



# ECMA

# 環保工程商會

## Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 (OWTF-1)

In 2014, there was an estimated 3,648 tons of food waste disposed at landfills every day, an increase of 13% compared to 2004; of this approximately 1,000 tons of food waste each day was from the commercial and industrial sectors. Obviously, such wastage is a failure to comply with the principle of sustainable development. Apart from incurring adverse impacts on our environment, such as taking up limited landfill space and causing odors, it is also a waste of the organic substances in the food waste residual. In this connection, the HKSAR Government has set an aim of reducing 40% of food waste disposal at landfills by 2022.

In October 2014, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council approved funding for the construction of Siu Ho Wan Organic Waste Treatment Facility Phase 1, which can handle 200 tons of industrial and commercial food waste per day. In December 2014, the Government awarded a "design, build and operate" contract with an operation period of 15 years. It is expected that the facility will commence pilot operations by collecting food waste in the second quarter of 2017, and it will come into operation in 2017.

### OWTF-1 Highlights

- 200 tons per day (tpd) Design Treatment Capacity;
- DBO Contract with 15 years of operation;
- Turning organic waste into energy through anaerobic digestion process;
- 43 tpd of Biogas Production;
- 14 million kWh of surplus electricity = power consumption for 3,000 households;
- 7,800 tons/year Compost Production;
- Food waste generators are required to arrange transportation to the facility at their own cost;
- Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8qoIcS0BpY>



### Target Segments:

- C&I Sectors: Shopping malls, hotels, food factories, supermarkets, wet markets and restaurants;
- Government related entities: FEHD wet markets, cooked food centres, correctional institutions, etc.;
- Public organizations: universities, hospitals, the Airport etc.

Examples of recyclable food waste in OWTF-1:	Examples of non-recyclable food waste in OWTF-1:
Fruit peels and cores, vegetable stems and leaves, meat, fish and scales, organs, eggshells, bread, coffee, tea leaves, rice, noodles, small bones, cakes and desserts, shrimp, crab shells, seasonings, expired food, etc.	Toothpicks, paper or any non-organic materials: including metal, plastic packaging, paper towels, cans, packaging materials, plastic utensils, beverage bottles, ropes, shells, oyster shells, large bones, etc.

### Enquiry

For participating in the above food waste programme and any enquiries, please feel free to contact:

Mr. Thomas Choi, Senior Project Officer, Greeners Action at  
 Tel: 8330 0461 / Fax: 3010 8426 / Website: [www.greeners-action.org](http://www.greeners-action.org)  
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## 有機資源回收中心第一期

在 2014 年，政府估算每日有 3,648 公噸廚餘「進駐」堆填區，較 2004 年增加 13%，當中約 1,000 公噸廚餘來自工商界。這個趨勢顯然不符合持續發展的原則，除了對環境造成不良影響，如佔用寶貴的堆填空間、產生臭味，還會浪費廚餘中的有機物質。有見及此，政府定下目標，力求在 2022 年前減少 40% 在垃圾堆填區處理的廚餘。

立法會財委會於 2014 年 10 月通過撥款興建小蠔灣有機資源回收中心第一期，該設施每天可處理 200 公噸工商業廚餘。政府在 2014 年 12 月批出「設計、建造及營運」合約，營運期為 15 年。預計該設施可於 2017 年第二季接收廚餘作試驗運作，並於 2017 年內啟用。

### 有機資源回收中心第一期運作要點

- 每日可處理 200 公噸已作源頭分類的廚餘；
- 為期 15 年的「設計、建造及營運」合約；
- 由廚餘產生的生物氣體可轉化為電力，供有機資源回收中心使用，每年可產生 1,400 萬度剩餘電力，相當於 3,000 戶家庭的用電量；
- 可生產 43 公噸生物沼氣；
- 每年可產生 7,800 公噸堆肥；
- 業界需自費把廚餘運送至有機資源回收中心第 1 期；
- 視頻鏈接：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8qolcS0BpY>。



### 計劃對象

- 1) 工商界，例如：商場、酒店、食物工場、超級市場、街市、食肆；
- 2) 政府機構，例如：食環署街市、熟食中心、懲教所等；
- 3) 公營機構，例如：大學、醫院、機場管理局等。

可回收廚餘的例子	不可回收廚餘的例子
水果皮及核、菜葉及莖、肉類、魚類及鱗片、內臟、蛋殼、麵包及皮、咖啡、茶葉渣、飯類、粉麵類、小型骨頭、蛋糕等甜品、蝦、蟹殼、調味料、過期食物...	牙籤、紙張或任何非有機物質：包括金屬、塑膠包裝、紙巾、汽水罐、包裝物料、塑膠餐具、飲品瓶、繩、貝殼、蠔殼，大型骨頭等...

### 查詢

如欲參與以上廚餘回收計劃或有任何查詢，歡迎聯絡：

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會址：香港九龍長沙灣李鄭屋商場 304 號舖



### Global Alliance of Cleaning Associations formed at CleanEnviro Summit Singapore (CESS) 2016



On 13<sup>th</sup> July 2016, Environmental Contractors Management Association Hong Kong (ECMAHK) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Environmental Management Association of Singapore (EMAS) and other four countries to form a Global Alliance of Cleaning Associations at the CleanEnviro Summit Singapore. The associations on board for this alliance includes: ECMAHK, EMAS, Asosiasi Perusahaan Klining Servis Indonesia (APKLINDO), Malaysian Association of Cleaning Contractors (MACC), Russian Cleaning Company Association (ARUK) and National Contract Cleaners Association of South Africa (NCCA).

The global alliance will serve as a platform for ECMAHK to strengthen networking with other cleaning associations, through collaboration with cleaning professionals and experts. It aims to achieve the following purposes:-

1. Exploration of business opportunities and environmental projects;
2. Joint cleaning industry related activities such as conferences, symposia, seminars, technical talks, courses, networking sessions and site visits;
3. Sharing of association news, initiatives or innovative products or services; and
4. Promoting best practices to improve cleaning operations such as productivity and standards, training methodologies and technology adoption.

Mr. Elvis Chan, Chairperson of Education and Training Sub-committee (ECMAHK) said, “This is an excellent platform to encourage the cleaning industry in different countries to work together to strive for a better future through the sharing of best practice and knowledge.”

### 國際清潔協會聯盟於新加坡清潔環境高峰會 2016 上正式成立

2016年7月13日，香港環保工程商會 (ECMAHK) 與新加坡環境管理協會 (EMAS) 聯同四個國家的清潔協會在新加坡清潔環境高峰會上簽署諒解備忘錄，成立國際清潔協會聯盟。聯盟成員包括香港環保工程商會、新加坡環境管理協會、印尼清潔服務企業協會 (APKLINDO)、馬來西亞清潔承包商協會 (MACC)、俄羅斯清潔公司協會 (ARUK) 及南非國家合同清潔工協會 (NCCA)。

國際清潔協會聯盟將為香港環保工程商會提供國際平台，加強與各國清潔協會的交流，透過合作，以期達到下列目的：

1. 尋求新的合作機遇和環境保護項目；
2. 與清潔行業相關的聯席活動，如會議、座談會、研討會、技術講座、課程、交流會議和參觀活動；
3. 分享資訊、創新產品或服務；及
4. 推動最佳實踐典範，以提升清潔營運效率、清潔標準、培訓方法和技術應用。

香港環保工程商會教育及訓練小組主席陳恆遠先生表示：「為了鼓勵不同國家的清潔行業共同努力，通過最佳實踐典範和知識的共享，爭取美好未來，這是一個優秀的平台。」



## Retirement Protection System

The Commission on Poverty (CoP) launched a public engagement exercise entitled "Retirement Protection, Forging Ahead" to gauge public views on how to improve Hong Kong's retirement protection system. Environmental Services Contractors Alliance (Hong Kong) (ESCA) submitted the following views:

1. In the spirit of "Those who can afford should pay", the government should adopt the "those with financial needs" principle to render assistance for the elderly based on their actual needs as ascertained by a well-established means test mechanism, so as to ensure appropriate allocation of public resources to take care of the neediest citizens. Any tax increase to be incurred due to the substantial expenditure required by the "regardless of rich or poor" option would be too excessive for enterprises or individual taxpayers to bear.
2. Agree that the four groups identified by the CoP deserve further attention, but the definition of group (ii) "Low-income workers" should not be labeled in relation to MPF contributions and "offsetting" arrangement. Instead it would be more appropriate to use the levels of "Disposable Income" versus the cost of living index as the measure.
3. Agree to measures (i) and (ii) as the keys to strengthen the MPF pillar, but there are reservations about measure (iii) "full portability". ESCA's reasons are:
  - (1) "Full portability" of employees' MPF accounts will raise employers' administrative expenses substantially. The government should first set up the "MPF Central Account" system to facilitate management and tracking of employees' account movements.
  - (2) The "offsetting" arrangement should not be abolished. There should be a mechanism in the "MPF Central Account" system to clearly show/calculate employers' accumulated contributions to facilitate "offsetting".
4. Agree that the three-pronged approach of publicity and promotion, favourable policy environment and tax concessions should be adopted by the government to encourage voluntary savings.
5. Agree with the CoP that the community should further explore the viability of the public annuity scheme.
6. Agree with the CoP that innovative approaches should be identified to help the "asset-rich, income-poor" elderly increase their retirement income.
7. Agree with the CoP that it needs to explore further how to encourage and facilitate family support for the elderly through public policy measures, such as offering to families supporting their elderly members tax concessions, community facilities supports and supports for emergency, on-call and home health services, etc. in the community.
8. Promotion and publicity efforts by the government are very important and should be maintained for long term.
9. The government should consider the following measures to ease the worsening problem of acute shortage in the labour market:
  - Extend the statutory retirement age.
  - Defer the age for claiming retirement income fund.
  - Offer effective work incentives to the elderly.
  - Sponsor enterprises and organisations to employ the elderly, and to improve working conditions to attract the elderly for re-employment.

## 退休保障

扶貧委員會就如何改善香港退休保障制度展開名為《退休保障 前路共建》的公眾參與活動，收集市民意見。香港環境衛生業界大聯盟提交意見如下：

1. 基於「能者自付」的精神，政府應採納「有經濟需要」原則，透過完善的審查制度，按照長者的實際需要而提供支援，才能確保公共資源用得其所，照顧社會上最有需要的市民。「不論貧富」方案的龐大開支將引起的額外稅務負擔，過於沉重，無論是企業或個人納稅者都難以承受。
2. 同意扶貧委員會所識別的四個值得關注組群。只是第(ii)組別「低收入人士」的定義不應以強積金供款和「對沖」安排作標籤，應改為以「可支配收入」的水平對應生活指數為標準。
3. 贊成扶貧委員會所提及強化強積金支柱的第(i)和(ii)項主要措施，但對於第(iii)項「全自由行」則有保留。原因：
  - (1) 僱員強積金戶口「全自由行」會嚴重增加僱主的行政成本，政府必須先設立「中央強積金戶口」，以方便管理和追蹤強積金戶口的動向。
  - (2) 強積金對沖遣散費或長期服務金的機制不應取消。必須在「中央強積金戶口」中清楚顯示 / 計算僱主累計的供款權益，以便執行「對沖」。
4. 贊同政府循宣傳推廣、有利政策和稅務優惠三方面鼓勵自願性儲蓄。
5. 同意應進一步探討公共年金計劃的可行性。
6. 支持扶貧委員會以創新方法協助「高資產、低收入」的長者改善退休收入。
7. 政府應進一步探討如何透過公共政策鼓勵和利便家人對長者作出支援，對在家供養長者的家庭提供稅務優惠、社區康健設施、應急、上門服務等支援。
8. 推廣宣傳工作非常重要，而且必須長期性進行。
9. 政府應考慮以下措施，以幫助解決現時香港愈趨嚴重的勞工短缺問題：
  - 延遲法定退休年齡
  - 推遲退休金的發放年齡
  - 有效地為長者提供工作激勵
  - 資助企業及機構聘請長者就業，改善工作環境，以吸納長者再就業。



## Standard Working Hours

The Standard Working Hours Committee (SWHC) conducted during 25<sup>th</sup> April to 24<sup>th</sup> July 2016 the Second-stage Consultation on the working hours policy directions under exploration. Environmental Services Contractors Alliance (Hong Kong) (ESCA) submitted the following views.

A. ESCA is against the implementation of a statutory Standard Working Hours (SWH) regime by the Government. Reasons are:

1. SWH will bring about tremendous negative impacts to employees, enterprises and society. It will increase labour cost and such extra costs will eventually be passed on by enterprises to the consumers, which in turn will raise inflation rate and weaken the purchasing power of grass-roots people. The increase in salary expenses for small and medium enterprises in industries such as cleaning, security, property management and residential care home for the elderly, which are labour-intensive and involve longer working hours, may easily surpass their profit. Some of these enterprises may then be forced to close down, and the overall economic condition of Hong Kong would be affected.

2. The service industries are the mainstream of Hong Kong businesses. For operational necessities, most of their employees, such as in the cleaning and security sectors, need to work longer hours. SWH will smother flexibility of enterprise operation and undermine service quality.

3. Hong Kong is in a nearly full employment condition. Many industries, such as cleaning and dish-washing, have been suffering from acute labour shortage for long time. It is estimated that SWH will reduce labour force by about 70,000 to 200,000 full-time equivalent posts, further aggravating the shortage problem of the labour market and hindering the normal operation of enterprises.

B. Mandatory written employment contracts with clear specifications of employers' and employees' rights and benefits regarding working hours and salaries will be able to solve most labour disputes. The Government should not attempt to exercise excessive control over the details. Therefore, ESCA is against the "Small Frame" proposal. If the "Big Frame" is to be adopted, the following points should be noted.

1. The "big frame" rules should apply only to employment contracts entered into after the implementation of the "big frame".

2. There is a need to provide at least two years transitional period for preparation by employers and employees.

3. The seven specified working hours terms as listed in the consultation documents of SWHC are adequate and there is no need for additional terms. More categories of exempted employees based on conditions of different industries, work categories and ranks should be allowed.

4. The government should conduct more educational promotion measures.



## 標準工時

標準工時委員會於 2016 年 4 月 25 日至 7 月 24 日期間，就探討中的工時政策方向進行第二階段諮詢。香港環境衛生業界大聯盟提交意見如下：

(一) 首先，大聯盟反對政府制定法定標準工時制度，理由是：

1. 標準工時會為員工、企業及社會帶來巨大的負面影響。勞工成本會增加，而這些額外成本最終必由企業轉嫁至消費者，以致加劇通脹，影響基層購買力。勞動力密集及工時較長的行業如清潔、保安、物業管理與安老院舍等，如屬中小企業，其執行標準工時的薪金開支增幅隨時會超過其盈利，部分企業可能因此而被迫結業，影響香港整體經濟情況。
2. 服務業為本港的主要產業，如清潔、保安等，出於營運需要，部分僱員需工作較長時間，但規管工時定必扼殺企業運作的靈活性，影響服務質素。
3. 現在香港已經接近全民就業，多個行業如清潔、洗碗等長期出現嚴重人手短缺的情況。實施標準工時會令本港的勞動力相應減少，減幅估計相當於七萬至廿萬個全職職位，令整個勞動力市場更加緊絀，導致很多企業無法正常運作。



(二) 其次，本聯盟認為訂立清晰的僱傭合約，列明雙方對工時和工資的權責，已可解決大部分勞資糾紛，政府不應過度規管細節。因此，我們不同意「小框」建議。如果推行「大框」建議，應該考慮：

1. 只適用於在「大框」生效後才訂定的僱傭合約。
2. 需要提供最少二年的過渡期，讓僱傭雙方作出準備。
3. 諮詢文件所建議的七項條款已足夠，不必增加。但需因應不同行業、工種和職級而豁免更多不適用的僱員類別。
4. 政府應多推行教育推廣措施。

## New Charges for Construction Waste Disposal 2017

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has announced that from 7<sup>th</sup> April 2017, the public fill charge and the sorting charge will be increased from \$27 per tonne and \$125 per tonne to \$71 per tonne and \$200 per tonne respectively; and the landfill charge will be raised from \$125 per tonne to \$200 per tonne. It is suggested that all service contractors shall make an agreement with clients to cover the relevant costs incurred. For further information, please visit The EPD's website: [http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/misc/cdm/b5\\_scheme.htm](http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/misc/cdm/b5_scheme.htm)

[Partial content extracted from EPD's website]

## 建築廢物處置新收費 2017

環保署宣佈「建築廢物處置收費計劃」將於 2017 年 4 月 7 日起相應提高各項收費：公眾填料接收設施，每噸收費由 27 元增加至 71 元；篩選分類費由每公噸 100 元增加至 175 元；堆填費則由現時每噸 125 元增至 200 元。建議各服務承辦商與 貴客戶及早就有關收費達成協議，收回有關費用。如欲了解更多詳情，請瀏覽環保署網頁：[http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/misc/cdm/b5\\_scheme.htm](http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/misc/cdm/b5_scheme.htm)

[ 部分內容節錄自環保署網頁 ]

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### Local: Hong Kong 香港

Eco Expo Asia 2016 國際環保博覽 2016  
26 - 29 October 2016  
Asia World Expo 亞洲國際博覽館  
[www.ecoexpoasia.com](http://www.ecoexpoasia.com)

### Asia: Shanghai, China 亞洲：中國上海

China Clean Expo 中國清潔博覽 2017  
26 - 28 April 2017  
Shanghai World Expo Exhibition and Convention Centre  
上海世博展覽館  
[www.chinacleanexpo.com](http://www.chinacleanexpo.com)

### Overseas 海外

Pulire Asia Pacific 亞太清潔博覽  
21 - 23 September 2016  
Bangkok, Thailand 泰國曼谷  
[www.pulire-asiapacific.com](http://www.pulire-asiapacific.com)

Tissue World 世界衛生紙研討會  
27 - 29 September 2016  
Istanbul, Turkey 土耳其伊斯坦堡  
[www.tissueworld.com/istanbul](http://www.tissueworld.com/istanbul)

CleanExpo Moscow / Pulire 俄羅斯清潔博覽  
9 - 11 November 2016  
Moscow, Russia 俄羅斯莫斯科  
[www.cleanexpo-moscow.ru/enGB](http://www.cleanexpo-moscow.ru/enGB)

## 活動及展覽會預告

Clean Middle East Pulire 中東清潔博覽  
13 - 15 November 2016  
Dubai, UAE 阿拉伯聯合酋長國杜拜  
[www.mectw.com/clean-middle-east-pulire](http://www.mectw.com/clean-middle-east-pulire)

Loo of the Year Awards 年度洗手間頒獎禮  
2 December 2016  
Solihull, United Kingdom 英國索利赫爾  
[www.loo.co.uk](http://www.loo.co.uk)

Clean India Technology Week 印度清潔博覽 2016  
18 - 20 January 2017  
Hyderabad, India 印度海德拉巴  
[www.ctwindia.com](http://www.ctwindia.com)

Ausclean Pulire 澳洲清潔博覽  
9 - 10 May 2017  
Melbourne, Australia 澳洲墨爾本  
[www.auscleanpulire.com.au](http://www.auscleanpulire.com.au)

CMS Berlin 2017 柏林清潔博覽  
19 - 22 September 2017  
Berlin, Germany 德國柏林  
[www.cms-berlin.de/en](http://www.cms-berlin.de/en)



環保工程商會  
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