



香港環保回收業總商會
Hong Kong General Association of Re-cycling Business

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致：環境事務委員會
垃圾收集及資源回收小組委員會

本人羅耀荃為香港環保回收業總商會主席,就有關垃圾收集及資源回收以書面形式,為我本人及業界表達己見。

政府過往推出多種環保政策及宣傳，成功率均未符理想。

以回收基金為例，目的是提高整體回收業作業能力,處理量,效率,技術,市場資訊，從而提高可回收物數量及質素。回收基金運作已半年有多，就企業資助計劃來看經過三期審批只有 30 間企業公司通過回收基金審批。數目實在太小。有很多中小型企業回收公司及小型回收公司都認為回收基金門檻太高，難以申請。就連國際性回收月刊 Recycling International 都刊登香港回收基金門檻太高，難以申請。查看審批結果，法定機構佔撥款 53.7%，環保業界 46.3%，但法定機構只有三家獲大額撥款，本人質疑此等機構已有政府資源，為何仍於此回收基金侵佔回收業界應得之資源。

另外以綠在區區為例，政府透過非牟利組織營運綠在區區，由於這些組織過往未有足夠環保回收經驗，以致成效未如理想。綠在區區只接收經濟價值不高回收物如電器,電腦,飲料樽,慳電膽,光管,電池。但卻未有回收廚餘,木卡板。

本人於香港環保回收業擁有數十年經驗，亦為政府多個項目服務多年,如過往協助政府若 2002 年免費試驗中西區三色桶回收。過往亦有協助酒店業提供免費回收膠樽服務。2011 年間開始至今幫自己客戶免費回收玻璃樽。

我僅代表香港環保回收業總商會提供建議給貴會作參考，並希望有關建議能對香港作出貢獻。

政府應立例立法，透過土地規劃，誘因教育。

(一)立例立法方面：

就有關生產者責任計劃，垃圾徵費只屬環保一部份，未有任何誘因推動市民減費。

(二)提升業界水平方面：

2.1)環保業界:

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於環保業界建議於質與量兩方面提高環保業界水平：

於質方面，政府可採取發牌制度及規範環保回收商一定要擁有環保方面的專業知識。

而量方面，政府可更有效地運用一些荒廢土地如天橋底，垃圾房內一小部分作為小型回收站以投標方式給業界參與，應付將來增加的可回收物。

2.2) 屋苑設施：

於現時各屋苑設置分類回收站，而在興建新屋苑時，可以於垃圾房內或外增設回收區來應付各種可回收物。更可配合一些獎勵計劃鼓勵源頭分類，推動環保及實行減廢活動。

2.3) 本地環保工業：

現時本港的可回收物，由於收集量不高，未足以吸引業界於香港本地設廠。而經過源頭分類，增加回收量後，有關可回收物的數量足以支持本土環保工業或加工業。有關環保工業更可推動本地經濟及創造就業。政府可以在各方面支持本地環保工業，如批出土地及建設廠房讓業界投標參與。

(三) 教育方面：

教育方面可分三路進行，於家居，學校及工商業三方面加以宣傳及教育提高環保回收的效益。

3.1) 於家居教育方面：

政府可以於各大屋苑及屋村灌輸環保回收減廢意識。重點在於“如市民可以成功減廢，而減少棄置量到某限額，徵收廢物收費可以完全豁免”，而有關訊息亦可連同一些簡單源頭分類及環保回收知識一同教育市民怎樣從源頭分類及環保回收達至減廢效果。

3.2) 於學校教育方面：

可於各中，小學及幼稚園增加每星期至少一課環保科，增加各學生對現時我們以消耗式使用地球資源的後果及如何減少消耗。為讓學生們更了解及培養環保回收習慣，建議全港學校可舉辦全面分類環保回收活動，學生們可身體力行直接參與及更深一步了解環保回收的運作。

3.3) 工商業教育：

於工商業中產生的廢物，其實現時有多種方案而各企業亦有充足資源去做環保回收達至減廢目標，政府可以多加推廣，教育工商界如何在生產或商業過程中進行源頭分類達至減廢效果。另外，亦建議可於各新/舊商廈或工業大廈增設 500-1500 呎的環保回收區作為各種可回收物分類，收集及打包的地點。

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結論：綜觀【香港資源藍圖 2013-2022】2011 年回收率 48%，都市廢物每日 9000 公噸，人均棄置率 1.27 公斤。政府需有一系列措施，但每況愈下，2015 年都市廢物每天 10,158 公噸，人均棄置率 1.39 公斤及回收率 35.4%，非每年減少，並有上升之趨勢，對達至藍圖 2022 年目標 55% 回收率，人均棄置率 0.8 公斤，未容樂觀。望能參考此意見書能可提升回收率 1 至 2 個百分點。

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R Recycling

International

December 2016, No.10

Germany:
No steel recycling,
no steel industry

Manfred Beck:
Farewell to the
scrap scene

K-2016: The latest
in plastics sorting
and squeezing
technology

Europe, the paper recycling leader

Bold ideas to boost 'shockingly low' plastics packaging recycling

Two-thirds of all plastic packaging used for consumer products in the UK is being sent to landfill or incineration with only half a million of the 1.5 million tonnes of recyclable plastic waste created every year being recycled, according to the Co-operative Group.

The data means that the recycling of plastic is considerably below the national average for recycling; currently 45% of recyclable goods are recycled each year, so argues Recoup UK Household Plastics

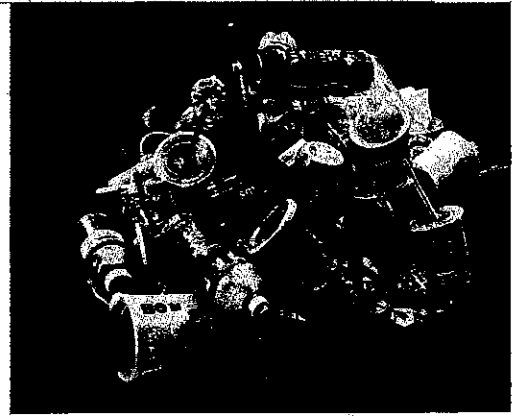
Collection. It points out that consumers recycled 57% of plastic bottles used by UK households each year, while less than 30% of all plastic pots, tubs and trays were recycled in 2015. Recoup stressed that only 3% of plastic film products were recycled last year.

One of the main problems is the lack of knowledge about which packaging can be recycled, while local authorities don't have enough recycling facilities to treat the material. This is the reason the Co-

operative Group wants 80% of its packaging to be recyclable by 2020 – a 'bold' target it is urging other retailers to embrace too.

'It is shocking that such a small percentage of plastic packaging is being recycled, especially materials that are already easy to recycle like plastic bottles,' comments Co-op environment manager, Iain Ferguson. 'What is needed

is a co-ordinated response to the problem. This should start with retailers and major brands listening to recyclers and developing packaging that is better for recycling,' he suggests.



Early-warning tool to prevent stockpile fires

What is claimed to be a new solution for preventing fires at recycling facilities and scrap yards has been launched in the UK. PREVENTIT monitors rising temperatures in stockpiles, enabling operators to take action before materials ignite.

Fire at waste and recycling facilities is a huge problem for the industry and has prompted the UK's Environment Agency to issue new requirements for yard operators. On average, a fire breaks out at a UK waste management site once a day, with the most common cause being spontaneous combustion rather than human error as heat generated within the stockpile builds up and ultimately leads to ignition. According to Soil & Land Consultants, the company behind PREVENTIT, the problem faced by site operators is that they 'simply don't know what is hap-

pening within their stockpiles and where the danger areas are'.

PREVENTIT is the result of a 12-month research and development project at a major biomass site which was aimed at investigating the problem and creating a solution. PREVENTIT consists of a disposable sensor cable which is laid across material at various points as the pile grows in height. The sensors in the cable monitor temperatures and real-time information is then transmitted wire-

lessly from the monitoring unit to a PC. When any area of the pile approaches dangerous temperature levels, the alarm activates so that operators know exactly when to rotate or move stock in order to combat the risk of fire.

www.preventit.co

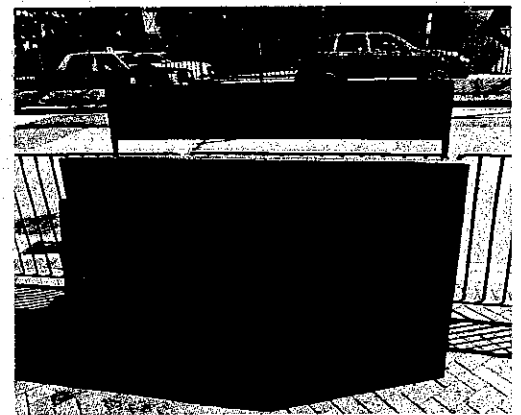
Frustration in Hong Kong over slow recycling fund process

Procedures for applying to a HK\$ 1 billion (Euro 125 million) recycling fund in Hong Kong have proved to be so restrictive and cumbersome that, to date, fewer than 140 successful applications have been made, says a local media report.

Launched last October, the fund is intended to boost recycling volumes, increase

the quality of recyclables in the local market, foster sustainable development of the industry and help reduce pressure on Hong Kong's landfills. But according to the Environmental Protection Department, only 137 applications have been received - of

which only 48 have been approved (worth a total of HK\$ 54 million or Euro 7 million). According to one of the applicants for financial support, it took him nine months to receive approval. 'The process of applying is just too long,' he stresses. Meanwhile, consultants have organised a field day to offer help to aspiring applicants.



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回收基金審批結果.

	第一期	第二期	第三期	總計	百分比
企業資助 (環保業界)	\$8,429,000.00	\$13,690,000.00	\$1,360,000.00	\$23,479,000.00	46.3%
行業支援 (法定機構)	\$18,100,000.00	\$7,000,000.00	\$2,140,000.00	\$27,240,000.00	53.7%
	\$26,529,000.00	\$20,690,000.00	\$3,500,000.00	\$50,719,000.00	

*法定機構：香港品質保證局、職業安全健康局及浸會大學

2015年於堆填區棄置的固體廢物種類

建築廢物 每日4200公噸	4200
家居廢物 每日6464公噸	6464
工商業廢物 每日3694公噸	3694
特殊廢物 每日743公噸	743

總數： 每日15,102 公噸

備註：數字以四捨五
入計為整數，因此總
數可能出現偏差

1991年至2015年都市固體廢物及家居廢物的人均棄置率

年份	都市固體廢物棄置率	家居廢物棄置率
91	1.28	0.97
92	1.37	0.99
93	1.43	1.02
94	1.40	1.01
95	1.27	1.01
96	1.26	0.97
97	1.34	1.04
98	1.33	1.04
99	1.40	1.12
00	1.40	1.13
01	1.39	1.12
02	1.40	1.11
03	1.40	1.10
04	1.37	1.03
05	1.38	1.00
06	1.35	0.97
07	1.33	0.92
08	1.30	0.87
09	1.29	0.86
10	1.30	0.87
11	1.27	0.84
12	1.30	0.88
13	1.33	0.88
14	1.35	0.89
15	1.39	0.88

棄置率（公斤／每人／每日）

（備註：都市固體廢物包括家居廢物、商業及工業廢物）

2010年至2015年棄置及回收的都市固體廢物數量

年份	10	11	12	13	14	15
棄置的都市固體廢物	3327	3283	3396	3485	3570	3708
回收的都市固體廢物	3603	3019	2163	2009	2053	2033
數量 (x 1 000 公噸)	6930	6303	5559	5493	5624	5741
回收率	52.00%	47.90%	38.91%	36.57%	36.51%	35.41%