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Implementation Arrangements for Municipal Solid Waste Charging

PURPOSE

This paper sets out the proposed implementation arrangements for municipal solid waste (“MSW”) charging in Hong Kong.

BACKGROUND

Need for quantity-based MSW charging

2. Quantity-based waste charging aims to create financial incentives to drive behavioural changes in waste generation and thus reducing the overall waste disposal. In Taipei City and Seoul, MSW disposal dropped by some 30% in the initial period after a quantity-based waste charging was introduced. On the basis of majority support obtained in a public consultation completed in 2012, we affirmed the direction of introducing a quantity-based MSW charging system as a key policy tool to achieve our waste disposal reduction target of 40% by 2022 from the base year of 2011 as set out in the *Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013 – 2022* published in May 2013.

Implementation framework proposed by the Council for Sustainable Development

3. We invited the Council for Sustainable Development (“SDC”) to conduct an extensive public engagement exercise, which was concluded in January 2014. Based on the public views received, SDC recommended to the Government that the implementation of MSW charging should be premised on several principles. Firstly, on equity ground and in line with the “polluter pays” principle, MSW charging should be implemented across the board for all sectors in one go. Secondly, regarding the charging mechanism, the SDC considered that it should be built upon the existing MSW collection and disposal system so as to minimize adverse impacts on environmental hygiene.

4. An implementation framework proposed by the SDC was also subsequently accepted by the Government. According to this framework-

- (a) for MSW disposal through Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (“FEHD”)’s direct collection service, the ultimate goal is to implement charging “by household using pre-paid designated garbage bags”. Residential buildings that already have the appropriate conditions may implement “by household by bag” charging from the start;
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph 4(a) above, some residential buildings using FEHD’s direct collection service may require time for residents to reach a consensus on the implementation details of MSW charging. A transitional period should be established to allow these residential buildings to adopt a charging mechanism on the basis of “by volume of waste disposed by the building”;
- (c) for MSW disposal at FEHD’s refuse collection points (“RCPs”), the public must use pre-paid designated garbage bags for disposing waste at RCPs by themselves or through their hired cleaners. Waste in non-designated garbage bags shall be rejected for disposal at RCPs; and
- (d) for MSW disposal through private waste collectors (“PWCs”) at landfills or refuse transfer stations (“RTSs”) operated by the Environmental Protection Department (“EPD”), a “gate fee” will apply such that charging will be based on the weight of waste disposed of. Individual PWCs would work out with their clients on how the latter would pay for the MSW charges on the basis of their waste load.

5. In order to allow all sectors to get prepared for the implementation of MSW charging, SDC recommended that a “preparatory phase” of 12-18 months should be introduced before the legislation comes into effect.

Charging level

6. On charging level, SDC recommended that it should be directly related to the quantity of waste disposed of by MSW producers. It should be effective in achieving waste reduction but not too excessive. The SDC further recommended that it would be generally acceptable to the public, for a three-member household to be charged at around \$30 to \$44 per month (at 2014-15 price level) as a start, and the gate fee for disposal at the RTSs and landfills should be pitched at the range of \$400 to \$499 per tonne. There should also be parity between the charging levels of commercial and industrial (“C&I”) waste and domestic waste to ensure fairness.

7. We consulted the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) Panel on Environmental Affairs on the above implementation framework at its meeting on 25 February 2015 and the meeting generally found the proposals agreeable. Based on the framework, we have been developing the implementation arrangements in consultation with the concerned bureaux and departments and relevant stakeholders. Meanwhile, community involvement projects funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund (“ECF”) are being conducted to try out the implementation arrangements in different sectors. In parallel, we have also been preparing the legislative proposal to provide the legal backing to the charging scheme and aim to introduce it into the LegCo in the second quarter of 2017.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT

8. As noted above, the Government proposes to implement MSW charging across the board through two primary charging arrangements: charging by designated garbage bags and charging by gate fee. For residential buildings served by FEHD’s direct collection service, they may also choose to opt for a transitional arrangement of bin-counting that is expected to last for three years. The Government proposes the implementation arrangements for different charging modes as set out in the ensuing paragraphs.

Charging by designated garbage bags

Applicable parties

9. FEHD manages a collection fleet of about 250 refuse collection vehicles (“RCVs”), including both in-house and contractors’ RCVs, providing direct collection service for residential buildings and institutional premises such as schools, government buildings and hospitals, etc. In addition, FEHD runs a network of about 2 900 RCPs and bin sites across Hong Kong. Waste producers, most of which are from village houses and single block buildings that do not have property management, will dispose of their waste direct at RCPs by themselves or through cleansing workers that they privately engaged. Some small business and trade establishments such as street-level shops also dispose of their waste at the RCPs subject to a 100-litre limit. Upon the implementation of MSW charging, waste disposed of at FEHD’s RCVs and RCPs will only be accepted if it is properly wrapped in designated garbage bags. Daily quantity of MSW collected by FEHD is around 5 300 tonnes, accounting for 52% of total MSW disposed of at the landfills in 2015.

Charging level

10. The Government considers that MSW charging is to be introduced to drive behavioural changes in reducing waste. Raising Government’s revenue or

recovering the costs incurred by the Government in providing waste collection and disposal service was not the primary consideration. In setting the charging level for the designated garbage bags, we have paid due regard to the recommendations by the SDC set out in paragraph 6 above. Having considered various relevant factors including public affordability and acceptability, effectiveness in driving behavioural change, “polluter pays” principle, cost for providing services, etc., we propose to set the per-litre charge for designated garbage bags at \$0.11 in the first three years of implementation. At this price level, if a 3-member household uses a 15-litre designated garbage bag for daily disposal of MSW, it will have to pay around \$1.7 per day. To ensure the effectiveness of the MSW charges in achieving the objective of waste reduction, we will review their levels after the first three years of implementation, i.e. in 2022-23 if the charging scheme is to be implemented in 2019-20.

Design, manufacturing and distribution of designated garbage bags

11. Having regard to the sizes of garbage bins commonly used in Hong Kong and to encourage waste reduction through the use of smaller bags, we propose that the designated garbage bags will be of nine different sizes¹ from 3-litre up to 100-litre, and in two different designs of t-shirt and flat-top to cater for the need of different users. The sample designs of the bags are at **Annex A**. The designated garbage bags will be degradable and contain around 50% recycled materials. Each designated garbage bag will bear an anti-counterfeit label to deter forgery. To facilitate monitoring and reduce carbon footprint, our plan is to outsource the manufacturing of the designated garbage bags locally, while a separate contractor would be procured for serving as the manufacturing, inventory and distribution coordinator for designated garbage bags.

12. Sample designated garbage bags of the proposed technical specification have been put to trial use in different ECF community involvement projects being run. Positive feedbacks from the users have been received regarding the design, quality and performance of the designated garbage bags.

13. Given that designated garbage bags will be a key charging tool for a large number of users including households, institutions and small business and trade establishments, an extensive distribution network for the designated garbage bags is crucial to facilitate compliance. Striking a balance of the need to make it easy for the public to purchase designated garbage bags and the need to minimize the risk of sale of forgery designated garbage bags, and having regard to sale points in Taipei City, we plan to establish a network of sales points at chain retailers selling daily consumables, e.g. supermarkets, convenience stores, and personal care products stores, etc. We will also consider putting up vending machines in suitable Government buildings such as municipal services buildings and markets, as well as management offices and club houses of residential buildings and village offices of

¹ 3-litre, 5-litre, 10-litre, 15-litre, 20-litre, 35-litre, 50-litre, 75-litre and 100-litre.

rural villages subject to further discussion with the interested venue owners. We estimate that at least 4 000 sales points would be set up at the initial stage of implementation. This number compares well with Taipei City which currently has around 2 300 sale points.

Oversized waste

14. While the maximum size of designated garbage bags of 100-litre should be able to cater for the disposal need of most users, there are some oversized waste that cannot be properly wrapped into a designated garbage bag, e.g. chair, dining table, and sofa, etc. Making reference to the practices adopted in other cities where waste charging is in place, we propose to charge for their disposal through oversized waste labels. While such charges can be set with reference to weight or volume of the waste, to enhance convenience for the public, a single price label mechanism would be adopted. Regardless of its size and weight, a uniform rate of \$11 per piece, projected to the 2019-20 price level when MSW charging is planned to be implemented, would be charged. This is calculated with reference to the retail price of the largest size of designated garbage bag of 100-litre. The oversized waste labels could be purchased at the sales points and vending machines for selling the designated garbage bags. A sample design of the oversized waste label is at **Annex B**.

Transitional charging arrangement of “bin-counting”

Applicable parties

15. Some residential buildings using the waste collection services provided by the RCVs of FEHD may require more time for residents to reach a consensus on the implementation arrangements for using designated garbage bags. SDC therefore recommended that a transitional arrangement should be provided for these residential buildings to adopt a charging mechanism on the basis of the number of waste collection bins collected by FEHD’s waste collection fleet on a voluntary basis.

16. We have conducted a trial run to confirm the technical feasibility of installing an automatic system onto the FEHD’s RCVs to count and record the number of waste collection bins (“WCBs”) collected from individual residential buildings. Charges payable by individual buildings will be based on the total number of bin tippings recorded on a monthly basis. Registration for bin-counting shall be open six months before the implementation and throughout the transitional period. Residential Buildings intended to opt for the transitional arrangement could apply to the Government for installation of tags onto their WCBs for identification and billing purpose.

Charging level

17. We do not encourage the adoption of the transitional arrangement, as the charging impact will only be indirectly felt by the residents/occupiers, thereby weakening the incentive for waste reduction. In order to encourage early migration to the ultimate charging mode of using designated garbage bags, we consider that there is a strong need to set the per-bin charge at a higher level than the designated garbage bag charge with progressive increase in the following years within the transitional period as recommended by the SDC. A “premium” of 30%, 40% and 60% is proposed to be imposed on top of the proposed charge for the designated garbage bags (\$0.11 per litre) in the beginning of the first, second and third year respectively for the per-bin charge. This would translate into \$34, \$37 and \$42 for a 240-litre bin, and \$94, \$100 and \$115 for a 660-litre bin for the first three years of implementation respectively. A one-off per-bin tag affixing charge at \$170 would also be imposed on a full-cost recovery basis. All the prices above are projected to the 2019-20 price level when MSW charging is planned to be implemented.

Charging by gate fee

Applicable parties

18. For any waste disposed of at landfills or RTSs, the respective account holders will be required to pay a gate fee on the basis of the weight of such MSW. This charging arrangement applies mainly to C&I establishments and also some residential buildings which are not using FEHD’s collection service. Daily MSW they disposed of is around 4 900 tonnes, accounting for 48% of the total MSW disposed of at the landfills in 2015.

Charging level

19. Currently, PWCs have to pay \$30² per tonne for waste disposed of at urban RTSs but no charge at landfills. To avoid disrupting the current usage distribution between these waste disposal facilities, this charging differential of \$30 per tonne between disposal at urban RTSs and landfills will be maintained after the implementation of MSW charging, while the \$38 charge differential for using North West New Territories Transfer Station (“NWNTTS”) will also be aligned to \$30 to simplify the structure of the charging scheme. As regards the RTSs in Ma Wan, North Lantau Island and other outlying islands, the charge level for disposal of MSW at these RTSs should be set at the same level as that at landfills considering that there is no other alternative waste disposal outlet to these RTSs. On this basis, MSW disposed of at the four urban RTSs and NWNTTS would be charged at \$395 per tonne; and MSW disposed of at other RTSs and landfills would be charged at \$365 per tonne on a full cost recovery basis, both projected to the 2019-20 price

² The prevailing charge, if any, for use of different RTSs by private waste haulers is in the range of \$30 - \$110 per tonne. The rate is set at a level to enable the Government to recover at least the additional cost for handling of the waste delivered by the PWCs for onward delivery from RTSs to landfills.

level when MSW charging is planned to be implemented. These levels are close to the lower bound of the public acceptance level and would broadly achieve parity between the charges for using different waste disposal arrangements. As with the charge for designated garbage bags, the level of gate fee will be maintained at the same level for the first three years.

20. The gate fee arrangement recommended by the SDC requires PWCs to register as account holders and to pay upfront for MSW disposal at the RTTs and landfills. PWCs should discuss with their clients on methods to apportion the waste charges according to the amount of MSW disposed of by individual waste producers. In our discussion with PWCs, they have expressed concerns over the proposed requirement for them to pay the gate fee upfront which they consider would create cash flow and bad debt problems for them if their clients fail to repay them in time or refuse to pay afterwards. Having regard to their views, we proposed adopting a hybrid system to allow both PWCs and waste producers to register as account holders for paying the gate fee. Relevant parties could discuss and agree on mutually agreeable payment arrangements. A similar arrangement is being smoothly practiced for the Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme³.

21. In order to facilitate the PWCs to discuss with their clients ways to apportion the waste charges based on disposal quantity, the Government has drawn up some guidelines, which among other things, include some possible apportionment arrangements. We will further develop and enhance these guidelines having regard to the practical experiences drawn from the ECF community involvement projects being conducted.

Assistance for the needy

22. While the responsibility to reduce waste should be shared by the whole community and exemption from MSW charging is not recommended, the SDC recommended that the need of people with financial hardship should be addressed. The Government plans to provide financial assistance to recipients under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme. The rate of assistance which would take into account, among other things, the estimated monthly disposal charge. Further details would be announced in due course.

COMPLIANCE FACILITATION

Commencement arrangement and enforcement

23. Experiences in Taipei City and Seoul prove that public awareness and participation during the initial launch of MSW charging is critical to its smooth

³ We will further review the construction waste disposal charges in the light of the gate fee having regard to the policy objective of driving behavioural change and the need to address the differential between landfill charge for construction waste and the gate fee.

implementation. Intensive and strict enforcement actions across the community upfront might not be the best approach bearing in mind the public do need time to adapt to this new charging scheme. Drawing on the successful experience of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, we intend to put in place a six months' phasing-in period after the commencement of MSW charging. During this period, the frontline staff of FEHD at the waste reception points will conduct visual screening to see if the waste handed over to them has been properly wrapped in designated garbage bags or attached with oversized waste labels, and will reject any waste that does not comply with the requirements. Warnings will be issued in non-compliant cases and enforcement actions would be taken in case the nature and magnitude of the offence calls for enforcement, e.g. if the offender repeatedly contravenes the law despite warnings given. This arrangement will allow the community to get accustomed to the requirements in the initial period and to take care of the possibility that some waste generators may need a bit more time to gradually change their behaviour.

24. After the phasing-in period, strict enforcement actions will be taken. Specifically, the frontline staff of FEHD will continue with the visual screening at the waste reception points and reject non-compliant waste as during the phasing-in period. In addition, EPD and FEHD will, based on complaints and reports on non-compliance from frontline cleansing staff, waste collection contractors, property management companies ("PMCs") and the public, conduct surveillance and enforcement actions at the different waste reception points, namely the RCVs and RCPs including the bin sites. Fixed penalty tickets at \$1,500 each will be issued to offenders intercepted on the spots, and prosecution by way of summons will also be taken against serious and repeated offenders⁴. A dedicated hotline would be set up by EPD to answer enquiries and to accept complaints and reports on non-compliance.

25. Hong Kong has a high concentration of multi-storey buildings. The PMC sector has raised concerns in identifying non-compliant waste producers who dispose of waste at common areas of buildings (e.g. on floor levels). With some 41 000 residential buildings in the territory, conducting regular enforcement in these buildings will induce a disproportionately excessive demand on the enforcement manpower and may be viewed by the public as causing unnecessary privacy intrusion and interference. This notwithstanding, we propose to make it an offence for depositing any MSW not properly wrapped in designated garbage bags at the waste reception chambers or areas, which are on floor levels and other parts of the buildings. Based on the intelligence and complaints received from the public and PMCs, a list of "black-spots" will be drawn up for conducting inspection and enforcement actions against offenders in private buildings.

⁴ For prosecution by way of summons, a person would be liable to a fine at level 4 (i.e. \$25,000) and to imprisonment for six months for the first conviction, and to a fine at level 5 (i.e. \$50,000) and to imprisonment for six months for the second or subsequent conviction. The penalty levels for fixed penalty tickets and summons for the first conviction are pitched at the same levels as the offence of littering in public places under the Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation (Cap. 132 BK) having regard to their similar nature.

Publicity, engagement and public education

26. Experiences in other cities show that public education holds the key to the successful implementation of MSW charging. To this end, the ECF has earmarked \$50 million since 2015 for funding community involvement projects to prepare different sectors and stakeholders for the implementation of MSW charging. More than 30 community involvement projects with a total funding of \$33 million have been approved so far. Their experiences in practicing MSW charging in actual settings will provide some useful references to others in future in implementing the charging arrangements, based on which we will be further refining the guidelines we have developed. Sharing sessions will also be organised for these project holders to share their experiences with other stakeholders.

27. Meanwhile, we have been engaging different stakeholders including the PMC sector, PWCs, chambers of commerce and Heung Yee Kuk, etc. to solicit their views in mapping out the implementation arrangements. Before introducing the legislative proposal to provide the legislative backing to the charging scheme later this year, we will continue to consult various stakeholder groups and organize regional fora on the implementation arrangements.

28. To enhance public awareness and understanding, we will be mounting a major publicity campaign under the theme of “Dump Less, Save More”. A dedicated website on MSW charging will be launched to publicize the charging scheme and the related arrangements. Publicity efforts will continue during the scrutiny of the legislative proposal and be intensified during the 12 to 18 months of preparatory period following the passage of the relevant legislation. We will also collaborate with different stakeholder groups such as green groups, PMCs, and rural villages, etc. in organizing various publicity and promotion activities.

SUPPORT FOR WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

29. The introduction of MSW charging will provide the public with a bigger incentive to reduce waste and to separate recyclables at source for recycling. The Government fully recognizes the importance of enhancing support for waste reduction and recycling in parallel to complement the introduction of MSW charging and has been working on a number of initiatives as set out in ensuing paragraphs.

Producer responsibility schemes (“PRsS”)

30. Plastic shopping bag (“PSB”) charging has been extended to the entire retail sector in Hong Kong since April 2015 after its first introduction in 2009. The extension has achieved a further reduction in the disposal of PSBs by another 25%. The implementation of MSW charging would increase the amount of different

recyclables that has to be properly collected and treated. While there is currently a good private market for higher-value recyclables (e.g. metal and paper), we have been progressively developing PRSs to provide closed-loop recycling systems with a view to turning specific low-value recyclables into reusable resources. In 2016, two pieces of enabling legislation for two PRSs targeting at waste electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage containers have already been enacted. We expect to introduce the relevant subsidiary legislation to the LegCo in the coming months with a view to implementing them in phases in 2017-2018.

31. Meanwhile, amidst the sharp drop in market prices of recycled plastic materials, the amount of waste plastics disposed of at landfills continued to increase in the past few years, from 681 000 tonnes in 2013 to 797 000 tonnes in 2015, constituting an increasing share of the MSW disposal from 19.5% to 21%. The amount of waste plastics recovered and recycled dropped significantly from 243 000 tonnes to 94 000 tonnes over the corresponding period. Having regard to this development, as announced in the Policy Address 2017, the Government will commission a feasibility study on how to implement a PRS targeting at suitable plastic bottles, mainly those carrying beverages or personal care products.

Support for source separation of waste

Source Separation of Waste Programme

32. In promoting the concept of “recycling at home and work place”, EPD, through the Environmental Campaign Committee (“ECC”) and ECF, has been providing recycling bins (“RBs”) to different residential and C&I buildings. The programme now covers over 80% of Hong Kong’s population. In response to the requirements and needs of the residential and C&I buildings, we will work with ECC to provide more RBs to each building and to facilitate their recycling work.

Recycling bins and litter containers in public places

33. RBs are being provided in public places to provide recycling support to buildings which have space constraints in placing such facilities (e.g. single block buildings) and to promote public awareness of waste separation and recycling. These include the RBs provided by the FEHD on pedestrian walkways and by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (“LCSD”) at its cultural and recreational venues. With reference to experiences in other cities, the implementation of waste charging is usually accompanied by a reduction of the number of litter containers (“LCs”) to discourage abusive use of the latter to evade MSW charges⁵. The number of RBs was also adjusted to enhance the RB to LC ratio. To this end, a

⁵ There were around 29 000 LCs and 1 500 RBs in Taipei City before the implementation of MSW charging in 2000 and around 7 600 LCs in Seoul in 1995. As of now, there are 2 700 LCs and 2 700 RBs in Taipei City and 4 500 LCs and 4 500 RBs in Seoul. These show that the numbers of LCs in both cities have drastically reduced while the numbers of RBs have increased since the implementation of waste charging.

Steering Group on the Modification of Recycling and Refuse Collection Facilities in Public Places (“the Steering Group”), chaired by Secretary for the Environment, was set up in February 2016 to review the number, distribution and design of the RBs and LCs in public places.

34. The Steering Group has recently completed the first stage of its work on the review of number and distribution of the LCs and RBs. Based on a set of planning parameters⁶ as identified through a consultancy study, the Steering Group considered that the number of LCs in public places should be gradually reduced by 40% to 24 300 by the time when MSW charging is planned to take effect in 2019. The current RB to LC ratio of 1:14 will be enhanced to 1:6 and the number of RBs in public places will be progressively increased by 45% to 4 000, also by the time when MSW charging is planned to take effect in 2019. The two departments will conduct reviews thereafter with a view to further adjusting the number of LCs and RBs in public places, taking into account the situation on the ground, public reaction and other operational considerations.

35. In addition, LCs and RBs should be placed at strategic locations (e.g. entrances and exits of venues and crossroads) to provide the public with greater certainty on their placement, thereby encouraging their use. FEHD and LCSD will also consider placing specific RBs dedicated to the reception of specific types of recyclables at suitable locations e.g. specific RBs for recyclable plastic bottles and aluminum cans could be placed outside sports facilities and at beaches. Further guidelines will be drawn up on their placement for reference by the relevant departments. In addition, to facilitate recycling by the public, we plan to introduce RBs with one single compartment to collect different types of recyclables and trial runs will be conducted to ensure its smooth implementation before rolling them out in certain public places.

Support at the community level

36. Recycling support for residential buildings without property management is being provided through a “Community Recycling Network” (“CRN”) funded by the ECF, which comprises 18 Community Recycling Centres set up and manned by non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”). They serve as collection outlets for recyclable waste at the neighbourhood level. In parallel, the developing Community Green Station (“CGS”)⁷ network promotes public education on waste reduction and provides logistics support to the local recycling efforts for low-value recyclables. In anticipation of the increase in demand for recycling services, we

⁶ According to the planning parameters, the provision of RBs should be increased and the distance between RBs is recommended to reduce to 250m. It is also recommended that the provision of LCs should be reduced and the distance between LCs should be increased 150m.

⁷ In 2013, ENB revealed a plan to develop in Hong Kong, on a pilot basis, a total of five CGSs which would be operated by non-profit organisations with Government funding to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of various recyclables, thereby enabling green living to take root at the community level. The Chief Executive further announced in the 2014 Policy Address that the initiative would be expanded to cover all 18 districts.

have been stepping up liaison with the PMC sector to better prepare residents as well as their frontline cleansing workers for the future changes in handling of waste and recyclables. We have also been encouraging waste collectors and recyclers to make use of the Recycling Fund to improve their capacity and the efficiency of their operations.

Promotion of Clean Recycling

37. We will strengthen our promotional and public education efforts on clean recycling with a view to driving home the significance of keeping recyclables clean which has an important bearing on their recycling value and recyclability. This new round of promotional campaign will focus on educating the public on how to minimize “contaminants” and “impurities” of recyclables. We also plan to strengthen our outreaching service to help step up our education efforts on the ground and render on-site assistance and support to the PMCs and residents to practise proper waste source separation and clean recycling.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

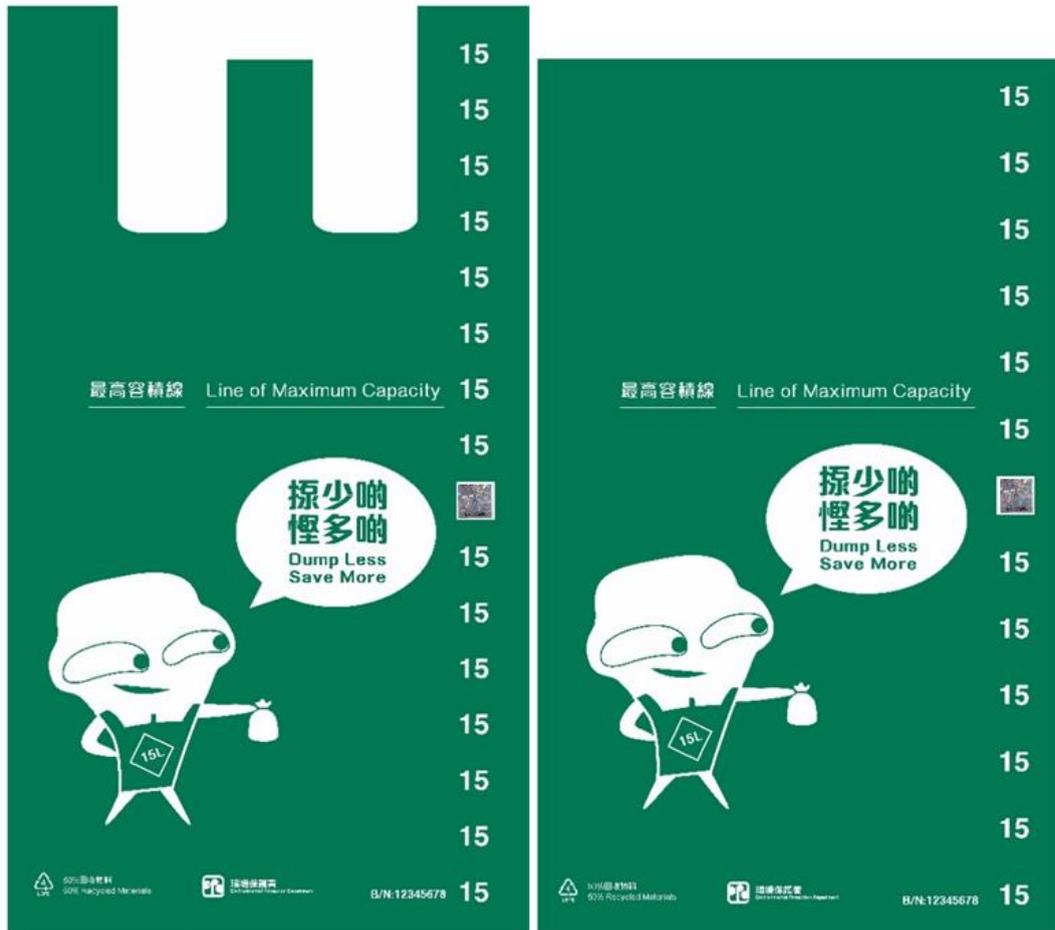
38. The implementation of the MSW charging based on the above proposed arrangements will require legislative amendments to the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354) and making of subsidiary legislation under the WDO after the Amendment Bill has been passed. We are preparing the Amendment Bill and plan to introduce it into the LegCo in the second quarter of 2017. Taking into account the time required for the scrutiny of the Amendment Bill and a preparatory period of 12 to 18 months after its passage, it is expected that the MSW charging would be implemented in the second half of 2019 at the earliest.

ADVICE SOUGHT

39. Members are invited to note and provide comments on the above implementation arrangements for MSW charging in Hong Kong.

**Environment Bureau / Environmental Protection Department
March 2017**

Sample Design of a 15-litre Designated Garbage Bag



T-shirt type

Flat-top type

Sample Design of an Oversized Waste Label

