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Panel on Environmental Affairs

Meeting on 25 January 2021

Background brief on waste management strategies prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat

Purpose

This paper provides background information on waste management strategies in Hong Kong. It also gives a brief account of the views and concerns expressed by Members when the subject was discussed by relevant committees of the Legislative Council ("LegCo").

Background

2. In May 2013, the Environment Bureau published the "Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013–2022" ("the Blueprint") which maps out a comprehensive strategy, targets, policies and action plans for waste management. The Blueprint sets out the target to reduce the per capita disposal rate of municipal solid waste ("MSW") by 40% by 2022.¹ To achieve this goal, the Blueprint proposes policies and actions in three areas, including undertaking multiple and concurrent actions to drive behavioural changes to reduce waste at source through policies and legislation; rolling out targeted territory-wide waste reduction campaigns; and allocating resources to enhance waste-related infrastructure.

¹ According to the "Monitoring of solid waste in Hong Kong-Waste statistics for 2019", 15 637 tonnes of solid waste was landfilled each day in 2019, of which around 70% (11 057 tonnes) was MSW.

Policy development and legislation

Quantity-based waste charging

Municipal Solid Waste Charging Scheme

3. Based on the findings of a public consultation in 2012, the Administration affirmed that quantity-based MSW charging should be the broad direction in pursuing MSW reduction. In 2013, the Council for Sustainable Development ("SDC") conducted a second-stage public engagement exercise on the implementation framework of MSW charging. Having regard to the implementation framework proposed by SDC and views from stakeholders, the Administration has proposed the two charging modes below:

- (a) for MSW collected by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, as well as MSW collected by private waste collectors ("PWCs") using refuse collection vehicles with rear compactors, charging will be imposed through requiring the use of pre-paid designated garbage bags or designated labels; and
- (b) for the remaining MSW collected by PWCs using refuse collection vehicles without compactors, such as grab lorries, demountable trucks and tippers, a gate fee will be charged at landfills or refuse transfer stations based on the weight of MSW disposed of.²

Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme

4. The Administration has implemented the Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme ("CWDCS") since 2006, imposing disposal charges to provide economic incentives for construction and demolition ("C&D") wastes

² These charging modes have been incorporated in the legislative proposal under the Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Bill 2018 ("the Bill") introduced into LegCo on 14 November 2018. A bills committee was formed on 16 November 2018 to scrutinize the Bill. As the scrutiny work could not be completed in the 2019-2020 session (i.e. the then last session of the Sixth LegCo), this bills committee decided to discontinue its scrutiny work and reported the decision to the House Committee. The House Committee agreed to dissolve this bills committee on 10 July 2020. With the postponement of 2020 LegCo General Election and the decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on 11 August 2020 that the Sixth LegCo continued to discharge duties after 30 September 2020 for not less than one year until the Seventh LegCo began, the House Committee resolved on 16 October 2020 to form a new bills committee to scrutinize the Bill. The Bill is now under scrutiny by the new bills committee.

producers to reduce waste and practise sorting.³ The disposal charges are set at \$200 per tonne at landfills, \$175 per tonne at sorting facilities and \$71 per tonne at public fill reception facilities in order to fully recover the capital and recurrent costs of the facilities according to the "polluter pays" principle.

Producer responsibility schemes

5. In the Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014) ("the Policy Framework") published in December 2005, the Administration proposed to introduce producer responsibility schemes ("PRSs") for six types of products that would require manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers to share the responsibility for the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of end-of-life products in line with the "polluter pays" principle, with a view to avoiding and reducing the environmental impacts caused by such products at the post-consumer stage.⁴

6. The Product Eco-responsibility Ordinance (Cap. 603) ("PERO") was enacted in July 2008 as a piece of enabling legislation to provide for the shared core elements of all PRSs and the fundamental regulatory requirements in respect of individual types of products concerned, while the operational details are prescribed by subsidiary legislation.

Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme

7. The Plastic Shopping Bag ("PSB") Charging Scheme commenced on 7 July 2009 as the first mandatory PRS under PERO. It aims to reduce the excessive use of PSBs by imposing on consumers a mandatory charge for PSBs as a direct economic disincentive. Free PSB distribution at all points of retail sales in the territory is banned (with exemptions on PSB used for food hygiene reasons) and retailers should charge at least 50 cents for each PSB provided to

³ To improve the situation of illegal dumping of C&D wastes, the Administration plans to launch a trade-led pilot scheme on collection and recycling of C&D wastes at district level with the support of the Recycling Fund. The pilot scheme will adopt smart technologies such as mobile apps for booking the service to collect C&D waste generated from small-scale renovation works. The pilot scheme is expected to be rolled out in Sham Shui Po in January 2021.

⁴ The six types of products are plastic shopping bags, electrical/electronic equipment, beverage containers, vehicle tyres, packaging materials and rechargeable batteries. These products have been accorded priority because they can be a stable source of materials for developing the local recycling industry, and their diversion from landfills can help save landfill space.

customers.⁵

Producer Responsibility Scheme on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

8. The Producer Responsibility Scheme on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment ("WPRS") covering eight types of regulated electrical equipment (including air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, computers, printers, scanners and monitors) came into effect in 2018. Through WPRS, relevant waste electrical and electronic equipment ("WEEE") must be directed to licensed recycling facilities for proper treatment and recycling. To underpin WPRS, a Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility (i.e. WEEE-PARK located at EcoPark, Tuen Mun) developed by the Government has commenced its full operation in March 2018. The annual design processing capacity of WEEE-PARK is 30 000 tonnes of regulated WEEE.

Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Containers

9. The Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Product Container) (Amendment) Ordinance 2016, which was passed by LegCo in May 2016, provided a regulatory framework for the PRS on glass beverage containers. The Administration is now working on the necessary subsidiary legislation to set out the operation details for the implementation of the PRS. Separately, the Administration has appointed Glass Management Contractors to provide regional collection and treatment services for waste glass containers.

Producer responsibility scheme on plastic beverage containers

10. The Administration commissioned a consultancy study in October 2017 to explore the feasibility of introducing a PRS targeting plastic containers for beverage and personal care products. The consultant affirmed the feasibility to introduce a PRS on plastic beverage containers. The Administration will take forward the PRS on plastic beverage containers and related public consultation.

Social mobilization

Funding support

11. The Environment and Conservation Fund ("ECF"), established under the Environment and Conservation Fund Ordinance (Cap. 450) in 1994, provides

⁵ The first phase of the PSB Charging Scheme was implemented between 7 July 2009 and 31 March 2015, covering some 3 000 retail outlets which were mostly large supermarkets, convenience stores and medicare and cosmetics stores. Full implementation of the Scheme to cover all retail outlets territory-wide had taken effect since 1 April 2015.

funding to local non-profit-making organizations, including universities, schools, community bodies and green groups,⁶ to support their green projects and initiatives. Since establishment, ECF has provided funding to support over 5 566 projects and activities in relation to environmental and conservation matters.

12. The Administration launched the Recycling Fund in October 2015 to promote the recovery and recycling of waste recyclables by facilitating the recycling industry to upgrade its operational capabilities and efficiency for the sustainable development of the recycling industry. Specifically, the Recycling Fund aims to support projects which can (a) raise the quantity and quality of recyclables recovered; (b) develop markets for recycled products; and (c) enhance the overall capability, capacity, efficiency and skills of, as well as the market information obtained by, the recycling industry.

Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign

13. The Environment Bureau unveiled "A Food Waste and Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022" ("the Food Waste Plan") in February 2014, which maps out four strategies to tackle food waste, namely reduction at source, reuse and donation, recyclable collection and turning food waste into energy. To promote reduction at source, the Administration launched the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in May 2013. The Campaign promotes a food wise and waste less culture through various schemes and activities such as the Food Wise Charter and Food Wise Eateries Scheme as well as the publicity of the Big Waster, aiming to enhance public awareness of food waste issues and instil behavioural changes across different sectors of the community to avoid and reduce food waste at source.

Reduce and Recycle 2.0 Campaign

14. In June 2020, the Environmental Campaign Committee and the Environmental Protection Department ("EPD") launched the "Reduce and Recycle 2.0" Campaign. The first phase of the Campaign mainly introduces the different types of recyclables; and promotes the green lifestyle concept of "Save More, Recycle More" and the enhanced community recycling network including nine Recycling Stations (previously referred to as Community Green Stations), 22 community recycling centres, and over 100 fixed-location mobile recycling spots that receive various types of recyclables regularly. The second phase of the Campaign will focus on raising public awareness of "plastic-free" culture.

⁶ With the funding approval of the Finance Committee of LegCo on 14 June 2013, the Administration has injected \$5 billion into ECF, which serves as seed money to generate annual investment returns to support green projects and activities.

Waste management infrastructure

Food waste treatment facilities

15. Under the Food Waste Plan, the Administration proposes that a network of five to six organic resources recovery centres ("ORRCs") to be established in phases so as to turn the food waste collected into energy.⁷ ORRC1 in Siu Ho Wan, Lantau Island commenced operation in July 2018, treating source-separated food waste generated by commercial and industrial ("C&I") sectors and collected mainly from Lantau, Kowloon and Hong Kong Island, with a daily capacity of 200 tonnes. ORRC2 in Sha Ling, North District is expected to be completed for operation in 2022 with a treatment capacity of 300 tonnes per day. Meanwhile, the Administration is conducting an engineering feasibility study and an environmental impact assessment for ORRC3. Separately, the first "food waste/sewage sludge anaerobic co-digestion" trial scheme was launched at Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works ("STW") in May 2019. The relevant food waste pre-treatment facilities can process about 50 tonnes of food waste per day. The Administration plans to extend the trial scheme to Sha Tin STW for commissioning in 2022 with a daily food waste treatment capacity of about 50 tonnes.

Integrated waste management facilities

16. In January 2011, the Administration announced an implementation plan for waste management strategies after the review of the Policy Framework. The implementation plan sets out three core strategies, which include the introduction of integrated waste management facilities ("IWMF") for waste treatment to help reduce the volume of waste as well as recovering energy for electricity generation during the incineration process. The Administration has planned to introduce IWMF in phases, with the first phase handling 3 000 tonnes of MSW per day. The Design-Build-Operate contract for IWMF phase 1 was awarded in November 2017 and the facilities under this phase are expected to be commissioned in 2024.

Landfill extensions

17. According to the Blueprint, even if measures and facilities are taken forward as planned, and waste reduction targets are achieved as set, there will still be large amounts of waste that require disposal every day. As such, the

⁷ According to the Administration, subject to the progress and development of ORRCs and other food waste treatment facilities, it is anticipated that Hong Kong's overall food waste treatment capacity will be increased to about 1 800 tonnes per day by around mid-2030s. This would amount to 50% of food waste generated at present.

Administration proposed extending the landfills and submitted the relevant financial proposals to the Finance Committee ("FC") of LegCo.⁸ The extension works of the South East New Territories Landfill commenced in late 2018 and it is expected that the extended portion will start receiving construction waste by mid-2021. The Administration is taking forward the contract procurement for the extension of North East New Territories Landfill, as well as the consultancy study for the engineering design and site investigation for the extension of West New Territories Landfill.

Major views and concerns expressed by Members

18. Issues relating to waste management, in particular the proposed MSW charging scheme, reduction and recycling of waste plastics, handling of food waste as well as the implementation of PRSs, were brought up at various meetings of the Panel on Environmental Affairs ("EA Panel") and the Bills Committee on Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Bill 2018 in the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 sessions. Members' major views and concerns are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

Municipal solid waste charging

Effectiveness of law enforcement

19. While Members generally did not oppose the policy direction of implementing MSW charging to reduce waste and relieve pressure on landfills, they doubted the Administration's capability in enforcing the regulatory requirements of MSW charging and preventing aggravation of fly-tipping, in particular as the Administration had not demonstrated the effectiveness of its enforcement actions against illegal disposal of C&D waste.

20. The Administration advised that other cities that had MSW charging in place (such as Seoul and Taipei City) faced similar challenges in enforcement in the early stage of implementing MSW charging schemes. Drawing reference from the experience of those cities, the Administration would take a step-by-step approach in implementing MSW charging, starting with intensive public education and publicity. After the commencement of MSW charging, a six-month phasing-in period would be put in place during which the

⁸ FC approved the financial proposals for the extension of South East New Territories Landfill and North East New Territories Landfill on 5 December and 12 December 2014 respectively. The financial proposal for engaging a consultant to commission a study and undertaking site investigation works, baseline surveys and publicity programme for the West New Territories Landfill extension project was also approved by FC on 12 December 2014.

Administration would mainly issue warnings in relation to non-compliant cases. After the phasing-in period, strict enforcement actions would be taken on a risk-based approach, with particular attention given to black spots.

Complementary measures and resources

21. Members expressed concern on whether there would be sufficient measures and resources for waste reduction and recycling to complement MSW charging, for instance, whether there would be adequate outlets for the increased amount of recyclables (especially waste glass, waste plastics and food waste) collected as a result of MSW charging. Some Members also suggested that the Administration should study the feasibility of mandatory source separation of waste.

22. The Administration responded that to support various stakeholders and members of the public to practise waste reduction and recycling, MSW charging revenue would be used for enhancing waste reduction and recycling work. To this end, the Administration would provide additional recurrent resources to strengthen its work on these fronts starting from the financial year ("FY") 2019-2020, which would be further increased to no less than \$800-1,000 million from the FY when MSW charging was to be implemented. The amount of this annual provision would be commensurate with the estimated gross revenue to be generated from MSW charging in the initial period so as to achieve the effect of "dedicated-fund-for-dedicated-use". Ongoing efforts to further promote waste reduction and recycling would also continue.

23. As regards mandatory source separation of waste and recyclables, the Administration advised that the readiness of Hong Kong for implementing such a policy was questionable as the local outlets and treatment capacity for recyclables were limited. Moreover, according to the experience of other places such as Taipei City and Seoul, mandatory source separation was not a precondition for the introduction of MSW charging.

Food waste collection and treatment capacities

24. Members expressed concern that while food waste was a major constituent of MSW,⁹ a territory-wide system for the collection and treatment of domestic food waste had yet to be developed. They urged the Administration to extend the free food waste collection services on C&I sectors to domestic

⁹ According to the "Monitoring of solid waste in Hong Kong-Waste statistics for 2019", of the 11 057 tonnes of MSW landfilled each day in 2019, food waste accounted for 30% of MSW.

premises expeditiously. Members also enquired about the Administration's plan for long-term food waste collection arrangements.

25. The Administration advised that it planned to trial different collection modes for domestic food waste and the second phase of the Pilot Scheme on Food Waste Collection ("the Pilot Scheme"), which would progressively collect and deliver domestic food waste to ORRCs direct in addition to collecting food waste from C&I sources, was expected to be rolled out in 2021. The quantity of food waste collected under the Pilot Scheme was expected to reach 250 tonnes per day ("tpd") in 2022. In addition, the Recycling Fund had been providing funding support for collection of food waste from different types of premises, and residents' organizations as well as non-governmental organizations were eligible for funding applications.

26. The Administration further advised that the estimated total treatment capacity of ORRC1, ORRC2 and the first two "food waste/sewage sludge anaerobic co-digestion" trial schemes would be about 600 tpd. EPD was conducting a feasibility study for the construction of ORRC3, and had been working with the Drainage Services Department to examine further application of the "food waste/sewage sludge anaerobic co-digestion" technology for better utilization of existing resources to increase Hong Kong's food waste treatment capacity.

Waste plastics

Reducing waste plastics through mandatory/legislative means

27. Members expressed support for the general direction of reducing the disposal of waste plastics at landfills and promoting a "plastic-free" culture. However, they observed that most measures introduced by the Administration on reducing waste plastics were voluntary in nature and the effectiveness of such measures in influencing producers/suppliers' business decisions and changing consumer behaviours was doubtful. There was a suggestion that the Administration should ban single-use plastic products through legislative means.

28. The Administration advised that starting from January 2019, the Administration had taken the initiative in banning plastic straws and polyfoam food containers in canteens mainly serving government staff. When inviting tenders for new or renewing existing contracts, the Administration would stipulate the requirement for restaurant operators in suitable government venues to avoid using disposable plastic tableware wherever practicable. Meanwhile, the Administration was conducting a study on the feasibility, scope and mechanism of controlling or banning disposable plastic tableware and planned to consult the public and relevant stakeholders in 2021 on the recommendations of the consultancy study. It was envisaged that the study could shed light on the

relevant measures adopted by other advanced economies and the potential scope of a regulatory regime for disposable plastic tableware in Hong Kong.

Relevant producer responsibility schemes

29. Members pointed out that manufacturers had widely adopted plastics, which were low-cost raw materials, in the production of consumer products in order to save costs, often leaving consumers with no alternative choice. However, the costs of handling waste plastics generated from product packaging and end-of-life products were significant. They considered that all or part of such costs should be transferred back to the producers (including distributors) through imposing a levy on plastic products, and/or requiring each producer to recover and recycle a certain volume of waste plastics in proportion to the amount of plastic contents in distributed products.

30. The Administration responded that they would consult the public on the detailed proposal for the PRS on plastic beverage containers in due course. One key element of the PRS would be the introduction of a recycling levy in line with the "polluter-pays" principle. To improve the recovery efficiency of plastic containers, the Administration planned to install reverse vending machines at suitable locations. According to the experience of other places, with the implementation of relevant PRSs, the recovery rate of plastic beverage containers could reach 50% or above. In addition, the Administration would continue to liaise with the retail industry (such as supermarkets and courier companies) to jointly explore and implement some practical measures to promote the reduction of plastic packaging materials.

31. Some Members suggested banning the distribution of PSBs in supermarkets in the long run by making reference to South Korea, and as an interim measure, increasing the charging level of the PSB Charging Scheme from not less than \$0.5 to not less than \$2 per PSB.

32. The Administration advised that it planned to conduct a public consultation on the outcome of the review of the PSB Charging Scheme in order to map out the way forward. One of the key issues to be covered in the public consultation was tightening the scope of exemption. In considering the strengthening of measures for reducing PSB disposal, it was worthwhile to take into consideration that PSB usage patterns in Asian economies were different from those in Western economies. The effectiveness of the enhanced PSB Charging Scheme would be subject to, among other things, public response to the proposed charging level(s) and scope of exemption.

Recycling of waste plastics

33. Members considered it imperative for the Administration to strengthen support for the local recycling chain of waste plastics, so as to increase the recycling outlets for waste plastics and enhance the viability of related businesses.

34. The Administration advised that it would intervene in the recycling businesses of certain recyclables that were otherwise unviable. The Pilot Scheme on Collection and Recycling Services of Plastic Recyclable Materials had therefore been launched (for Eastern District, Sha Tin and Kwun Tong) to support the recycling of waste plastics. The current service areas covered about 42% to 64% of the population in the three districts, and a total of about 200 tonnes of plastic recyclables had been collected which was in line with the planned target. Subject to the experience and effectiveness of the pilot scheme, the Administration would consider expanding the service to the whole territory gradually.

Council questions

35. Members raised questions about waste management at various Council meetings in the 2018-2019 to 2020-2021 sessions of the Sixth LegCo. The questions and the Administration's replies are hyperlinked in the **Appendix**.

Latest development

36. At the meeting on 25 January 2021, the Administration will brief EA Panel on its holistic strategies and work on waste management, covering the progress of relevant policies and legislation, measures to mobilize the community for waste reduction and recycling, and the development of waste management infrastructure; and consult members on the challenges of and long-term strategies for waste management.

Relevant papers

37. A list of relevant papers is set out in the **Appendix**.

Waste management strategies

List of relevant papers

Date of meeting	Event	Paper
22 October 2018	Policy briefing of the Panel on Environmental Affairs ("EA Panel")	<p>Administration's paper on "2018 Policy Address - Policy initiatives of Environment Bureau: Environmental protection" (LC Paper No. CB(1)10/18-19(01))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)276/18-19)</p>
26 November 2018	Meeting of EA Panel	<p>Legislative Council Brief on Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Bill 2018 (Ref: EP CR/9/65/3)</p> <p>Background brief on "Complementary measures in relation to municipal solid waste charging" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)189/18-19(05))</p> <p>Administration's follow-up paper (LC Paper No. CB(1)571/18-19(02))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)595/18-19)</p>
25 February 2019	Meeting of EA Panel	<p>Administration's paper on " Staffing proposal to take forward Municipal Solid Waste Charging and complementary waste reduction and recycling initiatives" (LC Paper No. CB(1)596/18-19(04))</p> <p>Updated background brief on "Municipal solid waste charging" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)596/18-19(05))</p>

Date of meeting	Event	Paper
		<p>Administration's follow-up paper (LC Paper No. CB(1)974/18-19(02))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)981/18-19)</p>
29 April 2019	Meeting of EA Panel	<p>Administration's paper on "Proposed enhancement measures to the Recycling Fund" (LC Paper No. CB(1)922/18-19(03))</p> <p>Updated background brief on "Recycling Fund" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)922/18-19(04))</p> <p>Administration's follow-up paper (LC Paper No. CB(1)1251/18-19(02))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)1191/18-19)</p>
28 October 2019	Policy briefing cum meeting of EA Panel	<p>Administration's paper on "2019 Policy Address - Policy initiatives of Environment Bureau: Environmental protection" (LC Paper No. CB(1)31/19-20(03))</p> <p>Administration's follow-up papers (LC Paper No. CB(1)137/19-20(02)) (LC Paper No. CB(1)180/19-20(01)) (LC Paper No. CB(1)192/19-20(01))</p> <p>Letter dated 6 June 2019 from Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT proposing measures to support local waste paper recyclers (Chinese version only) (LC Paper No. CB(1)1232/18-19(01))</p> <p>Administration's response to the letter dated 6 June 2019 from Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT (LC Paper No. CB(1)1232/18-19(02))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)251/19-20)</p>

Date of meeting	Event	Paper
25 May 2020	Meeting of EA Panel	<p>Administration's paper on "Management of waste plastics" (LC Paper No. CB(1)655/19-20(03))</p> <p>Background brief on "Management of waste plastics" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)655/19-20(04))</p> <p>Administration's follow-up paper (LC Paper No. CB(1)857/19-20(02))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)932/19-20)</p>
22 June 2020	Meeting of EA Panel	<p>Administration's paper on "Food Waste Collection and Delivery Arrangements" (LC Paper No. CB(1)766/19-20(01))</p> <p>Background brief on "Food waste management in Hong Kong" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)766/19-20(02))</p> <p>Administration's follow-up paper (LC Paper No. CB(1)870/19-20(02))</p> <p>Administration's paper on "Management of yard waste" (LC Paper No. CB(1)766/19-20(03))</p> <p>Background brief on "Management of yard waste" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)766/19-20(04))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)961/19-20)</p>

Date of meeting	Event	Paper
10 July 2020*	Report of the Bills Committee on Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Bill 2018 to the House Committee	Report of the Bills Committee on Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Bill 2018 (LC Paper No. CB(1)849/19-20)

*Issue date of paper

Other relevant documents:

Government bureau	Document
The Environment Bureau	<p>"A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Hong Kong (2005-2014)"</p> <p>The "Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013–2022"</p> <p>"A Food Waste and Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022"</p>

Hyperlinks to relevant Council questions:

Date	Council Question
24 October 2018	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr CHAN Hak-kan
5 December 2018	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr Jeremy TAM Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr CHAN Hak-kan
16 January 2019	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr CHAN Hak-kan
17 April 2019	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Ms Elizabeth QUAT
19 June 2019	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr WU Chi-wai
23 October 2019	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr Martin LIAO
13 November 2019	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr Kenneth LEUNG
8 January 2020	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr CHAN Hak-kan
27 May 2020	Press release on Council question (written) raised by Mr CHAN Hak-kan
4 November 2020	Press release on Council question (oral) raised by Mr Vincent CHENG