong Chinese Importers' & Exporters'
Association
The Hong Kong General Chamber of Small and
Medium Business

Green Groups, Education Sector, Public Authorities, Professional Organisations, Medical & Health Sectors and Non- governmental Organisations

Academic Research Centre
Airport Authority Hong Kong
Bo Charity Foundation
Breakthrough Limited
Buddhist Compassion Relief Tzu Chi Foundation Hong Kong
Building Services Operation and Maintenance Executives
Society
Centre of Architectural Research for Education, Elderly,
Environment and Excellence Limited
Chartered Institute of Housing (Asia Pacific Branch)
City University of Hong Kong
EarthCare
Environmental Management Association of Hong Kong
Foodlink Foundation Limited
Footprint
Green Council
Green Sense
Greeners Action
Greenpeace
Heung Yee Kuk
Hong Kong Aided Primary School Heads Association
Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong Dental Association
Hong Kong Doctors Union
Hong Kong Federation of Women
Hong Kong Green Building Council
Hong Kong Green Strategy Alliance
Hong Kong Institute of Real Estate
Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
Hong Kong Organic Waste Recycling Centre
Hong Kong Policy Research Institute Limited
Hong Kong Productivity Council
Hong Kong Subsidized Secondary Schools Council
Hong Kong Waste Management Association
Hong Kong Women Development Association Limited
Hong Kong Women Workers' Association
Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
Hospital Authority
Junior Chamber International Hong Kong
Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden
Lingnan University
Po Leung Kuk
Professional Green Building Council
Rotary Club of Kowloon Northeast
St. James' Settlement
Subsidized Primary Schools Council
Tai Po Environmental Association
The Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong

The Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental
Management Hong Kong
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
The Climate Group
The Conservancy Association
The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts
The Hong Kong Award for Young People
The Hong Kong Chapter of International Facility Management
Association
The Hong Kong Council of Social Service
The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
The Hong Kong Institute of Architects
The Hong Kong Institute of Education
The Hong Kong Institute of Facility Management
The Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects
The Hong Kong Institute of Planners
The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors
The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
The Open University of Hong Kong
The University of Hong Kong
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
Vocational Training Council
Women Service Association
World Green Organisation
World Wide Fund for Nature Hong Kong
Yan Chai Hospital
Yan Oi Tong
Zonta Club of Hong Kong
Zonta Club of Hong Kong East
Zonta Club of the New Territories

The SDC invited organisations from various sectors to be the Supporting Organisations (SOs) for this public engagement process, aiming at broadening the coverage of the public engagement across different sectors. The main role of SOs is to disseminate information about the public engagement through their network so that the outreach can be expanded effectively and efficiently.

Annex IV

List of Publicity Activities

Period	Publicity Activity
Throughout the period from 25 September 2013 to 24 January 2014	Announcements in the Public Interests on television and radio
Within the period from 25 September 2013 to 24 January 2014	Display of posters at schools, public housing estates, government premises, MTR stations and other venues of the Supporting Organisations
From 25 September 2013 to 24 January 2014	Dedicated web site and Facebook page. The web site includes Invitation for Response document, online View Collection Form, online discussion forum, event calendar, online game and knowledge portal
From July 2013 to November 2013	Interactive Micro-film Competition, entitled "Waste Reduction at Source and Sustainable Development" held for secondary four to six students
Within the period from 28 October 2013 to 24 January 2014	Roving exhibitions in all 18 districts of Hong Kong: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Revenue Tower, Wan Chai (28 - 31 October 2013)2. Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, Shatin (28 October - 1 November 2013)3. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin (30 October - 6 November 2013)4. MegaBox, Kowloon Bay (2 - 4 November 2013)5. Wah Kwai Shopping Centre, Aberdeen (2 - 4 November 2013)6. Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices, Cheung Sha Wan (5 - 8 November 2013)7. Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Kap Yan Directors' College, Sheung Shui (7 - 15 November 2013)8. Oi Tung Shopping Centre, Shau Kei Wan (8 - 10 November 2013)9. Tsung Kwan O Plaza, Tseung Kwan O (9 - 11 November 2013)10. Fu Heng Shopping Centre, Tai Po (16 - 18 November 2013)11. Long Ping Commercial Centre, Yuen Long (16 - 18 November 2013)12. Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Li Ka Shing College, Fanling (18 - 22 November 2013)13. Queen Mary Hospital, Pokfulam (18 - 25 November 2013)14. Cheung Hang Shopping Centre, Tsing Yi (23 - 25 November 2013)15. Kowloon City Plaza, Kowloon City (23 - 25 November 2013)

16. Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital, Chai Wan (25 - 29 November 2013)
17. Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon Tong (25 November - 2 December 2013)
18. Tsz Wan Shan Shopping Centre, Tsz Wan Shan (30 November - 2 December 2013)
19. The Hong Kong Institute of Education, Tai Po (2 - 6 December 2013)
20. Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Mrs Wu York Yu Memorial College, Kwai Chung (2 - 9 December 2013)
21. Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, Tsing Yi (10 - 13 December 2013)
22. The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, Lung Hang Estate Community Centre, Shatin (10 - 16 December 2013)
23. Building Services Operation and Maintenance Executives Society, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom (12 December 2013)
24. Tsuen Wan Government Offices, Tsuen Wan (16 - 20 December 2013)
25. Vocational Training Council Complex, Kowloon Bay (16 - 20 December 2013)
26. Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin (16 - 23 December 2013)
27. MTR Tung Chung Station, Tung Chung (21 - 22 December 2013)
28. Shatin Plaza, Shatin (21 - 23 December 2013)
29. City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon Tong (23 December 2013 - 3 January 2014)
30. Yung Shing Shopping Centre, Fanling (28 - 30 December 2013)
31. Yan Oi Tong, Tuen Mun (2 - 6 January 2014)
32. Tuen Mun Town Plaza, Tuen Mun (3 - 6 January 2014)
33. Princess Margaret Hospital, Kwai Chung (6 - 13 January 2014)
34. MTR Hong Kong Station, Central (11 - 12 January 2014)
35. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom (13 - 17 January 2014)
36. The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, Clear Water Bay (13 - 17 January 2014)
37. United Christian Hospital, Kwun Tong (13 - 20 January 2014)
38. Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Yau Ma Tei (13 - 20 January 2014)
39. Lingnan University, Tuen Mun (20 - 24 January 2014)