



公眾諮詢 Public Consultation

擴大塑膠購物袋環保徵費計劃 Extension of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags

50¢



塑膠購物袋：生產者責任計劃

Plastic Shopping Bags: Producer Responsibility Scheme

- 首階段自二零零九年七月起實施
First phase implemented since July 2009
- 實施方式：在零售層面的環保徵費，每個五毫
An environmental levy of 50 cents each collected at retail level
- 登記零售商派發量顯著減少，估計近九成
PSB distribution significantly reduced among registered retailers (↓90%)



↓90%



環保徵費的成效

Effectiveness of the Environmental Levy

- 商戶和市民響應參與
Support and participation from retailers and public
- 登記零售商派發量減少約九成
Distribution by registered retailers dropped by about 90%
- 徵費收入遠低於預期
Levy income far less than originally estimated
- 大部分市民認為有助養成自備購物袋的習慣
Majority in the community considered it helpful for adopting a BYOB habit





為環境再多做一點

Charting the Way Forward

- 大部分市民行為已經改變，樂意自備購物袋
Already inculcated a behavioural change towards BYOB
- 現行計劃只涵蓋少數零售點 (4%)
Current scheme only covers 4% of retail outlets
- 把握時機擴大推行，可以為環境再多做一點
Time to move ahead, do more for the environment





全面推行的理據

Justifications for Full Extension

- 塑膠購物袋濫用問題仍然嚴重
Indiscriminate use of PSBs remains a serious problem
- 民意清晰支持擴大計劃
Public opinion supports an extended coverage
- 廣泛實施膠袋徵費符合國際趨勢
Extensive coverage consistent with international trend
- 貫徹廢物管理的全盤策略
A key policy tool of the Waste Management Strategy





有關塑膠購物袋棄置量的堆填區調查

(單位: 估計每年棄置量)



Findings of the Landfill Survey on Disposal of Plastic Shopping Bags (Unit: Estimated Annual Disposal)

	2009年年中 Mid 2009	2010年年中 Mid 2010
零售類別 Retailer Category	百萬個/年 Million/Yr	百萬個/年 Million/Yr
超級市場 Supermarkets	488.22	84.22
便利店 Convenience Stores	89.98	15.33
健康護理和化妝品店 Medicare and Cosmetic Bags	79.14	53.57
小計 Sub-Total	657.34	153.12
其他 Others		
環保購物袋 Reusable Bags	9.88	17.74
紙製購物袋 Paper Shopping Bags	27.95	43.40
塑膠垃圾袋 Plastic Garbage Bags	1 126.15	1 429.72
總計 Total	1 821.32	1 643.98

即使部分市民轉用塑膠垃圾袋或環保購物袋，總計用量仍有減少

Despite some switching to garbage bags or reusable bags, overall PSBs usage still falls



全面推行膠袋徵費

Full Extension of the Environmental Levy on PSBs

- 跨出連鎖店的界線，涵蓋至中小型零售商
Go beyond chain operators to cover also SME retailers
- 須考慮推行細節，包括：
Need to consider operational details, including:
 - 豁免機制：為保障食物衛生而使用一般被視作合理
Exemption: PSB use on food hygiene grounds generally considered justifiable
 - 如何處理收費：須決定應向政府交付，或由商戶保留
Two approaches for handling the PSB charge: remitted to Government or retained by retailers





全面推行膠袋徵費：建議的豁免

Full Extension of the Levy Scheme: Proposed Exemptions

- 適用於僅用作直接盛載某些新鮮食品的膠袋
Applicable to PSBs directly and solely used for carrying certain fresh food

- 「新鮮食品」可指海鮮、禽畜、蔬果、熟食等



'Fresh food' could mean seafood, meat and poultry, fruit and vegetable, cooked food etc.

- 考慮其他為保障食物衛生而使用膠袋的情況
Other circumstances of PSB use for food hygiene reasons

- 平頭膠袋：除盛載食品外，應否受到規管？
Flat-top bags: should their use (beyond carrying food) be regulated?



膠袋面面觀

Plastic Shopping Bags in Perspectives

- 「塑膠購物袋」
'Plastic Shopping Bags'

— 由法例作出定義，現在、日後仍須付費使用
As defined by laws, and subject to charging now and in future



- 「不織布」袋
'Non Woven' Bags

— 一般稱為「環保袋」，但實屬塑膠製品，須付費使用
Commonly referred as being 'environmentally friendly', yet made of plastic and subject to charging





全面推行：處理收費的方式

Full Extension: Approaches in Handling Charge Collected

- 繼續沿用「向政府交付」？
Continue with the 'Remittance' approach?
- 「由零售商保留」？
'Retention' approach?





徵費的處理

Handling of Charge Collected

- 向政府交付

The 'Remittance' Approach

- 目前在香港約三千個大型或連鎖商戶推行
Currently implemented in ~3000 major or chained retail outlets In Hong Kong
- 涉及公帑，須設立嚴格的循規制度
Require elaborated compliance system for the public money involved
- 類似愛爾蘭的制度，但香港沒有同類的銷售稅系統
Similar to Ireland, but no equivalent VAT system in Hong Kong
- 可能構成中小型企業難以負擔的運作及循規成本
Could create undue burden on SMEs in terms of extra operating and compliance costs





徵費的處理

Handling of Charge Collected

- 由商戶保留

The 'Retention' Approach

- 類似措施已在內地、台灣推行

Similar initiative already implemented in Mainland and Taiwan

- 同樣是經濟抑制手段，有助減廢

An economic disincentive for waste reduction

- 運作成本無需大增，中小型企業亦可輕易推行

Minimal operating costs, conducive for easy adoption among SMEs





請提出意見

Share Your Views With Us

- 方法：郵遞、電郵、傳真
By Post, Email, Fax
- 諮詢期至二〇一一年八月十六日
Consultation period :
from now till 16 August, 2011
- 用少一點，為環境再做多一點
Save Money, Save the Environment





用少一點 為環境**再**做多一點
Save money Save the environment

~ Thank You ~





膠袋徵費收入及登記零售商派發的塑膠購物袋數目 (2009年7月至2011年3月)

Levy Income and PSBs Distributed by Registered Retailers under the Levy Scheme (July 2009 to March 2011)

時期/Period	徵費收入 Levy Income	相等於派發的塑膠購物袋數目 PSBs Distributed Equivalent
第一季數字 1st Q return	約670萬元	約1 340萬個
第二季數字 2nd Q return	約640萬元	約1 280萬個
第三季數字 3rd Q return	約670萬元	約1 340萬個
第四季數字 4th Q return	約570萬元	約1 140萬個
第一年全年總數 Full first-year total	約2 550萬元	約5 100萬個
第五季數字 5th Q return	約630萬元	約1 260萬個
第六季數字 6th Q return	約620萬元	約1 240萬個
第七季數字 7th Q return	約650萬元	約1 300萬個

每季徵費收入水平相若，並比預期為低，顯示徵費有效



所有零售商中不同樓面面積的零售機構單位數目 (2009年) No. of Establishments with Different Floor Areas in Respect of All Retailers (2009)

樓面面積 Floor Area	零售機構單位數目 Number of Establishments	百分比 Percentage
< 100 平方公尺 (Sq. m)	44 956	90.5%
100 - 149平方公尺 Sq. m	2269	4.6%
150 - 199平方公尺 Sq. m	634	1.3%
200 ≥ 或以上平方公尺Sq. m	1 776	3.6%
	49 635	100.0%

資料來源：政府統計處，2009年經濟活動按年統計調查－進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業

Source : 2009 Annual Survey of Economic Activities - Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades, and Accommodation and Food Services Sectors (2009) (C&SD)

大部分零售商屬小規模經營
Most of them are SMEs



有關塑膠購物袋棄置量的堆填區調查

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超級市場 Supermarkets	488.22	84.22	-82.8%
便利店 Convenience stores	89.98	15.33	-83.0%
健康護理和化妝品店 Medicare & cosmetic	79.14	53.57	-32.3%
小計 Sub-total	657.34	153.12	-76.7%
麵包餅食店 Bakeries & cake	262.18	316.66	20.8%
百貨公司及家居用品店 Dept. stores & home accessories	47.62	41.41	-13.0%
餐廳和熟食店 cooked food outlets	326.98	349.68	6.9%
書籍、文具和禮品店 Books, stationeries, gifts & novelties	20.53	20.69	0.8%
時裝和鞋履店 Fashion & footwear	34.79	52.28	50.3%
電器、電子及電訊產品商店 Electrical and telecom	9.95	10.69	7.4%
報紙及雜誌膠袋 Newspaper and magazine	121.43	98.79	-18.6%
其他 Others	3 197.71	3 400.42	6.3%
小計 Sub-total	4 021.19	4 290.62	6.7%
總數 Total	4 678.53	4 443.74	-5.0%

受規管類別減幅
超過75%
Regulated
categories recorded
> 75% reduction

若以登記零售
商戶計，減幅
可接近九成
Reduction by
registered
retailers could be
as high as 90%

未受規管類別錄
得增長
Growth recorded
at those cat. not
yet regulated

濫用塑膠購物袋問題仍然嚴重 Problem remains serious





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Plastic Shopping Bags in Perspectives

- 封膠紙袋

Paper Bags with Plastic Lamination

- 含有膠質，須付費使用，並須考慮用紙對環境的影響
Subject to charging due to its plastic content; should also consider their environmental implications due to paper consumption



- 「平頭」膠袋

‘Flat Top’ Bags

- 沒有手挽，目前無須付費，但日後將不獲劃一豁免
Not subject to the current levy due to lack of carrying device; will no longer be exempted across-the-board in future







其他地區的經驗：內地

Experience of Other Places : Mainland



- 又稱「限塑令」，二〇〇八年開始在零售點實施
Implemented at retail level, starting from 2008
- 全面推行，但豁免用於指定新鮮食物或熟食
Full coverage with exemption for bags carrying specified fresh or cooked food
- 由零售商戶自行釐定收費，且毋需向政府交付
Variable charge as set, and retained, by individual retailers



其他地區的經驗：台灣

Experience of Other Places : Taiwan



- 二〇〇二年開始在零售點實施
Implemented at retail level, starting from 2002
- 分階段實施，二〇〇三年擴展涵蓋範圍
Implemented by phases; extended coverage in 2003
- 豁免用於指定新鮮食物的膠袋
Exemption for bags carrying specified fresh food
- 由零售商戶自行釐定收費，且毋需向政府交付
Variable charge as set, and retained, by individual retailers



其他地區的經驗：愛爾蘭

Experience of Other Places : Ireland



- 二〇〇二年開始在零售點實施
Implemented at retail level, starting from 2002
- 全面推行，但豁免用於指定新鮮食物
Full coverage with exemption for bags carrying specified fresh food
- 定額收費，所得須全數經增值稅系統向政府交付
Fixed levy, remitted to Revenue Commissioner in full via VAT system



用少一點 為環境**再**做多一點
Save money Save the environment

~ Thank You ~