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環境局

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ENVIRONMENT BUREAU
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

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12 July 2013

Clerk to Finance Committee
Legislative Council Secretariat
Legislative Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central, Hong Kong
(Attn : Mr Andy LAU)

Dear Mr LAU,

163 DR - PWSC (2013-14) 20 Northeast New Territories Landfill Extension
165 DR – PWSC (2013-14) 21 West New Territories Landfill Extension

In response to Hon WU Chi-wai's letter dated 9 July 2013 to the Chairman of the Finance Committee requesting for replies to his questions on the above two projects, please see attached our response for your necessary follow up action.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ellen Chan".

(Ellen CHAN)

for Secretary for the Environment

c.c. FSTB (Attn : Ms Elsie YUEN, PEO(G)/TsyB)

163 DR - PWSC (2013-14) 20 Northeast New Territories Landfill Extension
163 DR - PWSC (2013-14) 20 新界東北堆填區擴建計劃

165 DR – PWSC (2013-14) 21 West New Territories Landfill Extension
165 DR – PWSC (2013-14) 21 新界西堆填區擴建計劃

Replies to Hon WU Chi-wai's questions
就回應胡志偉議員的題問

A. 「推動回收業可持續發展督導委員會」

就 2013 年 7 月 2 日工務小組委員會會議上環境局局長發言提及的由政務司司長主持的「推動回收業可持續發展督導委員會」(下稱督導委員會)，請政府當局向本會提供以下資料：

1. 督導委員會的成立日期，職權範圍、運作形式及成員為何？會否如「長遠房屋策略督導委員會」邀請不同界別人士加入？
2. 鑒於環境局局長於會議上曾提及督導委員會的工作將包括落實為回收業提供經常性補助以及長遠而言設立回收基金。由於以上建議均涉及額外的政府經常開支，故此督導委員會成員中會否包括主管政府開支的財政司司長？
3. 環境局局長中發言提到廢物回收及管理政策涉及環境衛生、房屋規劃等政策，相關的政策局(例如食物及衛生局、運輸及房屋局、發展局)會否有代表參與督導委員會？
4. 預計督導委員會用以制訂相關政策(例如落實為回收業提供經常性補助)所需的時間為何？
5. 環境局局長指出，作為前期措施政府會考慮透過環境及自然保育基金，資助推動回收業發展計劃。由於環境及自然保育基金的項目必須為非牟利，政府有沒有任何短期措施協助回收業？如有，請提供詳情；

答：政務司司長會在短期內成立一個推動回收業可持續發展督導委員會，統籌有關政策局，研究及制訂政策和措施，加大力度支持回收業長遠發展，增加綠領就業機會。委員會的工作，將包括符合整體

社會成本效益的前提下，研究如何落實對回收業提供合適支持，例如經常性補助。作為前期措施，政府會考慮善用現時的环境及自然保育基金，資助推動回收業發展計劃，例如資助非政府組織在全港不同屋邨進行回收計劃；長遠來說，不排除會成立回收基金，推動回收業可持續發展，這些工作我們也會提供環境經濟或循環經濟的專業支援。

A steering committee chaired by the Chief Secretary will be formed shortly to study various policy initiatives and coordinate the efforts among relevant bureaux to promote the sustainable development of the recycling trade and to enhance employment opportunities in the trade. Taking into consideration the cost-effectiveness of the whole society, the steering committee will examine whether and how to offer regular subsidies to the recycling trade. As an initial measure, the Government will consider making use of the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) to finance programmes to support the development of the recycling industry. For example, the ECF may provide funding support for NGOs to organize waste recycling programmes in different housing estates in Hong Kong. In the long run, we will not rule out the setting up of a recycling fund to promote the sustainable development of the recycling trade.

B. 資助及立法規定使用「密封式垃圾車」

6. 預計向立法會提供相關立法建議的時間表；以及一旦有關立法建議獲得通過後，預算需要落實有關措施的時間；

答：在資助業界改裝垃圾車同時，政府希望在 2014 年能夠透過立法修例規定垃圾車必須為密封式和裝有污水收集缸才可駛入指定廢物處置設施，以解決垃圾車的衛生問題。

At the same time of providing subsidy for retrofitting the refuse collection vehicles (RCVs), the Government will mandate through legislative amendment by 2014 the use of enclosed type of RCVs equipped with leachate sump tanks for delivering waste to Designated Waste Disposal Facilities to resolve the hygiene problem caused by RCVs.

7. 預計涉及需資助更換密封式垃圾車的數量；平均每架車改裝涉及的成本及改裝所需的時間；

答：現時約有 270 輛私人垃圾車未達密封式的要求，需要政府資助進行改裝，每車所需的改裝成本及時間仍在估算中。

At present, there are about 270 private RCVs which have not met the enclosure requirement and need retrofitting through Government subsidy. The retrofitting cost and time required for each RCV is still being estimated.

8. 在現時各政府部門車隊(例如食物環境衛生署、康樂及文化事務署)及與廢物收集商簽訂的營運合約中，有沒有規定新購買的垃圾車必須為密封式？如沒有，會否在新法例實施前要求各收集商採用上述措施？

答：現時，超過九成的政府垃圾車已採用全密封設計，其餘的也會在**2013**年年底前由全密封型號取代。自**2011**年**5**月或之後生效的垃圾收集服務合約中，食物環境衛生署(食環署)已規定承辦商必需採用密封式設計的垃圾車。

Currently, over 90% of government RCVs have adopted enclosed design, and all the remaining will be replaced by enclosed type before the end of 2013. In waste collection contracts starting in May 2011 and thereafter, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) has mandated the use of enclosed RCVs.

9. 鑒於有堆填區附近居民反映，部份運載建築廢料或非腐爛棄置廢物(如廢棄電器)的貨車由於未有密封，經常有運載物料跌出車外以致影響沿途環境衛生，除規管垃圾車外，會否有任何措施改善這些貨車？

答：物料從運泥車或貨車上跌落的主因是載貨太多或不穩，而非車輛的設計問題，我們會繼續透過與業界的定期會議，提醒業界注意環境衛生及道路安全。此外，我們會繼續與執法部門(包括警方及食環署)於堆填區附近地區進行聯合執法及檢控行動，打擊相關問題。

Dropping of materials from dump trucks or goods vehicles is mainly due to overloading or unstable stacking, and not caused by any vehicle design problem. We will continue to remind the trade on environmental hygiene

and road safety through regular meetings with the trade. Moreover, we will continue to conduct joint enforcement and prosecution actions at the vicinity of the landfills with law enforcement departments (including the Police and FEHD) to combat this problem.

C. 廢物轉運站運作及因應新界東南堆填區容量飽和帶來的影響

10. 政府曾表示在新界東南堆填區擴建計劃後，該堆填區將不再接收都市固體廢物。按照《香港固體廢物監察報告》的資料，該堆填區於2011年每日平均處理約2,100公噸的都市固體廢物，假設每日平均的處理量不變，有沒有評估、統計一旦新界東南堆填區不再處理都市固體廢物，將如何轉運至其他兩個堆填區(新界西及新界東北堆填區)？請按各廢物轉運站列出，每個轉運站預計每日需額外承擔的處理量；
11. 承上，預計有多少數量的都市固體廢物不經廢物轉運站而直接送往其他兩個堆填區；預計分別將為兩個堆填區每日帶來的額外垃圾車出入架次為何？

答：我們預計大部分的都市固體廢物會送往就近的廢物轉運站，只有少量會直接送往較遠的新界西及新界東北堆填區。政府正準備探討調整廢物轉運站的收費及策略，以鼓勵更多私營廢物收集商使用廢物轉運站，亦同時評估各堆填區及廢物轉運站的廢物接收情況。

We expect that most of the municipal solid waste will be delivered to the nearby refuse transfer stations (RTSs), while only a small amount of waste will be delivered to the more remote WENT Landfill and NENT Landfill direct. The Government is about to carry out a review on the current RTS charges and its strategy so as to encourage more private waste collectors to use the RTS transfer service. As the same time, we will assess the waste intake situations at the landfills and RTSs.

12. 有沒有任何建議措施或計劃去降低一旦新界東南堆填區不再接收都市固體廢物，對其他地區的廢物轉運站及堆填區因廢物處理量增多而帶來的額外滋擾？

答：所有廢物處理設施(包括廢物轉運站及堆填區)的合約均有相

關條款減少及控制潛在的環境問題。

The contracts of all waste management facilities (including RTSs and landfills) have relevant clauses on minimising and controlling the potential environmental problems.

13. 政府表示日後將增加使用水路的比例，將廢物運往新界西堆填區，請提供預算使用水路及陸路的比例為何？

答：我們的目標是進一步提高由水路集體廢物運輸的比率，將直接由垃圾收集車運往新界西堆填區的廢物比例，由現時的28%減至20%。

We plan to further increase the proportion of marine transfer of waste to the WENT Landfill with a target to reducing the percentage of road transfer of waste directly to the landfill by RCVs from the current 28% to 20%.

14. 鑒於政府已暫時撤回擴建新界東南堆填區的撥款申請，有關改善目前新界東南堆填區運作的措施是否會如期推行？

答：政府會加緊落實措施回應將軍澳地區訴求，包括如何盡快在這些措施落實後減少氣味問題、優化廢物收集運輸車隊、改善空氣質素，希望再向立法會申請擴建新界東南堆填區的撥款。

The Government will implement measures to address the concerns of the local TKO community, including ways to solve the odour problem, enhancement to refuse collection and transportation fleets, improvement to air quality. We hope to implement the improvement measures as soon as possible and re-submit our funding application to the Legislative Council.

D. 廚餘回收工作

15. 環境局局長曾於7月2日的工務小組委員會會議上表示，當小蠔灣及沙嶺的有機資源回收中心於2016-17年落成後，每日可處理約600公噸的廚餘。請提供小蠔灣有機資源回收中心現時的招標情況，以

及沙嶺有機資源回收中心何時會完成可行性研究及環境影響評估；

答：兩期有機資源回收中心期每日可處理合共 500 公噸廚餘。我們已在今年 2 月 8 日以公開投標方式為第 1 期重新進行招標，將在今年 7 月 19 日截標，並計劃在 2014 年初批出「設計、建造及營運」合約，於 2016 年落成及投入運作。有機資源回收中心第 2 期的可行性及環境影響評估研究將在今年底完成。

The first two phases of Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF) could treat a total of 500 tonnes of food waste each day. The re-tender exercise for OWTF Phase 1 commenced on 8 February 2013 and will be closed on 19 July 2013. We plan to award "Design, Build and Operate" contract for OWTF Phase 1 in early 2014 and commence the operation in 2016. The feasibility and environmental impact assessment studies for OWTF phase 2 will be completed by end 2013.

16. 鑒於小蠔灣有機資源回收中心未能成功招標，請提供因應上次招標失敗後政府作出那些措施，以確保今次招標能夠成功。以及有沒有評估若再次「流標」對小蠔灣有機資源回收中心落成運作時間的影響為何？

答：我們已重新審視投標書的要求，引入適當措施平衡政府和承建商可能承受的風險以減低工程成本及營運費用。回收中心第 1 期的落成時間因此延至 2016 年。

We have re-examined the tender requirements and introduced appropriate measures in the re-tender exercise to balance the risks to the Contractor with a view to reducing construction and operation costs. The commissioning of OWTF Phase 1 will be postponed to 2016 as a result.

17. 根據 2010 年環境局提供予環境事務委員會討論的文件，小蠔灣及沙嶺有機資源回收中心將集中處理工商機構產生的廚餘，環境局局長在 7 月 2 日的會議上亦表示將計劃設立更多的有機資源回收中心，有關中心是否仍主要處理工商機構產生的廚餘？有沒有考慮設立回收中心處理家居產生的廚餘？

答：我們計劃在其他地區興建更多的有機資源回收中心，以收集和處理經分類的廚餘。現時大型工商業機構所產生的廚餘量較大，透過分

類交由回收商運輸至廚餘處理中心，較易安排。至於家居廚餘，我們正透過「環境及自然保育基金」鼓勵屋苑管理，在屋苑引入小型廚餘處理機，並鼓勵住戶建立將廚餘分類及回收處理的文化，日後時機成熟，亦可收集作為中央處理。

We plan to develop more OWTFs in other districts for collection and recycling of source separated domestic food waste. At present, it will be easier for recyclers to collect the relatively larger quantities of source separated food waste produced by the large commercial and industrial organizations for delivery to food waste treatment facilities. As regards domestic food waste, through the Environment and Conversation Fund we are encouraging the estate managements to introduce small food waste treatment machines at housing estates and the residents to develop food waste separation and recycling culture. When the time is ripe, the source separated domestic food waste could also be collected for centralized treatment.

18. 在廚餘處理的問題上，政府曾表示鼓勵工商機構引入就地廚餘處理設施。在家居廚餘的處理方面，政府是傾向採用分散於社區就地廚餘處理方式，還是用集中處理方式(即透過在社區進行初步廚餘後再運往處理設施)？

答：在人口稠密的城市地區建立足夠的社區就地廚餘處理設施是非常困難，成本效益亦需詳細研究。我們將為第3期及更多有機資源回收中心進行選址規劃，興建更多區域性設施回收廚餘。而小型的就地廚餘處理設施，則可發揮輔助作用，協助小量的回收和深化惜食減廢的推廣。

To establish sufficient community on-site food waste treatment facilities in densely populated urban areas is very difficult, and the cost-effectiveness will have to be studied in detail. We will carry out site search and planning for developing the third and more phases of regional organic waste treatment facilities. Small scale on-site food waste treatment facilities would have useful supplementary roles in helping the recycling of relatively small amount of food waste and the promotion of food waste reduction and recycling.

19. 承上，有沒有任何政策及措施推動社區就地處理家居廚餘？例如在新建的公共屋邨的垃圾處理設施預留位置安裝廚餘處理機、要求各區均需設立社區廚餘處理設施等？如有，請提供詳情；

答：香港在家居廚餘收集回收方面的經驗較少，其他地區在建立社區就地廚餘處理設施亦缺乏成功的經驗、成本效益亦需詳細研究。因此，政府正推行不同的廚餘源頭分類及回收試驗計劃，以汲取經驗及收集相關數據進行分析，為區域性的廚餘收集回收處理作準備。

Hong Kong's experience in domestic food waste collection and recycling is limited and there is little successful experience elsewhere in establishing community on-site food waste treatment facilities. The cost effectiveness of community on-site food waste treatment facilities will have to be studied in detail as well. Therefore, the Government is implementing different food waste source separation and recycling pilot programmes to gain experience and collate relevant information to prepare for regional food waste collection and recycling in Hong Kong.

20. 廚餘源頭分類是廚餘處理過程中的重要元素。政府有沒有任何政策措施推動廚餘源頭分類？例如協助在住宅樓宇提供源頭分類設施，甚或透過立法形式推動廚餘源頭分類？如有，請提供詳情；

答：目前，政府正推行不同的廚餘源頭分類及回收試驗計劃，以汲取經驗及收集相關數據進行分析，為具規模的廚餘收集回收作準備。強制廚餘源頭分類及回收須建基於有足夠廚餘回收設施以及改變現時的都市固體廢物收集系統的前提下，本港暫時不適宜透過立法形式推動廚餘源頭分類。

Currently, the Government is implementing different food waste source separation and recycling pilot programmes to gain experience and collate relevant information to prepare for sizeable food waste collection and recycling. Provision of adequate food waste recycling facilities and modification of the current municipal solid waste collection system are the prerequisites for mandatory food waste source separation and recycling. It is not appropriate for Hong Kong to promote food waste source separation through legislation for the time being.

21. 根據環保園的資料，現時有個別租戶提供廚餘回收及廢食用油回收，有沒有統計有關租戶每年可吸納的廚餘量為何？

答：現時設在環保園的廢食用油回收公司業務並不涉及廚餘回收。環保署已在環保園批出土地給一個廚餘回收項目，預計每年可處理不少

於 33,600 噸廚餘。

The business of the existing waste cooking oil recycling company in EcoPark does not involve food waste recycling. The EPD has approved a land lot in EcoPark for a food waste recycling item to recycle not less than 33,600 tonnes of food waste each year.

22. 環境局局長在 7 月 2 日的會議上曾表示希望透過「惜食香港運動」的目標為減少每日產生廚餘量的 10%，政府會否邀請大型工商機構(例如連鎖食肆及超市)提供每日的廚餘棄置量數據，以便政府監察運動的成效？

答：政府會鼓勵工商機構參與「惜食香港運動」，並簽署「惜食約章」，制訂及執行減少廚餘計劃，進行內部廢物審核，向政府提供審核資料，以便檢視運動成效。

The Government will encourage commercial and industrial establishments to participate in the "Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign" and sign the "Food Wise Charter", draw up and implement food waste reduction plans, conduct internal waste audits and provide audit information to Government for reviewing the effectiveness of the Campaign.

23. 一旦「惜食香港運動」計劃的效果未如理想，政府會否有其他措施改善工商機構造成的廚餘量？

答：運動為期最少 3 年。在這段期間，我們會監察運動的成效及公眾的反應，並據此調整運動的策略及活動。事實上，針對香港的廚餘問題，政府正採取一個多管齊下的方案，策略首要是避免和減少廚餘產生，對於未能避免的廚餘，則盡量回收和循環再造。政府正研究其他廢物管理措施，例如廢物徵費計劃，這些措施亦可能減少工商機構造成的廚餘量。

The Campaign will last for at least 3 years. During this period, the Government will monitor the effectiveness of the Campaign and the public's response, and will adjust the Campaign's strategy and activities accordingly. To tackle Hong Kong's food waste problem, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach with emphasis on avoidance and reduction, followed by source separation and recycling of the unavoidable food waste to useful resources. The Government is

studying other waste management measures such as waste charging, and these measures could also reduce food waste generated by the commercial and industrial establishments.

24. 政府有沒有探討透過在工商機構進行強制廚餘源頭分類，以提升廚餘的回收率？

答：現時廢物收集系統以快速衛生為原則，假如要進行強制廚餘源頭分類，則需要改變廢物收集模式，以檢查廢物物種，並在有需要時，拒絕接受不合規格的廢物。與此同時，現時本港仍未有足夠廚餘回收設施。故此，我們正在進行選址，以設立更多的區域廚餘處理設施。在未完善廚餘回收設施建設前，本港暫時不適宜推行強制廚餘源頭分類。

The existing waste collection system works on the principle of speed and hygiene. In order to mandate food waste source separation, it is necessary to change the current waste collection mode to facilitate waste category inspection and if necessary, to reject substandard waste. Meanwhile, Hong Kong does not have adequate food waste recycling facilities for comprehensive food waste treatment. Therefore, we are conducting site search for establishing more regional food waste treatment facilities. Before the availability of adequate food waste recycling facilities, it is not appropriate for Hong Kong to mandate food waste source separation.

E. 廚餘以外的可回收廢物及推動回收業工作

25. 政府計劃設立五個社區回收站進行社區回收工作，尤其用以回收經濟價值較低的物料，例如廢棄電腦、慳電膽、光管、玻璃樽及充電池等產品。請提供資料，以五個社區回收站的規模大約每日可處理(包括儲存)的回收物料數量為何？

答：社區環保站主要提供環保教育和統籌回收項目的工作，並安排回收物料由回收商妥當處理，但並不會在站內作處理工序。

The community green stations will provide environmental education and coordinate recycling activities. Collected recyclables will be channeled to recyclers for proper recycling, but there will be no on-site recycling processes.

26. 鑒於內地近月對進口回收物料有嚴格限制，令本地出口到內地的廢塑料的數量大減，部份回收商更停止回收廢塑料。政府有沒有評估或統計有關政策令本地每日廢棄於堆填區的廢塑料數量？

答：據我們的理解，因應進口內地的限制，業界正改變回收處理廢料的運作安排，並同時尋找其他處理廢物的出路，所以我們相信棄置於堆填區的廢塑膠數量不會長時期和持續地增加。

We understand that, in response to the restrictions on import into the Mainland, the industry is adjusting the operation of waste recycling and processing. At the same time they are identifying other outlets for processing of the plastic recyclable materials. Therefore, we believe that the overall amount of plastic waste that needs to be disposed of at landfills will not increase continuously in the long run.

27. 承上，政府在回應有回收桶內塑料被棄於堆填區的查詢時表示，有機制確保回收商不會將可再造的廢塑膠物料運往堆填區或廢物轉運站棄置。請提供資料，有關回收商及其相關公司在過去半年，每日運往堆填區棄置的廢塑料數量為何？與去年相比，每日棄置量是有所增加或減少？

答：根據食環署與可循環再造物料收集服務承辦商（承辦商）的服務合約規定，承辦商須分開收集和處理不同種類的回收物料，並於收集當日把收集的可循環再造物料送交環保署網站載列的回收商處理。服務合約亦訂明，承辦商須將混在回收物料中的普通垃圾分開，並將垃圾運往指定的垃圾收集站棄置。由本年三月至七月初，根據我們在堆填區及廢物轉運站的紀錄資料，並沒有發現食環署的承辦商曾經直接把塑膠廢料送到堆填區或廢物轉運站棄置。

Under the provisions of the recyclables collection services contract between the FEHD and the contractor, the latter is required to collect and handle different kinds of recyclables separately and deliver the recyclables so collected to designated recyclers who are on the list of recyclables collectors/recyclers available on the Environmental Protection Department's website on the same day. The contract also specifies that any litter or waste other than recyclables mingled with the recyclables inside the collection bins should be sorted out and disposed

of at designated refuse collection points. From March to early July this year, based on available information collected at the landfills and refuse transfer stations, we do not have any records showing that the FEHD recyclables collection services contractor had delivered recyclable plastic materials directly to landfills or refuse transfer stations for disposal."

28. 鑒於現時負責處理回收政策的是環境局及環境保護署，但負責主管家居廢物及回收物料收集卻是其他政府部門如食物環境衛生署、康樂文化事務署等，有沒有計劃將相關職責撥歸一個部門主理？

答：政府暫時沒有此計劃。

There is no plan at present.

29. 請提供資料，說明過去 10 年負責收集本地回收桶物料的公司，以及分別說明所涉及的每一張合約的金額以及負責的回收桶數量等；

答：食環署透過承辦商，收集設置在公眾地方回收桶的回收物料，有關合約資料如下：

Through outsourced contractors, the FEHD provides recyclables collection service for those waste separation bins placed in public places. Relevant contractual information is shown below:

合約承辦商 Contractor	開始日期 Date Begin	完結日期 Date End	服務範圍 Service Description	合約金額 Contract Value (HK\$)	收集點數目 No. of Collection Points
恆信清潔滅蟲公司 Hang Shun Cleaning & Pest Control Service Co.	1/4/2003	30/4/2005	香港及新界 Hong Kong and New Territories	3,145,600.00	960
莊臣有限公司 Johnson Cleaning Services Company Limited	1/4/2003	30/4/2005	九龍 Kowloon	1,373,200.00	960

合約承辦商 Contractor	開始日期 Date Begin	完結日期 Date End	服務範圍 Service Description	合約金額 Contract Value (HK\$)	收集點數目 No. of Collection Points
利興環境服務有限公司 Li Hing Environmental Services Company Limited	1/5/2005	30/4/2006	香港 Hong Kong	892,260.00	504
惠康環境服務有限公司 Waihong Environmental Services Limited	1/5/2005	30/4/2006	九龍及新界 Kowloon and New Territories	2,138,856.00	1,376
安記五金 On Kee Metal Company	1/5/2006	30/4/2007	香港、九龍及新界 Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	2,626,052.80	1,965
安記五金 On Kee Metal Company	1/5/2007	31/7/2008	九龍及新界 Kowloon and New Territories	1,979,956.80	1,456
友聯服務有限公司 Union Service Company Limited	1/5/2007	31/7/2008	香港 Hong Kong	746,640.00	519
安記五金 On Kee Metal Company	1/8/2008	31/7/2010	香港、九龍及新界 Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	6,261,571.20	2,026
安記五金 On Kee Metal Company	1/8/2010	31/7/2012	香港、九龍及新界 Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	9,034,099.20	3,176
安記五金 On Kee Metal Company	1/8/2012	31/7/2014	香港、九龍及新界 Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	12,920,822.40	3,318

30. 據政府提供的資料顯示，由 1998 年推出至今的「三色回收桶」共有五款設計，請按下表提供每一款回收桶的資料：

回收桶推出年份	承辦回收桶設計及製造合約的公司	涉及的合約金額	合約涉及的回收桶數量
1998 年			
2001 年			
2005 年			
2008 年			
2011 年			

答：政府在行人路旁、公共運輸交匯處、垃圾收集站等公眾地方所設置的廢物分類回收桶，其相關的製造資料如下：

- 2009年10月 (承辦商：惠保防火塑膠產品有限公司；合約金額：\$630,000；回收桶數量：1,260套)
- 2009年12月 (承辦商：惠聯防火塑膠制品有限公司；合約金額：\$502,350；回收桶數量：1,530套)
- 2011年 (承辦商：惠倫環保工程有限公司；合約金額：**\$1,200,000**；回收桶數量：2,400套)
- 2012年 (承辦商：羅慶光(1995)有限公司；合約金額：\$8,302,440；回收桶數量：2,000套)

註：較早期的廢物分類回收桶（2004-2008年），均由懲教署供應

此外，政府也透過環境運動委員會向各屋苑及工商業大廈免費派發廢物分類回收桶。自2008年起，截至2013年7月10日止，環境運動委員會的《廢物源頭分類推廣計劃》委托下列承辦公司製造回收桶：

- 海洪工程有限公司
(合約金額：\$9,391,237；回收桶數量：3,307套)
- 惠聯防火塑膠制品有限公司
(合約金額：\$4,061,250；回收桶數量：2,850套)
- 惠倫環保工程有限公司
(合約金額：\$1,431,150；回收桶數量：1,152套)

About the waste separation bins placed in public places such as along roadsides, public transport interchanges and refuse collection points, the relevant production information is as follows:

- October 2009 (contractor: Wellbo Fire-Proof Plastic Products Ltd.; contract sum: \$630,000; quantity: 1,260 sets)
- December 2009 (contractor: Welland Fire-Proof Plastic Products Ltd.; contract sum : \$502,350; quantity: 1,530 sets)
- 2011 (contractor: Wellun Environmental Protection Engineering Ltd.; contract sum: **\$1,200,000**; quantity: 2,400 sets)
- 2012 (contractor: Lo Hing Kwong (1995) & Co. Ltd.; contract sum: \$8,302,440; quantity: 2,000 sets)

Note: Waste separation bins in 2004 - 2008 were supplied by the Correctional Services Department.

Apart from that, the Government also allocated free waste separation bins to housing estates and commercial industrial buildings through the Environmental Campaign Committee. From 2008 up to 10 July 2013, the Environmental Campaign Committee has commissioned the following contractors to produce waste separation bins:

- Hoy Hung Engineering Limited
(contract sum: \$9,391,237; quantity: 3,307 sets)
- Welland Fire-Proof Plastic Products Limited
(contract sum: \$4,061,250; quantity: 2,850 sets)
- Wellun Environmental Protection Engineering Limited
(contract sum: \$1,431,150; quantity: 1,152 sets)

31. 據了解，現時環保園內其中一間承辦廢塑膠回收的機構，因回收廢塑料營運成本過高令到項目持續虧損，該機構亦曾表示因為源頭分類不當，令到可回收的塑料量混雜其他物料以致回收量較預期大幅減少，政府有那些措施推動可再造塑料源頭分類？

答：政府自**2005**年開始推行「家居廢物源頭分類計劃」，除鼓勵屋苑/大廈增設回收設施，亦教育市民正確分類。我們近期已去信各屋苑的物業管理公司及業委會，鼓勵他們一同努力，推動及提醒居民仔細做好廢物分類，以免回收桶內其他回收物料受到污染而不能回收再造。此外，我們亦會繼續推行不同的回收計劃及推廣活動，提醒市民「乾淨回收」，加強教育市民如何正確使用回收箱。

The Programme on Source Separation of Domestic Waste was launched in 2005 to promote the installation of suitable waste separation facilities in residential buildings and to educate the public about proper recycling. Reminder letters have been issued to property management companies and residents' committee of participating housing estates/buildings recently, enlisting their joint effort to promote to

residents about proper recycling in order to avoid the contamination of recyclable materials in waste separation bins. Besides, we will continue to educate the public about clean recycling and strengthen the promotion on proper use of waste separation bins through different recycling programmes and publicity campaigns.

32. 承上，現時本地回收物料由於極度依賴出口，一旦外地限制進口回收物料本地回收物料即無出路，政府有沒有任何計劃發展在本港將物料再造，而非依靠出口到外地？
33. 如落實推動本地進行回收物料再造，需要提供土地支援，有沒有任何計劃，在未來再提供如環保園的永久環保工業用地？
34. 承上，如有計劃，會否盡快就為提供更多環保工業的用地進行可行性研究？
35. 現時部份可再用物料，例如玻璃、塑料回收量低的原因在於其市場價值低，因此回收商不願像廢紙、鋁罐等物料提供經濟誘因。政府會否考慮介入這些市場，為這些可再用物料提供經濟誘因以增加物料的回收量？

答：政務司司長會在短期內成立一個推動回收業可持續發展督導委員會，統籌有關政策局，研究及制訂政策和措施，加大力度支持回收業長遠發展。

A steering committee chaired by the Chief Secretary will be formed shortly to study various policy initiatives and coordinate the efforts among relevant bureaux to promote the sustainable development of the recycling trade .

36. 會否修訂原擬玻璃樽的建議徵費方案，以讓更多的玻璃樽能夠回收？

答：政府現正整理公眾諮詢期間所收集的意見，期望於年底前向立法會匯報結果，並建議未來路向。

The Government is consolidating the feedback received during the public consultation and aims to report back to the Legislative Council together with our recommended way forward by end of the year.

F. 就擴建堆填區進行的地區諮詢

37. 雖然政府當局表示，曾就新界西堆填區持續諮詢屯門區議會的意見，然而有屯門地區人士，包括受影響的屯門龍鼓灘居民表示從未接獲有關的諮詢邀請。請政府當局提供資料，說明自 2009 年 9 月後，有沒有諮詢屯門區議會對堆填區擴建計劃的意見？

答：自2004年以來，我們已就新界西堆填區擴建計劃的工程可行性及環境影響評估(環評)研究，諮詢屯門區議會，並不時向屯門區議會匯報研究進度。同時，我們一直讓公眾持續參與計劃，舉辦了一連串公眾諮詢會／參與活動，以考慮及回應相關持份者及地區人士的關注，包括屯門區龍鼓灘及元朗區下白泥居民。我們最近一次諮詢屯門區議會日期為2011年3月1日。在會議上，我們講解最新的廢物管理策略，包括堆填區擴建計劃及其他廢物管理計劃。

我們在2009年諮詢屯門區議會期間，屯門區議員通過動議，反對再在屯門設立廢物設施，並要求政府檢討屯門長遠發展的整體規劃。為回應議員的關注，環境局牽頭成立「關注屯門發展聯絡小組」，成員包括環境局、發展局、運輸及房屋局、食物及衛生局、民政事務總署的代表及屯門區議員，研究有關地區長遠發展的策略性事宜。自2009年3月以來，小組已舉行10次會議（最後一次為2012年12月11日），跟進屯門區議員的意見及匯報跟進工作的進度及發展。

我們在推展工程計劃過程中，會繼續與屯門區議會、龍鼓灘居民、區內人士及其他相關持份者保持緊密聯繫。

We have been consulting the Tuen Mun District Council (TMDC) since 2004 on the proposal to conduct engineering feasibility and environmental impact assessment (EIA) study for the WENT Landfill Extension project, and from time to time reported to TMDC on the study progress. We have also adopted a continuous public involvement approach during the planning and development stages of the project and conducted a series of public consultation/engagement sessions through which we considered and addressed the concerns of relevant stakeholders and other interested parties, including the Lung Kwu Tan and Ha Pak Nai villagers. On 1 March 2011, EPD attended the TMDC Meeting to present the waste management strategy, including the landfill extensions and other waste management projects.

During the TMDC consultation in 2009, TMDC members passed a motion objecting to further waste facilities in Tuen Mun, and requested the Government to review the overall planning on the long-term development of Tuen Mun. To address members' concern, the Environment Bureau (ENB) took the lead and set up the Tuen Mun Development Liaison Working Group, with representatives from ENB, Development Bureau, Transport and Housing Bureau, Food and Health Bureau, Home Affairs Department and TMDC members, to look into strategic matters relating to the long-term development of the district. Ten meetings (last one held on 11 December 2012) have been held since March 2009 to follow up TMDC members' proposals and to report on the progress and development of the action items.

We will continue to maintain close liaison with TMDC, Lung Kwu Tan residents, the local community and other relevant stakeholders in taking forward the project.

G. 與減少廢物相關的立法建議及生產者責任制

38. 就《都市固體廢物管理大綱》中提出的數項生產者責任制立法建議，包括汽車輪胎、包裝物料、充電池、廢置電器等，會否盡快落實相關立法建議？

答：政府正積極為實施廢電器電子產品生產者責任計劃草擬法例，並為興建處理廠草擬招標文件，目標是在 2013/14 年度提交草案和為處理廠項目申請撥款，至於其他列出的產品，政府將根據《資源循環藍圖》中的承諾，評估有關需求，從而考慮能否把這些類別的廢物納入生產者責任計劃的適用範圍。

The Government is actively preparing the legislative proposals for implementing the producer responsibility scheme on waste electrical and electronic equipment and the tender documents for the treatment plant. Our target is to introduce the bill into the Legislative Council and seek the funding approval for the treatment plant in the 2013/14 session. As regards the other listed products, the Government will in accordance with the commitments in the Blueprint on Sustainable Use of Resources assess the need and consider whether these types of waste can be incorporated into the producer responsibility system.

39. 請提供家居垃圾徵費的計劃實施時間表？以及一旦相關立法建議通過後，預計需多少時間才能落實？

答：可持續發展委員會應政府的邀請，即將就如何實施都市固體廢物按量收費進行社會參與過程，然後向政府提出實施建議。政府將於考慮委員會的建議後，爭取於 2016 年開始實施。

Upon invitation by the Government, the Council for Sustainable Development will launch a public engagement exercise shortly to explore how to implement quantity-based municipal solid waste charging and will submit recommendations to the Government thereafter. After considering the Council's recommendations, the Government will strive to implement charging starting from 2016.

40. 有沒有與其他政府部門評估如何為舊式樓宇提供廢物分類設施，以減少該等樓宇在落實家居垃圾徵費後缺乏回收設施的情況？

答：政府籌劃中的多項強制性生產者責任計劃，包括廢電子電器產品及廢玻璃樽，均會包括促進便利回收的措施。五個社區環保站亦會在地區層面提供物流支援，有助應付舊式樓宇對回收配套的需求。此外，我們的目標是把社區環保站擴展至更多地區。

Several mandatory producer responsibility schemes being planned by the Government, including those for waste electrical and electronic equipment and waste glass bottles, will include specific measures to facilitate convenient collection of recyclables. The five community green stations will also provide logistics support at the community level. These will help address the demand for recycling support in the older residential buildings. In addition, we aim to extend the community green station initiative to more districts.

環境保護署

2013 年 7 月 11 日