

立法會
Legislative Council

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Tel : 3919 3302

Date : 27 June 2013

From : Clerk to the Legislative Council

To : All Members of the Legislative Council

Council meeting of 10 July 2013

**Motion on
“Promoting the waste recycling industry
to create employment opportunities”**

Hon KWOK Wai-keung has given notice to move the attached motion on “Promoting the waste recycling industry to create employment opportunities” at the Council meeting of 10 July 2013. The President has directed that it be printed in the terms in which it was handed in on the Agenda of the Council.

(Ms Dora WAI)
for Clerk to the Legislative Council

Encl.

(Translation)

**Motion on
“Promoting the waste recycling industry
to create employment opportunities”
to be moved by Hon KWOK Wai-keung
at the Council meeting of 10 July 2013**

Wording of the Motion

That the Government published the ‘Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)’ in 2005, formulating the strategies and measures for reducing waste production and promoting waste recovery, reuse and recycling; at present, the waste recovery rate in Hong Kong is about 48%, but when compared with the neighbouring regions such as South Korea, the recovery rate of which is 60%, the effectiveness of waste management in Hong Kong obviously lags behind other advanced countries; in May 2013, the Government published the ‘Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022’, setting clear targets and timetables for waste recovery and reduction, but the relevant measures are ‘old wine in a new bottle’, lacking concrete plans for promoting the development of the waste recycling industry in Hong Kong; in this connection, this Council urges the Government to expeditiously put in place effective policies on waste recovery and recycling to drive the development of Hong Kong’s waste recycling industry and create more employment opportunities; the relevant measures should include:

- (1) by making reference to the experiences of places such as Taiwan and South Korea, to formulate more effective waste management strategies and measures;
- (2) to expeditiously implement mandatory food waste recovery, provide land and related support, and train talents for processing recovered food waste, so that the food waste, which represents 40% of the wasteload in landfills, can be properly recovered and recycled;
- (3) to encourage the industrial and commercial sectors (e.g. supermarkets) to donate foods that are still eatable, so as to reduce food waste;
- (4) to gradually implement a mandatory garbage separation programme, make good use of community spaces to set up waste collection points, and perfect the community waste recovery networks, so as to facilitate

the conduct of the first-round waste recovery separation at the community level;

- (5) to provide waste recovery operators with land and berthing facilities with suitable lease periods, so as to promote the development of the waste recovery industry; to ensure the proper handling of recovered waste, the Government should proactively study the feasibility of establishing a licensing system for waste recovery operators in the long run;
- (6) to expeditiously put in place the producer responsibility scheme for stepping up the recovery of waste with low recycling values, such as glass bottles as well as waste electrical and electronic equipment;
- (7) to provide tax and land concessions, etc. to attract waste recycling enterprises to develop business in Hong Kong;
- (8) to allocate additional resources to support technological research projects on green products, so as to create diversified green products and develop a global market for green products;
- (9) to encourage various government departments to comprehensively implement a green procurement policy, and extend the relevant policy to the industrial and commercial sectors, so as to provide a stable demand for local green products; and
- (10) to allocate funding to establish a 'waste resources recovery and recycling fund' for supporting the sustainable development of the waste recycling industry, and to transfer the levies related to environmental protection policies (e.g. levies from schemes on municipal solid waste charging and producer responsibility, etc.) to the fund for its sustainable operation.