

全面推行塑膠購物袋收費

Full Implementation of the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging

二零一五年四月一日全面推行

Full Implementation on April 1, 2015

實務指引

Practical Guidelines



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惜物減廢 綠色新文化

A green culture of

Use Less, Waste Less

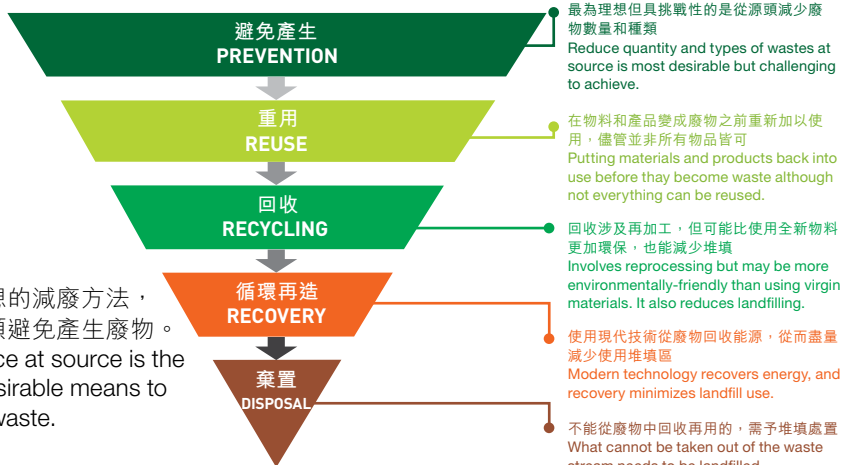


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「惜物、減廢」，共同珍惜地球資源，是我們的願景。

Our vision is to use less and waste less of the Earth's resources.



最為理想的減廢方法，
是從源頭避免產生廢物。
Avoidance at source is the
most desirable means to
reduce waste.



根據《香港資源循環藍圖2013-2022》的目標，香港要在2022年或以前將都市固體廢物人均棄置量減少四成。全港市民必須合力在日常生活中，實踐「惜物、減廢」的環保新文化。

Under Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022, our target is to reduce the per capita disposal rate of municipal solid waste by 40% by 2022. We need the joint efforts of the entire community to embrace in daily life an environmentally sustainable culture of "Use Less, Waste Less".

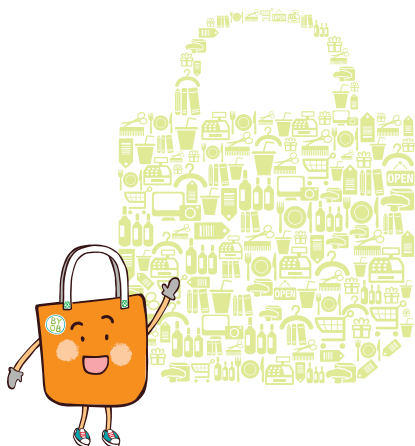
自備購物袋 方便又環保

Bring Your Own Bag, an easy way to live green



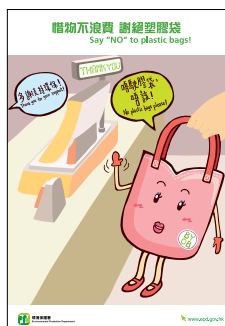
購物袋只要多次重用，便可減少使用塑膠物料。

Repeated use of shopping bags can reduce consumption of plastic materials.



出門購物之前，記得帶備購物袋。

Bring your own bag before you go shopping.



香港於2009年7月實施第一階段塑膠購物袋環保徵費計劃。及後一項電話調查發現，超過七成半受訪者在登記零售店購物時並沒有索取塑膠購物袋，而近八成受訪者認為膠袋徵費有助他們建立自備購物袋的習慣。

Hong Kong implements the first phase of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags in July 2009. A subsequent telephone survey reveals that over 75% of the respondents did not claim plastic shopping bags when shopping at a registered retail outlet; nearly 80% considered that the levy scheme has helped them develop the habit of "Bring Your Own Bag".

減用膠袋 全球的趨勢

Global actions to reduce plastic bag use

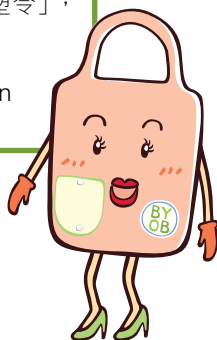


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中國內地已經實施「限塑令」，減少使用膠袋。

Legislation is in place to reduce plastic bag use in the Mainland.



台灣大部分零售店，使用膠袋都要收費。

Plastic bag is subject to charge in most retail outlets in Taiwan.



香港也於2009年向部分零售店實施第一階段的膠袋徵費。

First phase of plastic bag levy was also implemented in Hong Kong in 2009.



海外愈來愈多地方（包括不少國際城市）已引入或正考慮適合當地實際情況的措施，從而減少塑膠購物袋。與香港實際情況相似的內地和台灣，均已實施膠袋徵費。

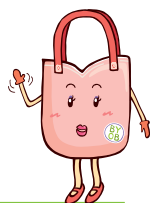
Increasingly more overseas jurisdictions including many international cities have implemented or are considering plastic bag reduction measures suitable to their local circumstances. In the Mainland and Taiwan where the local situation is similar to Hong Kong, an environmental levy has been imposed on the use of plastic shopping bags.

香港已起步 現要全面實施

We have started on Hong Kong, and it's time now for full implementation



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第一階段徵費計劃於2009年7月實施。

First phase of the levy scheme was implemented in July 2009.



涵蓋範圍約3,500間登記零售店。
It covers about 3,500 registered retail outlets.



徵費計劃成功減少登記零售店的膠袋用量，值得向整體零售業界推廣。

Having succeeded in reducing plastic bag use in the registered outlets, the levy scheme should be extended to the wider retail trade.



我們已經參考第一階段的經驗，於2011年完成諮詢，全面推行塑膠購物袋環保徵費計劃。立法會已於2014年3月通過法例，並將於2015年4月1日正式實施。

Based on the experience in the first phase, we completed a public consultation in 2011 on the full extension of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags. The Legislative Council enacted the enabling legislation in March 2014 with commencement date being 1 April 2015.

付費使用膠袋 每個五毫

Plastic shopping bag (PSB) charged at 50c each



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“一般膠袋都要收費。

These commonly used plastic bags are subject to charge.”



不織布袋可以多次重用，但亦屬塑膠製品，須要收費。

Non-woven bags can be reused, but will also be subject to charge as they are made of plastic materials.

零售店常用的紙袋，如附有塑膠附件或面層有塑膠成分，須要收費。

Paper bags commonly used in retail outlets will be subject to charge if they contain plastic accessories or are laminated by plastic materials.



平頭膠袋也要收費。

Flat-top bags will also be subject to charge.



根據新修訂的法例，如有貨品以零售方式出售，賣方須就直接或間接向顧客提供的塑膠購物袋，向顧客收取費用，每個五毫。

In accordance with the new legislation, if there is a sale by retail of goods, the seller must charge the customer 50 cent for each plastic shopping bag provided.

所有零售點 全面適用

Applicable at all point of retail sales



服裝店、書店以至所有零售點將全面納入膠袋收費適用範圍。
Apparel shops, bookstores and all kinds of retail outlets will be subject to regulation.



請另參閱豁免、例外的情況。
Please also refer to the circumstances where exemptions and exclusions apply.



中小型企業亦要受到規管。
Small and medium-sized enterprises will also be covered.



全面推行後，徵費計劃的涵蓋範圍由約3,500間零售店，大幅增加至60,000間零售店甚至更多，因為有些主要屬服務業的商戶亦會兼售貨品，亦會受到規管。

After full implementation, the levy scheme will be significantly extended from a coverage of some 3,500 retail outlets to some 60,000 or even more because there are primarily service businesses that also sell goods and such acts on the sales of goods will also be regulated.

豁免與例外 免收膠袋收費的情況

Exemptions and exclusions

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“ 膠袋如用於預先包裝或屬貨品一部分，毋須收費。
Plastic bag will not be charged if used for
pre-packaging or as part of the goods. ”



預先包裝的膠袋來貨時已經密封，毋須收費。
Plastic bags used for pre-packaging have been sealed when they come with the goods. Such bags will not be charged.

膠袋是貨品的一部分，毋須收費。
Plastic bags formed part of the goods. Such bags will not be charged.



常用於診所的膠袋載有使用說明，毋須收費。
Plastic bags commonly used in clinics are labeled with instructions of use. Such bags will not be charged.



根據新法例，某些袋被視為構成有關貨品的部分，不屬「塑膠購物袋」的法定定義，毋須收費。
Under the new legislation, some bags are regarded as forming part of the goods. They do not fall under the statutory definition of “plastic shopping bag” and will not be charged.



這個膠袋毋須收費，因為貨品載於袋內的液體中。

This plastic bag will not be subject to charge since the goods are in liquid contained in the bag.



這個膠袋毋須收費，因為是為盛載貨品而特別設計的。

This plastic bag will not be subject to charge since it is specifically designed for containing the goods.



這個膠袋毋須收費，因為貨品若不載於袋內，其品質便會變差。

This plastic bag will not be subject to charge since the quality of the goods would deteriorate if they were not contained in the bag.



就上述例子而言，糖果商販提供的便攜袋，與一般出售袋裝糖果的包裝一致或相似。一般而言，會被視作為盛載糖果而「特別設計」的袋，構成有關貨品的一部分，用作為盛載糖果用途可獲豁免。

Taking the above example as an illustration, some confectionary sellers provide carrying bags with same design or resembling the design of those package used for pre-packed confectionary. In general, such carrying bag is deemed to be specifically designed for containing the confectionaries and thus forming part of the goods. The plastic bag so used for containing confectionaries would be exempted from the charge.



“ 因食物衛生理理由使用塑膠購物袋可獲豁免收費。
Use of plastic bag for food hygiene reasons
will not be subject to charge. ”



使用膠袋盛載非氣密包裝食品
毋須收費。

Plastic bag use to carry food,
drink or medicine not in air-tight
packaging will not be charged.



一般在街市、超級市場售賣的蔬
果、肉類，使用膠袋都毋須收費。
Plastic bags are commonly used in
wet markets and supermarkets to
wrap vegetables, fruits and meat.
Such bags will not be charged.

“ 冷凍貨品會產生水氣，使用塑膠購物袋毋須收費。
Chilled or frozen products may lead to condensation;
the carrier plastic bag will not be subject to charge. ”

冷藏/冰鮮貨品，一般會用膠袋把凝結的水氣與其他貨品分隔。
Frozen or chilled goods are commonly carried in bags to
segregate the condensation (of water vapour) from other goods.



使用膠袋毋須收費。
Such plastic bags will not be
subject to charge.

提提你 氣密包裝便須收費

Food in airtight packaging is NOT excluded



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罐頭和其他密封包裝，
都屬於氣密包裝。
Tin cans and other heat-
sealed packaging are
“airtight packaging”.



某些食品已載於氣密的包裝內，應
自備購物袋。派發膠袋便要收費。
Some food items are contained in
airtight packaging which are good
for BYOB. Distribution of plastic
bags will be charged.



更多例子

More examples



考考你。
Test your understanding.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



9.



10.



8.



豁免：3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10
Exemptions：3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10

環保 小貼士

Green tips



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向購物袋供應商查詢，確定是否因含有塑膠物料而屬於「塑膠購物袋」。

Check with your shopping bag suppliers

to ascertain whether such shopping bags contain plastic materials and accordingly belong to “PSBs”

展示適當的宣傳品，宣傳徵費計劃擴大推行，並培訓員工，確保遵守新規定。

Display appropriate publicity materials

to promote the implementation of the extended Levy Scheme and arrange suitable staff training to ensure compliance

避免不必要的包裝，並在合適的情況下改良包裝方法，避免額外使用塑膠購物袋的需要。

Avoid unnecessary packaging and where appropriate improve the existing packaging methods to avoid the need of extra wrapping by PSBs

你可以就塑膠購物袋收取高於五角的收費，但請向顧客清晰說明有關政策。

You may impose a higher PSB charge,

but please clearly communicate such a corporate policy with your customers

捐出膠袋收費的收入，支持環保工作。

Donate the income from the PSB charge in support of environmental causes

盡可能發出收據，尤其在顧客要求的時候，顯示已就塑膠購物袋收費。

As far as practicable issue a receipt for the PSB charge (if collected) particularly if requested by the customer concerned



註 Notes :

政府歡迎銷售商捐款支持保護環境的工作。銷售商亦可以參考《環境及自然保育基金條例》(第450章)·條例第3(3)(b)條訂明，環境及自然保育基金可以接受捐款。

The Government will welcome such charitable initiatives particularly if the donations are meant to support environmental causes. For reference of these retailers, the Environment and Conservation Fund accepts donations under section 3(3)(b) of the Environment and Conservation Fund Ordinance (Cap 450).



回收所有不再適合重用的塑膠購物袋。

Recycle all PSBs that are no longer reusable for recycling

拒絕銷售商提供任何不必要的購物袋，不論由何種物料製造或是否收費。

Decline the offer of any unnecessary shopping bags, paper or plastic, charged or otherwise

只有為保障食物衛生而必須使用，才要求銷售商提供塑膠購物袋。

Only ask for PSB wrapping that is **strictly necessary for food hygiene reasons**

每次購物都自備購物袋，並假設任何購物袋都要付費使用。

BYOB whenever going on shopping assuming that shopping bags will not be distributed for free

盡量重用所有購物袋，而用來盛裝食品的購物袋更要妥為清洗，以保持清潔。

Reuse all shopping bags as much as possible and **wash** as necessary to ensure cleanliness particularly for those used for food products

舉報違規個案。

Report non-compliance cases

查詢 Enquiries

請參閱我們的網站

Please check our website

http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/psb_charging/en/index.html

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我們已制訂常見問題一覽，為你提供所需的資料。

We maintain FAQs on our website to provide the information you need.

亦可經以下途徑與我們聯絡：

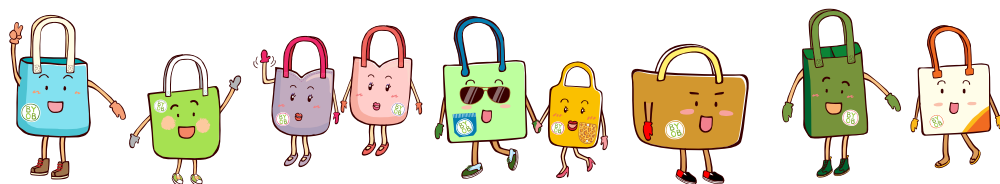
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