

立法會
Legislative Council

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From : Clerk to the Legislative Council

To : All Members of the Legislative Council

Council meeting of 10 July 2013

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

Further to LC Paper No. CB(3) 733/12-13 issued on 27 June 2013, five Members (Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN, Hon Gary FAN, Hon Cyd HO and Hon WU Chi-wai) have respectively given notices of their intention to move separate amendments to Hon KWOK Wai-keung’s motion on “Promoting the waste recycling industry to create employment opportunities” scheduled for the Council meeting of 10 July 2013. As directed by the President, the respective amendments will be printed in the terms in which they were handed in on the Agenda of the Council.

2. The President will order a joint debate on the above motion and amendments. To assist Members in debating the motion and amendments, I set out below the procedure to be followed during the debate:

- (a) the President calls upon Hon KWOK Wai-keung to speak and move his motion;
- (b) the President proposes the question on Hon KWOK Wai-keung’s motion;
- (c) the President calls upon the five Members who wish to move amendments to speak in the following order, but no amendment is to be moved at this stage:
 - (i) Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok;
 - (ii) Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN;

- (iii) Hon Gary FAN;
 - (iv) Hon Cyd HO; and
 - (v) Hon WU Chi-wai;
- (d) the President calls upon the public officer(s) to speak;
- (e) the President invites other Members to speak;
- (f) the President gives leave to Hon KWOK Wai-keung to speak for the second time on the amendments;
- (g) the President calls upon the public officer(s) to speak again;
- (h) in accordance with Rule 34(5) of the Rules of Procedure, the President has decided that he will call upon the five Members to move their respective amendments in the order set out in paragraph (c) above. The President invites Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok to move his amendment to the motion, and forthwith proposes and puts to vote the question on Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok's amendment;
- (i) after Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok's amendment has been voted upon, the President deals with the other four amendments; and
- (j) after all amendments have been dealt with, the President calls upon Hon KWOK Wai-keung to reply. Thereafter, the President puts to vote the question on Hon KWOK Wai-keung's motion, or his motion as amended, as the case may be.

3. For Members' reference, the terms of the original motion and of the motion, if amended, are set out in the **Appendix**.

(Odelia LEUNG)
for Clerk to the Legislative Council

Encl.

(Translation)

**Motion debate on
“Promoting the waste recycling industry
to create employment opportunities”
to be held at the Council meeting of 10 July 2013**

1. Hon KWOK Wai-keung’s original 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.

2. Motion as amended by Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok

That the ~~Government~~ *SAR Government already* 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~~ ***in order to*** put in place the producer responsibility scheme ~~for stepping up the recovery of waste with low recycling values,~~ ***to offer financial incentives to support the industry's construction of modern recycling facilities for stepping up the recovery and recycling of waste requiring higher processing costs and technologies,*** 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;
- (11) *to set up a ‘centre for industrialization and development of environmental protection technologies’ to support the development of environmental protection technologies, vet new technologies, and promote technology transfer and co-operation; and*
- (12) *to support the industry’s non-local sale of local green products and technologies for promoting a ‘regional circular economy’, and enhance the co-operation with the Mainland in the areas of waste recovery, handling and recycling, etc.*

Note: In Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok’s amendment is marked in *bold and italic type* or with deletion line.

3. Motion as amended by Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN

That *waste reduction at source is the most important aspect of the solid waste handling policy in Hong Kong, and the Government must immediately take vigorous measures for its implementation;* 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;
- (11) *to organize community waste reduction and recovery programmes in the 18 districts, formulate waste reduction and recovery indicators for various districts, and set up a waste reduction promotion group to audit the volumes of community waste reduction and recovery, conduct planning for district waste recovery and reduction facilities, and plan and carry out waste reduction and recovery work in communities; and*
- (12) *to install more waste separation bins in various public premises and streets, and set an appropriate ratio of the number of waste separation bins to the number of rubbish bins.*

Note: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN’s amendment is marked in *bold and italic type* or with deletion line.

4. Motion as amended by Hon Gary FAN

That, *under Hong Kong’s waste management policy, neither the facilities nor the mindset are able to cope with the ever-increasing solid waste; for many years, the Government has relied solely on landfills as an end-of-pipe method for handling waste, neglecting resources recovery, waste reduction at source and the implementation of a producer responsibility scheme;* 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 *increase recovery facilities for food waste on building floors, and at the same time*, implement mandatory food waste recovery *at commercial premises and households*, 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;
- (11) *to encourage the industry to increase the recycling and reuse of construction waste, so as to reduce the amount of construction waste at landfills;*
- (12) *to increase the number of recycling bins by the roadside and in public facilities, so as to encourage and facilitate recovery by members of the public; and*
- (13) *to research on regulating ‘excessive packaging’ of goods to encourage simple goods packaging.*

Note: Hon Gary FAN’s amendment is marked in *bold and italic type* or with deletion line.

5. Motion as amended by Hon Cyd HO

That the Government published the ‘Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)’ in 2005, ~~formulating~~ *but has not proactively implemented* 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) *to continuously increase the proportion of recovery, reuse and recycling in waste management, with the aim of attaining no less than 72% for recovery and recycling, no more than 23% for incineration, and no more than 5% for landfilling;*

- (2) *to allocate an annual recurrent expenditure of \$2 billion for creating 10 000 elementary posts for sorting and recovery, promote waste-sorting-at-source activities in communities, support the academic sector and the industry to conduct research on recycling technologies, product designs and the development of business opportunities, and subsidize the relevant business operation when the market values of recycled products fall short of the recycling costs;*
- (1)(3) by making reference to the experiences of places such as Taiwan and South Korea, to formulate more effective waste management strategies and measures;
- (2)(4) 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)(5) to encourage the industrial and commercial sectors (e.g. supermarkets) to donate foods that are still eatable, so as to reduce food waste;
- (4)(6) 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)(7) 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)(8) 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)(9) to provide tax and land concessions, etc. to attract waste recycling enterprises to develop business in Hong Kong;
- (8)(10) 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)~~**(11)** 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)~~**(12)** 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.

Note: Hon Cyd HO’s amendment is marked in *bold and italic type* or with deletion line.

6. Motion as amended by Hon WU Chi-wai

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 set up food waste recovery centres in the 18 districts of Hong Kong for handling food waste produced in the districts, so as to manifest the principle of all people bearing the responsibility for waste handling;*
- ~~(3)~~(4) ~~to encourage the industrial and commercial sectors (e.g. supermarkets) to donate foods that are still eatable~~ *through establishing community canteens in the 18 districts of Hong Kong for receiving foods that are still eatable (including food materials), to provide needy people with inexpensive food, so as to reduce food waste and alleviate the pressure on landfills;*
- (4)(5) 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)~~(6) 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)~~(7) 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)~~(8) to provide tax and land concessions, etc. to attract waste recycling enterprises to develop business in Hong Kong;
- (9) *to establish a government-funded body corporate for operating the waste recycling industry on its own, so as to reduce the existing reliance on overseas markets for absorbing recovered waste, and ensure the long-term operation of the relevant business;*
- ~~(8)~~(10) 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)~~(11) 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)~~(12) 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; **and**

(13) ***by making reference to the practices under the New Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles, to provide market values for recyclable waste with low market values (e.g. plastics), so as to promote source separation of waste and foster the development of the waste recycling industry.***

Note: Hon WU Chi-wai’s amendment is marked in ***bold and italic type*** or with deletion line.