

# 垃圾收費

## MSW Charging



# Municipal Solid Waste(MSW)charging training material for Social Welfare Organisations

# Training Framework

1. Overview of MSW charging
2. Legislative Requirements
3. Implementation of MSW Charging in Social Welfare Organisations
  - Determination of the Applicable Charging Mode(s) for the Premises
  - Implementing “Charging by Designated Bags”
  - Implementing “Charging by Weight”
4. Waste Reduction and Recycling Arrangements

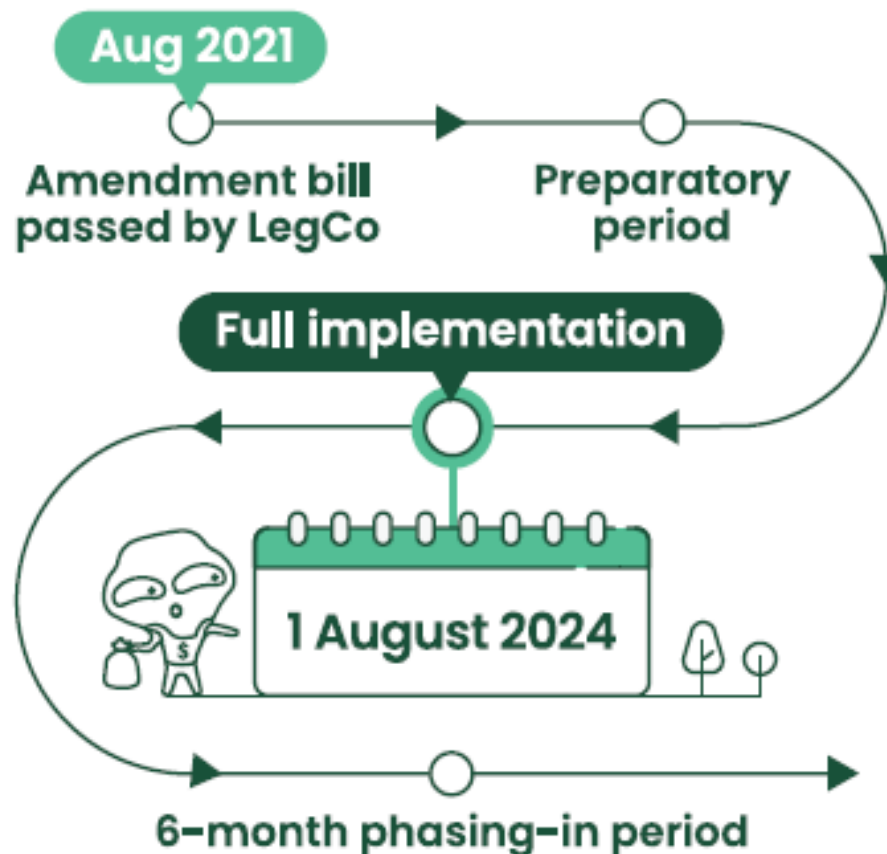
# Overview of the MSW charging



# Overview of MSW charging

## Schedule

- ◆ The Government will implement Municipal Solid Waste Charging (MSW charging) on 1 August 2024.





# Overview of MSW charging

## Background

Push for carbon emission reduction and combat climate change

Enhance waste reduction and recycling

Relieve the burden on landfills

Help reduce carbon emissions

Create green job opportunities

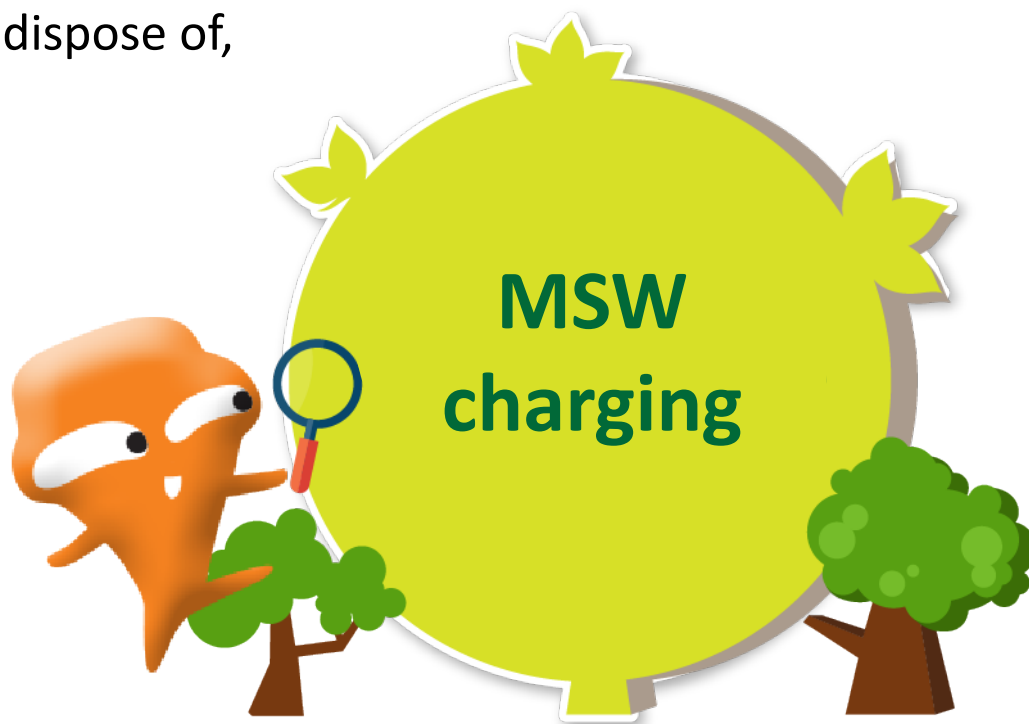
Facilitate the sustainable development of related industries and the creation of green job opportunities



# Overview of MSW charging

## Principle

The **more waste** you dispose of,  
the **more you pay**



Based on the “**Polluter-pays**” principle, to be charged based on the quantity of waste disposed of

Regardless of which of the charging mode(s) is/are adopted, the **waste producers are responsible for the concerned charges.**



# Overview of MSW charging

## Coverage



Domestic waste



Commercial  
and  
Industrial waste



**Construction waste, chemical waste, and clinical waste** are not subject to the MSW charging regime





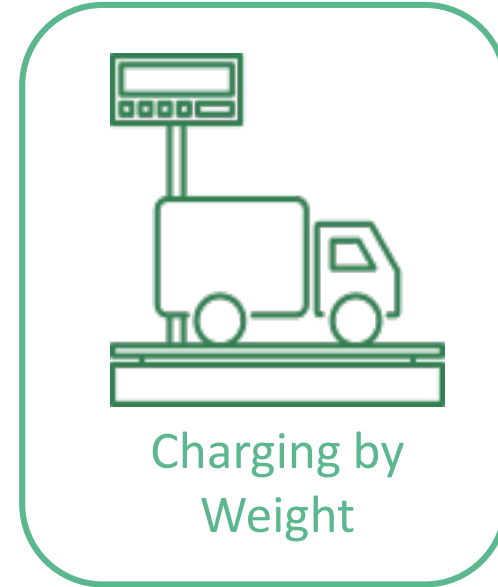
# Overview of MSW charging

## Charging modes



Charging by Designated Bags

or



Charging by Weight

Charging by pre-paid designated garbage bags / designated labels

Charging by weight

The applicable charging mode(s) depends on the existing waste collection arrangements on the premises





# Overview of MSW charging Charging Mechanism

Waste disposed of at the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department's (FEHD) refuse collection point by employees of social welfare organisations and cleansing workers.



FEHD's RCVs without rear compactors



Off-Street RCPs



Village-type RCPs



Bin Sites

Or waste collected by FEHD/private waste collectors' (PWCs) refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) with rear compactors (Mainly suitable for general waste in social welfare organisations.)



FEHD's RCVs with rear compactors



FEHD's contractors' RCVs with rear compactors



FEHD's contractors' RCVs without rear compactors



PWC's RCVs with rear compactors



Charging by designated bags/labels

Waste collected by PWCs' RCVs without rear compactors. (Mainly suitable social welfare organisations to dispose of waste that is oversized, irregularly shaped, and collected using a refuse skip.)



PWC's RCVs without rear compactors



Charging by weight

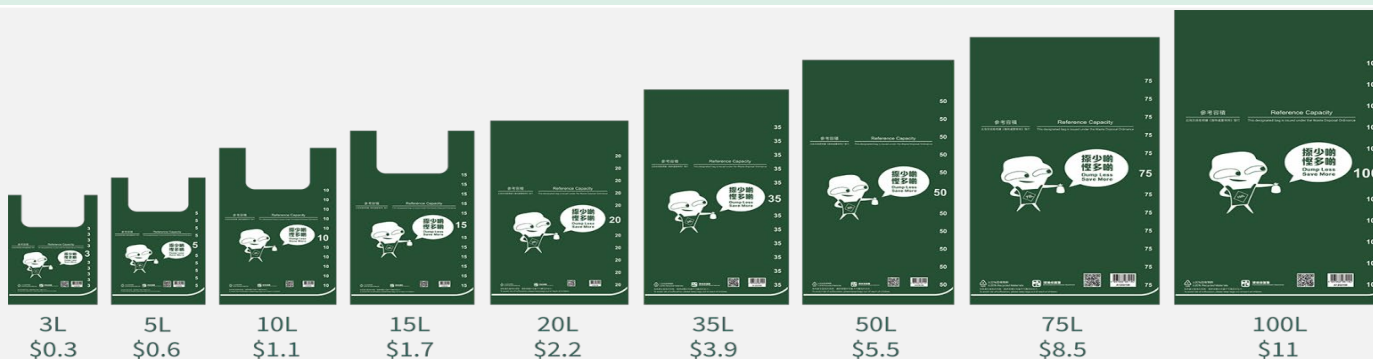


# Overview of MSW charging

## Charging by Designated Bags

### General Waste

#### Wrapped in designated bags



9 different common sizes, charged at \$0.11 per litre (ranging from \$0.3 to \$11 each)  
 Designated bags are also available in 240-litre and 640-litre, charged at \$26 and \$73 per bag respectively. Application and approval by EPD is needed for purchasing these two types of bags

### Oversized Waste (cannot be wrapped in designated bags)

Affix with a designated label on each piece of oversized waste

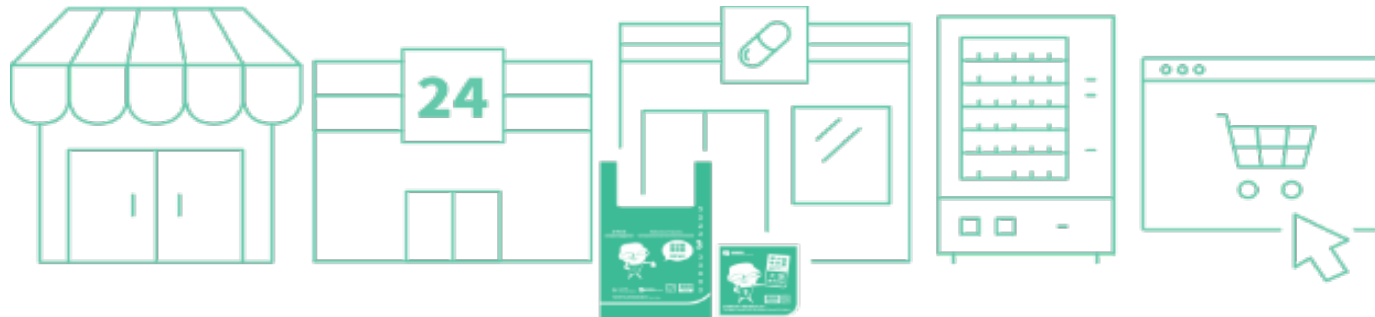


Each designated label is priced at a uniform rate of \$11



# Charging by Designated Bags

## Authorized Sales Points/Platform for Designated Bags/ Designated Labels



- ◆ Available for sale on authorised online platforms and at a few thousands of authorised sales points
  - Including supermarkets, convenience stores, pharmacies, etc.
- ◆ Visit EPD's MSW website for the details of general retail and bulk for designated bags / designated labels



Any company, organisation, or individual member of the public should only purchase designated bags and designated labels from sales points/online platforms authorized by the EPD to avoid purchasing counterfeit products.



# Application Form for Bulk Purchase

Please fill in the required information according to the application form and complete the application.



Legislations



Best Practice Guides



Application Forms/  
Other References



Videos



Publicity Materials



Useful Links



Frequently Asked Questions



## Application Forms (Bulk Purchase)



Bulk Purchase of Designated  
Bags and/or Designated Labels

Bulk Purchase of Designated  
Bags for Distribution to  
Residents of Private Residential  
Premises



## Application Forms (Authorisation for Selling Designated Bags and Designated Labels)



Application Form

Annex

Guide to Application



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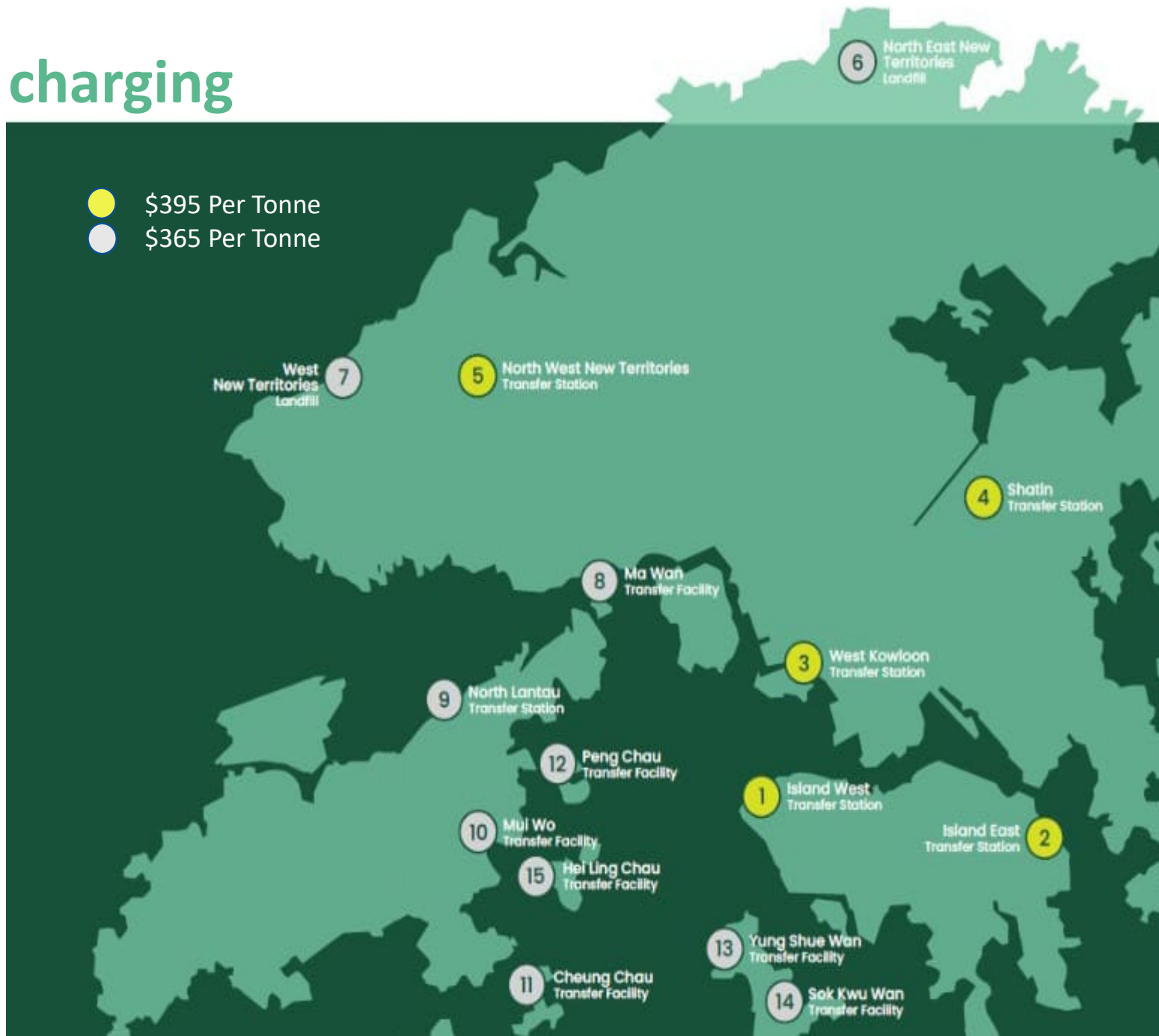
環境保護署  
Environmental Protection Department



# Overview of MSW charging

## Charging by Weight

- Designated bags/ labels are inapplicable
- According to the disposal location, the "gate fee" charged by weight of the waste is as follows :
  - \$395 Per Tonne
  - \$365 Per Tonne
- Apportionment of "Gate-fee"
  - PMCs should discuss with individual tenants the apportionment arrangements.



# Legislative Requirements



# Legislative Requirements

## Charging by Designated Bags: For employees to dispose of social welfare organisations' waste

Employees **shall not** deposit non-compliant waste (NCW) at the following enforcement points, or hand over the NCW to the staff (e.g. Staff of FEHD / PWC's RCVs) at the enforcement points.



**Otherwise, it constitutes an offence**



**FEHD's  
Off-Street RCPs/Village-type RCPs/Bin Sites**



**FEHD's and its contractors' refuse collection vehicles**



**PWC's refuse collection vehicles with rear compactors**



**It constitutes an offence if management staff from social welfare organisations cause or permit another person to dispose of NCWs.**

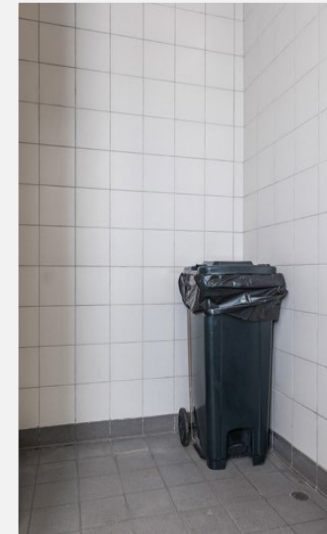


# Legislative Requirements

## Charging by Designated Bags: Waste Collection Service in Social Welfare Organisations

- ◆ General waste is **required to use designated bags** or affix a **designated label** to each piece of oversized waste before disposing of it at the **communal waste reception areas (enforcement points)**
- ◆ e.g., refuse rooms on individual floors, staircase landings, central refuse collection points, oversized waste reception areas etc., **otherwise, it constitutes an offense.**
- ◆ **It constitutes an offense** if the building management instructs cleansing workers to dispose of waste in a non-compliant manner

### Communal waste reception areas



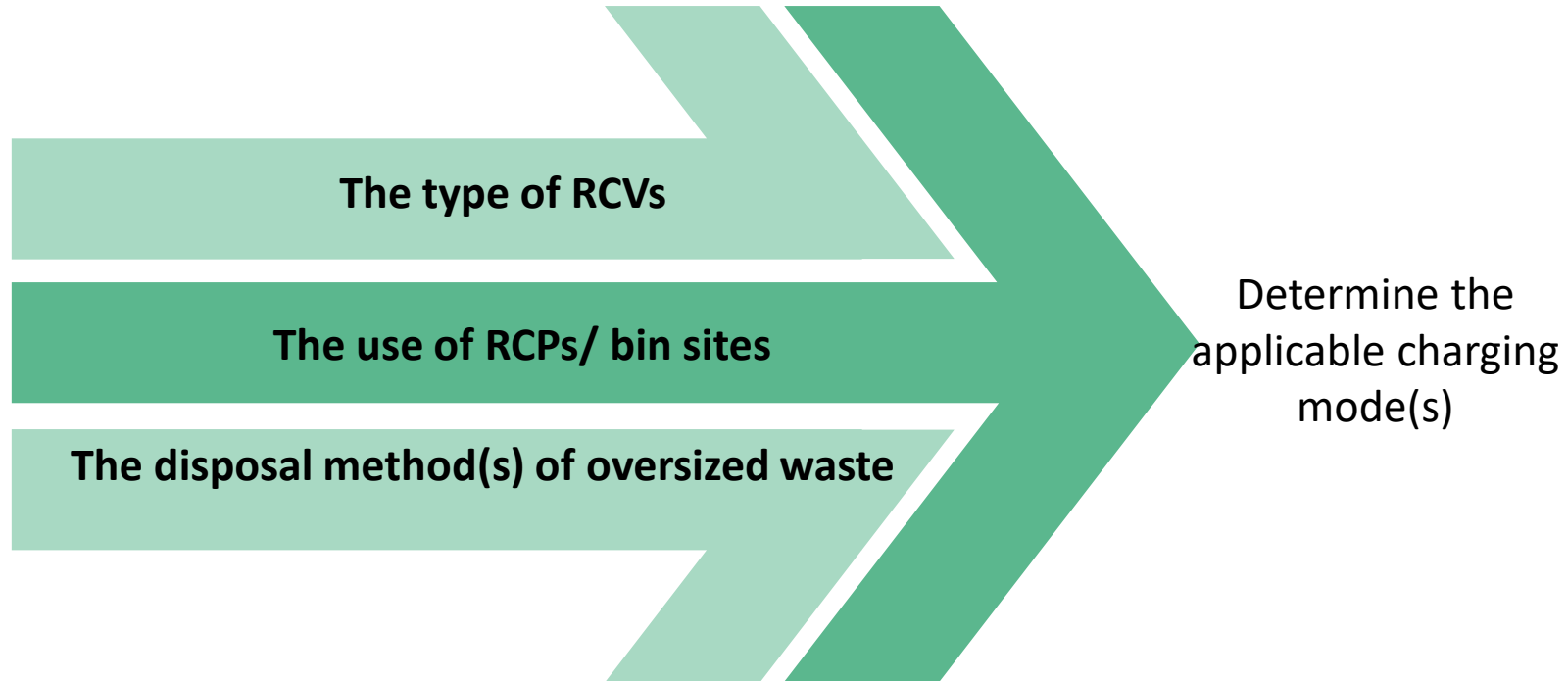


# Implementation of MSW Charging In Social Welfare Organisations



# Implementation of MSW Charging in Social Welfare Organisations

## Determination of the Applicable Charging Mode(s)

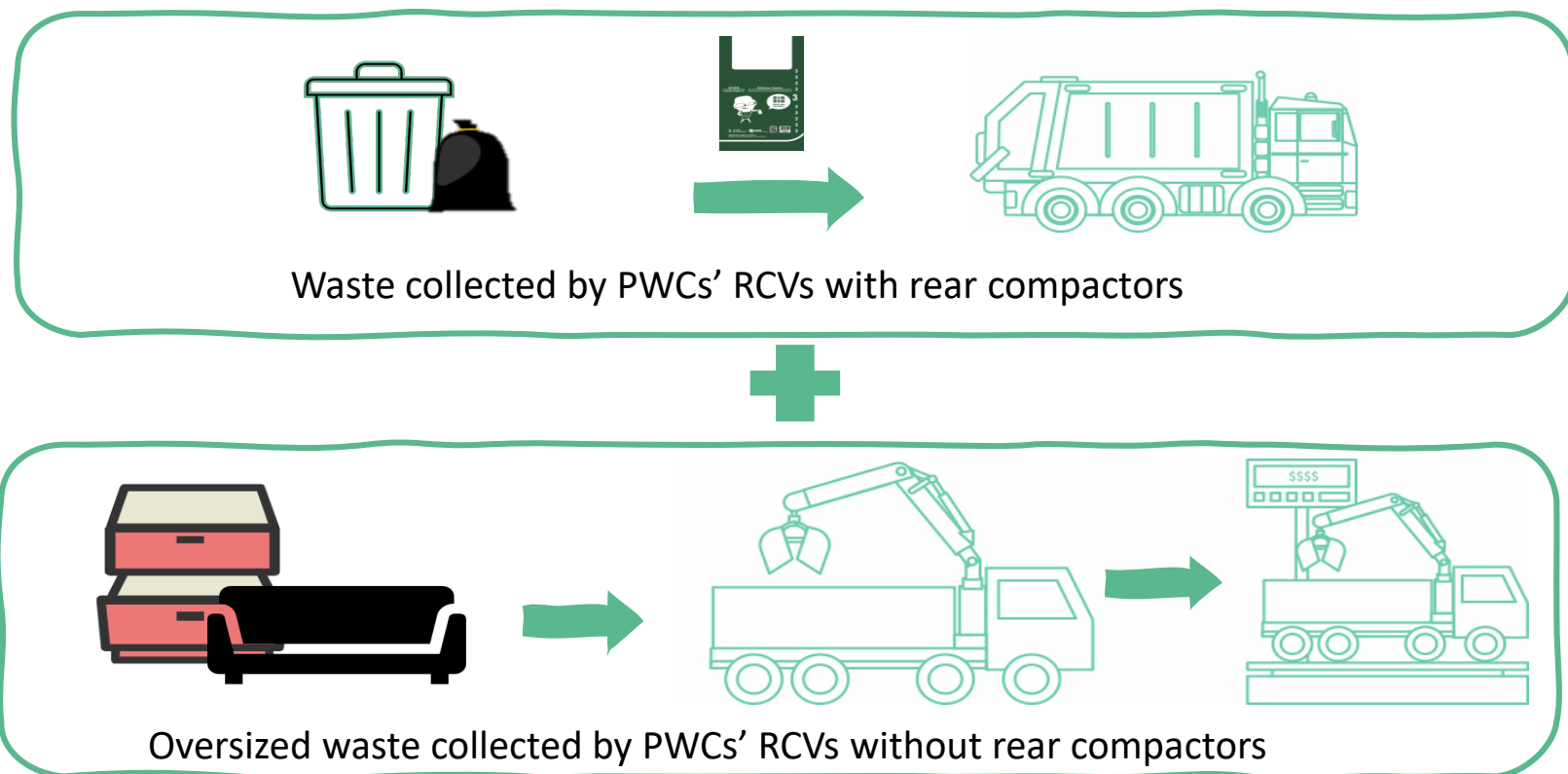




# Implementation of MSW Charging in Social Welfare Organisations

## More than one applicable MSW Charging modes

- ◆ There may be more than one applicable MSW charging modes depending on the existing waste collection modes of the premises
- ◆ Property management of the social welfare organisations should inform the tenants in advance about the collection arrangements and charging modes for different types of waste at the premises.





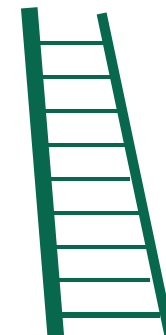
# Implementation of MSW Charging in Social Welfare Organisations

## Implementation “Charging by Designated Bags”

### 1. Monitor and guide frontline staffs to follow the legislative requirements

- ◆ Formulate implementation, management, and monitoring plans with the responsibilities and roles of different stakeholders defined, and update stakeholders on the change in waste management (e.g., separating recyclables).
- ◆ Formulate relevant notices and guidelines.
- ◆ Enhance training to strengthen the knowledge of staff to ensure that they clearly understand the legislative requirements and guidelines, and waste is wrapped in designated bags before disposal.
- ◆ Display reminders at prominent locations (e.g., Communal waste reception areas or designated locations for collection by RCVs )

Person in charge of care homes/  
management staff

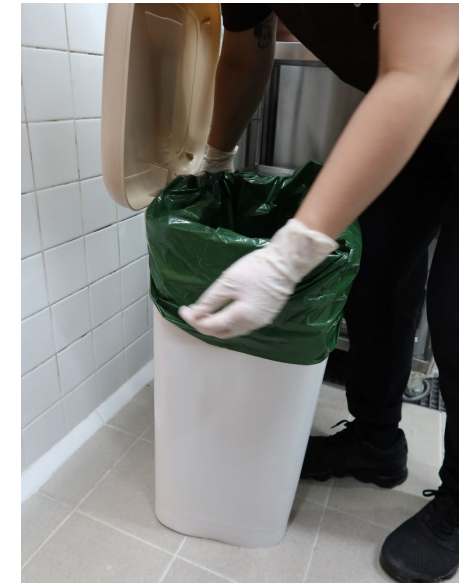




## 2. Measures to facilitate compliance of frontline workers with the laws

- ◆ Cleansing workers **may line the containers in care homes with designated bags in advance** to facilitate workers to dispose of garbage properly.

Person in charge of care homes/  
management staff



### 3. Waste collection arrangements for cleansing workers

Source of the waste

Corresponding Actions

- Individual rooms in care homes
- Office area
- Other common areas:  
E.g.:
  - Dining room
  - TV room
  - Activity Room
  - Garden etc.

- Cleansing workers may **line the containers with designated bags in advance/ collect all the waste using a large designated bag at once.**
- Cleansing workers are required to **ensure all waste collected from care homes is properly wrapped in designated bags** before handing it over to PWCs' RCVs with rear compactors.
- Transparent garbage bags can be used to collect waste that is wrapped in designated bags, depending on the needs of individual premises. The use of transparent bags can help cleansing workers, FEHD workers, and PWCs to ensure that the waste is handled properly.





# Implementation of MSW Charging in Social Welfare Organisations

## Charging by Weight

### 1. Arrangements for opening "gate-fee" accounts

Type A Account	Type B Account
■ Mainly targets at PWCs	■ Mainly targets at large scale waste producers (e.g. large-scale facilities, factories, shopping malls)
Payment Arrangements	
➤ The EPD will issue monthly statements to account holders by mail or email. They are required to make payment within <b>30 days</b> from the issue date of the statement. Otherwise, a surcharge on top of the "gate-fee" will become payable.	

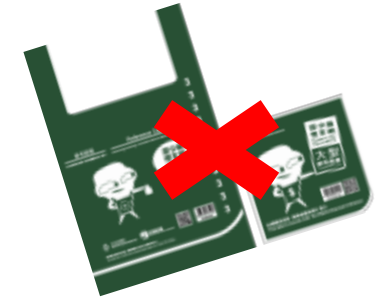
- ❑ Social welfare organisations may engage PWCs with "Type A Account" directly to collect and dispose of waste on their behalf.
- ❑ Social welfare organisations should discuss with PWCs the arrangements for waste collection services and list the relevant arrangements and calculation methods in the contract, to protect the interests of both parties



# Implementation of MSW Charging in Social Welfare Organisations

## 2. Waste collection arrangements

- Waste collected by PWCs using RCVs without rear compactors and disposed of at waste disposal facilities, a “gate-fee” will be charged based on its weight.
- **Designated bags/designated labels are not applicable under the “charging by weight” arrangement. Otherwise, it would lead to double payment.**
- Cleansing workers can dispose of waste in care homes with ordinary garbage bags.







# Implementation of MSW Charging in Social Welfare Organisations

## 3. "Gate-fee" - Payment Arrangements

- Care homes should discuss with the PWC how to apportion the corresponding "gate fees" based on their actual amount of waste.
- With permitted resources and sufficient space in the refuse room, care homes may consider installing electronic scales to measure the weight of waste on-site and estimate the corresponding "gate-fees".

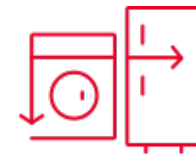


# Waste Reduction and Recycling Arrangements



# Waste Reduction and Recycling Arrangements

- ◆ **Active participation in clean recycling** (paper, plastic bottles, aluminum cans, glass bottles and food waste) can reduce MSW charging fees.
- ◆ Non-recyclable wastes should not be disposed of in recycle bins.
- ◆ Recycling can reduce waste and save money using designated bags with smaller capacity for waste disposal.

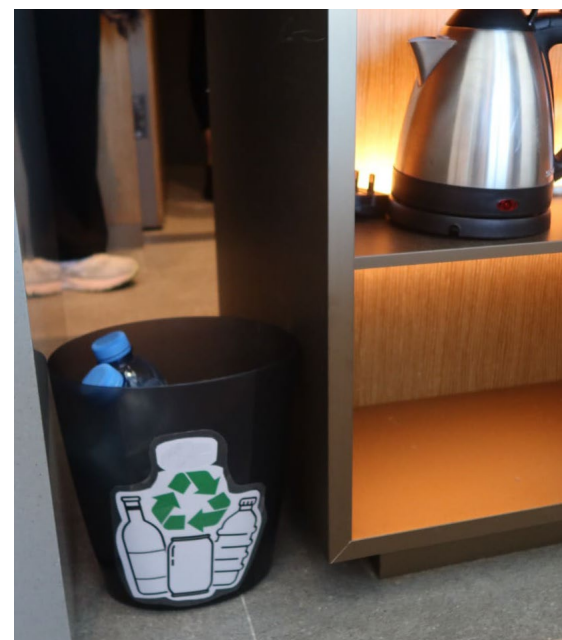


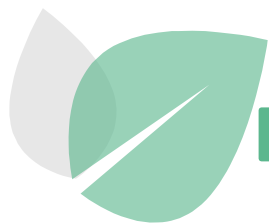


# Best Practice Guide on Implementation of Waste Reduction

## 1. Care home rooms / common area

- ✓ Set up recycling bins in rooms / common areas in care homes ( such as dining rooms / TV halls / activity rooms / garden ) to facilitate residents/visitors to recycle waste.
- ✓ Cleansing workers may then collect and take them to the central recycling collection point of the care homes.





# Best Practice Guide on Implementation of Waste Reduction



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## 2. Kitchen in Care Homes

### Food waste before meals

- ✓ **Separate the food packaging** and recycle the materials as much as possible.
- ✓ Place a trash can for **pre-meal food waste** and a trash can with designated bags to collect food waste and general waste separately near the workbench





# Best Practice Guide on Implementation of Waste Reduction

## 2. Kitchen in Care Homes

### Food waste after meals

- ✓ Place food waste collection bins, recycling bins, and trash cans lined with designated bags to collect general waste near the washing area.
- ✓ Frontline workers can separate food waste and unrecyclable materials (such as tableware, toothpicks, paper towels) when cleaning tables after meals. Food waste can be disposed of in food waste collection bins in the kitchen.
- ✓ Use a sift to separate liquids from food waste for transportation and subsequent processing.
- ✓ Avoid recycling food waste generated during dishwashing.
- ✓ Clear signages should be displayed on recycling bins and food waste bins to ensure employees dispose of recyclables and food waste correctly.





# Pilot Scheme on Food Waste Collection

- ◆ The scheme targets premises (**including public and private C&I sectors**) with higher food waste quantities and lower impurities.
- ◆ The collected food waste is delivered to the food waste recycling facilities to convert into energy or compost.
- ◆ EPD will provide frontline staff training on food waste source separation and collection, as well as promotional materials for distribution to tenants.
- ◆ If PMCs would like to participate in the pilot program, they may contact EPD at [fwc@epd.gov.hk](mailto:fwc@epd.gov.hk)





# Waste Reduction and Recycling Arrangements

## General Waste Reduction and Recycling Information

- Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website





Thank you for supporting  
MSW charging