The Study of Hong Kong on the Legislation Of Plastic Bag Levy

By

Higher Diploma Project Report Presented to The Department of Business Services and Management

In Partial Fulfillment Of the Requirements for Higher Diploma in LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (TUEN MUN)
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Title:

The study of Hong Kong on the legislation of plastic bag levy

2 Background:

In the 2006-2007 Budget, Financial Secretary Henry Tang stated that "As for plastic bags, the Bureau intends in the longer term to introduce legislation prohibiting their free distribution and to levy a tax to deter their use." The plastic waste is generally non-biodegradable. A staggering number of plastic bags are used by Hong Kong people. Each day the plastic waste dumped in landfills amounts to 1064 tons, equivalent to over 33 million plastic bags, it can totally covers 26 the Victoria park. Every day on average, each citizen disposes of nearly five plastic bags. In fact, Environmental Protection Department estimated about after 6-10 years, the last 3 landfills will be able to be successively saturated; the other side is partly plastic bags may be entered into a river course or the countryside which the influence on ecological environment is self-evident.

In 2005, Hong Kong people have deposited about 4.4 billion plastic bags, putting excessive pressure on our landfill space. Welcome, PARKnSHOP and China Resources Vanguard are three big supermarkets; the daily sends the plastic bag quantity reaches about 1/6 (730 million bags each day) of a whole consumption.¹ We would study the feasibility whether to the enforcement of levying a tax or charging fees.

Before the legislation, the government to implement a "Voluntary Agreement on Plastic Bag Reduction" signed with ten major retail chains, also, the government support another campaigns on plastic bag reduction organized by green groups, including the current "No Plastic Bag Day" campaign and "Green Newsstands Label" campaign.

¹ Information from The Epoch Times (2006), "大紀元時報-香港版".
2.1 The measures of a "Voluntary Agreement on Plastic Bag Reduction", "No Plastic Bag Day" and "Green Newsstands Label"²

The purpose of "Voluntary Agreement on Plastic Bag Reduction" is providing a voluntary agreement for those who need to reduce the distribution of plastic shopping bags on a voluntary basis. These major retail chains, including Wellcome, PARKnSHOP, China Resources Vanguard, Watson's, Manning, Pricerite, DCH Food Marts, A-1 Bakery, Circle K and City'Super. They have promised to reduce over 120 million plastic shopping bags in a year.

The "No Plastic Bag Day" campaign is organized by the Green Student Council with the support from the Environmental Protection Department. The first Tuesday of each month is now designated as "No Plastic Bag Day". Consumers are encouraged to bring their own shopping bags or to donate $0.5 for each plastic bag they ask for. The retail chains total of 39 with over 2421 outlets have joined the campaign.

The "Green Newsstands Label" campaign is organized by the Green Sense with support from Environmental Protection Department. The participating newsstands have to obey some rules; when the time before 10 a.m., the newsstands should be provided unpacked newspaper at conspicuous locations where consumers can easily reach. When the time after 10 a.m., the newsstands should not pre-packed newspaper and should not actively provide plastic bag to consumers, but ask whether they need plastic bags.

² Information from the Environmental Protection Department (2006).
2.2 The result of a "Voluntary Agreement on Plastic Bag Reduction" and "No Plastic Bag Day"³

The "Voluntary Agreement on Plastic Bag Reduction" in PARKnSHOP was reduced 6 million plastic bags within 4 months. That was merely 6.6% of the plastic bags they hand out each day, and Wellcome was reduced 16.67 million plastic bags within 7 months. That was merely 10% of the plastic bags they hand out each day.

The "No Plastic Bag Day" campaign operates within 4 months, it has reduced 40 million plastic bags, and also, the relations between retailers and consumers are very harmonious even though the retailers can't provide shopping plastic bags to consumers actively.

3 Literature Review

Our group has search the literary information from different sources, such as newspaper, article and information Legislative Council on internet, where we can search them in the library or on the internet. All there existing information provide us the facts, for example: The total amount of plastic bags used in the Supermarket.

3.1 Government

Form the secondary data, we found that many experts said that it is hard for the government to have imposed plastic bags levy. The government promoted the BYOB (Bring Your Own Bag) concept many years ago, but it is only persuasion, not legislation. In fact, consumers are unwilling to change their plastic bags using behaviors. On the other hand, the government would like to see as a voluntary way of reducing the use of plastic bags to change that behavior.

³ Information from the Environmental Protection Department (2006).
In order to complete the win-win scenario, we would like to suggest consumer try to change their habits. They should bring their own bags when they shopping from supermarket. And the government should encourage the consumers who bring their own bag as well as economic benefit, that is, the government could work with the supermarket to reduce the plastic bags use. In our view of point, it is a better way to achieve the aim rather than imply plastic bags levy.

In 2004 fiscal report⁴, government suggested a tax on the processing cost of plastic bags, in an attempt to carry out the “user-pay” or the “polluter pays” principle. The government also said that the green levy aims not at raising the income of the government, but at cultivating an environmentally-friendly concept, and the development of the recycling industry.

Even if the green groups hope through the economic method to reduce the plastic bag problem and requested the government impose the plastic tax or environment tax many years ago, however, this topic has only been raised again in the 2005 Budget Plan⁵. In fact, there is still a long way to go until implementation as there must be a series of consultations, discussions and legislative procedures.

Until 2006⁶, the implementation of the plastic bag is still in the consultation period.

As the experience of the Ireland government⁷, we think the Hong Kong government and the green group should focus on the type, size and weight of plastic bag which considered into the levy. The government must concern which parties are involving of the plastic bags levy (e.g. supermarkets, producers or consumers). In the other hand, the government implements the plastic bags tax or charging fees for one party only, it may be

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⁷ Information from the Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufactures’ Association (2006).
unfair to another.

3.2 The Supermarket

Reference the overseas practices, the supermarket mostly no reality contribution in reduce the plastic bags, because the supermarket do not need to paid the plastic bags tax even though the consumer and producer have paid. In Hong Kong, the benefit of "No Plastic Bag Day" campaign is donated to different Non-profitable Organization.\(^8\)

3.3 The environment Protection Association

The environment Protection Associations, such as Green Student Council\(^9\), which is organized the campaign "No Plastic Bag Day", are always lack of money to promo the environmental protection concept, educating the general public, and organize the environmental protection campaign. So that they hope the plastic bags tax imposes as soon as possible. For example, when the consumer requests the plastic bag then they should pay 1 HK dollar for each plastic bag.

3.4 The Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufactures’ Association

The Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufactures’ Association has done a report\(^10\) and expresses their opposite position to the plastic bag levy. They claim that, according to the other countries experience, the levy forced people reduce to use plastic shopping bags, but increase the use of large rubbish plastic bags. They concluded that, the levy not only no contribution to reduce the use of plastic bags, but also give larger impact to the environment.

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\(^8\) Information from Green Student Council (2005).
\(^9\) Information from Green Student Council (2005).
\(^10\) Information from the Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufactures’ Association (2006).
3.5 Another Country’s Legal

Taiwanese government is implementing a “no free plastic shopping bag” policy, in order to lower the amount of non-biodegradable plastic wastes. From January 2003, the shops are not allowed to distribute free plastic bags. Stores violating the law would be fined NT$60,000 to NT$300,000 (HK$14,000 to HK$71,000).

3.6 Legal elements

The existing ordinance mainly controls the discharge or deposit of Construction Waste, Clinical Waste, livestock waste, radioactive substances and chemical waste. Although the WASTE DISPOSAL ORDINANCE (Chapter 354)\(^\text{11}\) enables government recovers the costs for the provision of different types of waste management services, however, there are still no effective, focalization regulation to controls the problem of saturation of landfills due to the abuse of plastic bags. It is obviously inadequate to solve the existing critical problems. Thus, we hope to study the feasibility of introduce the plastic bags charge to state the liability of handling plastic bags and help the citizens to use fewer plastic bags for the sake of saving money, and encourage them to develop an environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

4 Aim:

As the large amount of plastic bags are used in Hong Kong, our aim here is to find out whether to studying the feasibility which to the enforcement of levying a tax or charging fees. The primary objective of the levy is to improve our environment not to increase the revenue of the Treasury.

\(^{11}\) Information from Environmental Protection Department (2006).
5 Objective:

As far as we know, everyone has the experience of having plastic bags when you buy goods from supermarket. It is convenience that there are plastic in our living. However, regretful to say, it also brings us the problem of pollution. Considering of this major problem, we have three objectives to find out whether it is the best solution for the government to have legislation in order to reduce the use of plastic bags.

5.1 Concerning of the government on the legislation of plastic bag levy

To know whether the government should make the legislation to reduce the plastic bags used, we would like to make comparison between the governments legislate to collect plastic bags fee and people minimize the number of plastic bags used voluntarily. For people who voluntary on plastic bag reduction, we only focus on the follow characteristics: supermarket, consumers and green group. This part will focus on the result of the measure that the supermarket and the government perform. (For example: Hong Kong’s three leading supermarket deducts 10 cents from the bill for every plastic bags customers do not use, is this measure more effective than legislation?) We also would like to find out the effective of the existing voluntary action done by the supermarket, such as the "voluntary agreement on plastic bag reduction" signed between government and several major supermarket chains in Hong Kong.

5.2 Identify the responsibility

In this part, we would like to focus on the consumers’ responsibility. In order to identify their responsibility clearly, we would like to collect suggestions though questionnaire.

The reasons of we focus on consumers is that our project is study the legislation of plastic bag levy. Plastic bag levy is focus on the problem of abuse use of plastic bags.

For the manufactures, it is difficult for them to calculate the actual numbers of
non-users efficiently. Also, it is difficult for them to reduce use of package bags because of the operation. And our project is focus on the plastic bags that supermarket provide for.

For the government, the government often provides an announcement, broadcasting on television recently, but it is hard for her to change consumers’ strong well entrenched habits. The government and supermarkets are working together on ways to provide more incentives to customers to reduce their plastic bag use. However, it seems that what the government do is not effective to customers to reduce their plastic bag use. That is why the government had considered introducing a plastic bag tax as an attempt to minimize waste although it was a complex issue. Also that is why we have to study the legislation of plastic bag levy.

5.3 Reference the overseas practices

Many countries adopt the different measures which to solve the problem; these countries are many successful sample. We attempt to take as a frame of reference the overseas practices of levying a tax or charging fees on plastic bags and studying the feasibility of similar measures to Hong Kong.
5.3.1 How about the overseas practices?

Table 1: Reference the overseas practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>$1.5</td>
<td>In the 2002, Ireland was began to levy a fees from plastic bags producer, at the same time, the consumers paid charging fees to retailers and the government allotted 9 million EUR to put into an environment fund.</td>
<td>Reduce 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>The retailer levied to consumers charge fee.</td>
<td>Reduce 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>$29/km</td>
<td>The government levied to retailers in goods tax.</td>
<td>Reduce 66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korean</td>
<td>$0.39</td>
<td>A deposit in security for plastic bag.</td>
<td>Reduce 63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
http://www.foe.org.hk/welcome/gettc.asp?language=tc&id_path=1,+7,+28,+150,+3155,+3

5.3.2 How to apply to Hong Kong?

According the overseas practices, we would focus on the plastic bags charging fee and measures for studying the feasibility.

5.4 To find out other feasibility methods other than plastic bags levy

Since there are so much opposite voice and resistance on the plastic bags levy, we would also want to know if there are some other effective method(s) to reduce the abuse of plastic bags beside impost the plastic charge. For example, the government can provide lower tax to the manufactures which produce the biodegradable packing or plastic bags. Besides, government can also help to develop the local plastic recycling industry by leasing the land with low price in order to encourage the environmental protection industry.
6 Methodology:

In this part, we will talk about the methods we choose to collect all the relative information of our report.

Both primary data and the secondary data our group will also collect. We obtain the primary data by using conducting interview and questionnaire.

Our group will use three different methods to collect the targeted data and information, and we are going to interpret each one of them in details in the followings.

6.1 Interview

Our group decided to arrange several meeting with different organization, in order to collect sufficient information for further use. In case, the interview can let us get the first hand information, also we can get the most useful data by asking the question that we decided. To obtain their attitudes and opinions towards the abuse of plastic bag and legislation of plastic bag levy can ensure our group to draw more accurate, objectivity and fair conclusions.

6.1.1 The Friends of the Earth (HK)

The aim of this association is match our topic, so this is a suitable choice for us. Through this meeting, we would like to obtain some information for what method is suitable for Hong Kong and what effect will be appear after the plastic bags levy enforced, etc, such as their knowledge and experience towards our question.

6.1.2 The spokesperson of the supermarket

As there are two leading Supermarket – PARKnSHOP and Wellcome, we would like to invite the spokesperson of those supermarkets.

As nowadays, the supermarket were using most plastic bag in Hong Kong, the daily
sends the plastic bag quantity reaches about 1/6 (730 million bags each day)\(^2\) of a whole consumption, so we can collect some data about the effect of Hong Kong government legislates to collect plastic bags fee. Also we can know the attitudes towards the abuse of plastic bag in Hong Kong and legislation of plastic bags levy and when they using the biodegradable plastic bags will affect their profit.

\(^2\) Information from The Epoch Times (2006). "大紀元時報-香港版".
6.1.3 The Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufactures’ Association

We also decided to arrange a meeting with the Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufactures’ Association. In case, because they produce plenty of plastic bags will cause the abuse of it. So we should know about their situation whether the government legislates to collect plastic bags fee will affect them or not. And, we also will ask them about is there having any other method which is better than the plastic bags levy such as produce the biodegradable packing or plastic bags.

6.2 Questionnaire Survey

We decided to conduct a survey to collect information from the publics by using questionnaire, which let us to know their views and feeling about the feasibility of the Hong Kong legislates to collect plastic bags fee.

The advantages of questionnaire are allowing us to gather a large amount of data within a short time. Also, we can ask questions on different directions of our topic in the same questionnaire. And due to the close-end question, the data collected can easily be analyzed. As the reasons mentions above, we choose to use questionnaire to do our survey.

6.2.1 Population Sampling

The targeted respondents of the Questionnaire Survey are the general public in any working position as well as different ages ranging from 12 to 65 or above; the reason for providing this ages ranging is which are variety of people whose have different education level, experience and social responsibility and this group of people have enough knowledge and ability to answer our question.
6.2.2 Face-to-Face Survey

Since the supermarkets are very popular, nearly every Hong Kong people have buy goods from there, we serve a face-to-face survey randomly outside the supermarket where can easily to get the information from our target, in there we decided to collect at least 50 copies. The reason of we choose to serve the Questionnaire Survey outside the supermarket is easily to find out our targeted respondents.

6.2.3 Through the Internet

As we know some websites provide a platform to upload the questionnaires, so we also distribute the questionnaire through the internet such as IVE’s e-mail links and other Internet Forum to get the information from the public which can let us obtain more feedback and increase the sampling size.

After, we collect the data through the Internet and face-to-face survey, we will combine the reply of both of methods, and then we also will analysis the data are same or not.

6.3 Limitation & Contingency planning

We obtain the primary data by using face to face interview and questionnaire, but these two methods also have their own limitations.

6.3.1 Interview

The secondary data, such as reports done by government or other organization, news or articles on the internet or newspapers, reference books, records of the Legislative Council meeting, and the TV programs made by the RTHK will also be collected to provide adequate information and significant figures for our group to write this report.

There are some disadvantages we must face when using interview with expert. Face to face interview is relatively subjective. It highly depends on the quality of the interviewer. To reduce the subjective effect, we will have two or more group members to take notes in
each interview meeting. The other disadvantage is difficult to analyze the data collected. To make our data more easily to analyze, we will set out an interview scope and ask the focalization questions and some close-end questions. That the data collected will not out of the specify range or too digress from our topic.

On the other hand, although we decided to have interview with the different organizations, there still have some chance that they may refuse our interview invitation. In this situation, we can make use of the secondary data to obtain and analyze the necessary information to complete our project.

6.3.2 Questionnaire survey

The disadvantage of questionnaire is the low response rate (usually 30%-60%). To solve this problem, we will conduct some of the questionnaire face to face. That can increase the re-cycle rate. Moreover, we will distribute the questionnaires by e-mail in order to increase the sampling size which also increases the accuracy of the result.
7 Bibliography:


The Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufacturers' Association, 11/10/2006, “袋袋稅對環保「幫倒忙」”, [online]


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URL: http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/waste/prob_solutions/rpsb.html,


Green Student Council (2005), "減用膠袋計劃之「膠袋收費建議書」建議書", 8/10/2005, Green Student Council [online]

Appendices:

Appendices I.

Projected Questionnaire

The Hong Kong Government has proposed to implement plastic bag levy this year. In order to gauge public opinion on the plastic bag levy in Hong Kong, we wish to collect your views through this questionnaire.

Please help us by finishing this simple survey. The detailed information will be kept confidential. Thank you.

請在每一題選出合適的選項 Please select the appropriate answer in each question.

1. 你認為超市有沒有濫發購物膠袋的情況？
   Do you thing supermarkets abuse to distribute the plastic bag?
   A. 無 no
   B. 有,但情況不算嚴重 yes, but not serious
   C. 有,情況嚴重 yes, serious
   D. 有,情況非常嚴重 yes, very serious

2. 你認為，一個月一次的“無膠袋日”足夠嗎？
   Do you think one month one time “No plastic Bag day” enough or not?
   A. 足夠 yes
3. What do you think about how many times in one month “No plastic Bag day”?
   A. once
   B. twice
   C. three times
   D. three times above

4. Do you agree the government should legislation to regulate this problem? (E.g. plastic bag levy)
   A. Agree
   B. Disagree

5. If the plastic bag levy implement, what do you thing the suitable charge for each plastic bag?
   A. $0.1 or below
   B. $0.1-$0.5
   C. $0.6-$1
   D. $1 or above

6. If the government implements the plastic bag levy for each HK $0.5, do you reduce to
7. If Hong Kong enforces Plastic Bag Levy, will you reduce to using plastic bags?
   A. Yes
   B. No

8. To your point of view, how the government using the plastic bag levy from the consumers?
   A. Put into an environment fund, to enforces related environmental work
   B. Up to the government allocate the plastic bag levy
   C. No comment
   D. Other __________________________

9. Would you mind telling me how many plastic bags you use during last week?
   A. 0-3 units
   B. 4-6 units
   C. 7-9 units
   D. Above 10 units
10. 請問閣下到超市購物時有否自備購物袋 / 環保袋之習慣 ？

Do you have the habits of bringing shopping bags while you go to supermarket?

A. 有，且經常使用 Yes, usually use the shopping bags
B. 有，但什少使用 Yes but rarely use the shopping bags
C. 有，間中使用 Yes, sometime use the shopping bags
D. 沒有 No

11. 請問閣下認為實施膠袋用者（消費者）自付原則是否合理 ？

In your view of point, is it reasonable for the government to have plastic bags levy?

A. 合理，且是市民的責任 Reasonable, it is citizens' responsibility
B. 尚可接受 Acceptable
C. 不合理，亦不是市民的責任 Unreasonable, and it is not citizens’ responsibility
D. 不合理，但市民亦應履行責任 Unreasonable, but it is citizens’ responsibility

12. 對於減少濫用購物膠袋，你認為下列各界應該付多少責任？（0 爲無責任，4 爲極大責任）

To reduce the abuse of plastic bag, do you thing the following parties should bare the responsibility? (0 is no responsibility, 4 is very big responsibility)

A. 政府 Government 0 1 2 3 4
B. 超級市場 Supermarkets 0 1 2 3 4
C. 環保團體 Environmental protection organization 0 1 2 3 4
13. 請問閣下的職業是？

Please specify your occupation.

A. 管理人員 Management
B. 專業人士 Professional
C. 教育界 Education
D. 公務員 Civil Service
E. 一般文職 Clerical
F. 服務性行業 Services
G. 技術人員 Technical
H. 退休人士 Retired
I. 學生 Student
J. 無業 Unemployed
K. 其他 Others

14. 請問閣下的年齡組別是？

Please specify the age group you belong to.

A. 12 歲或以下 12 or below
B. 13 至 17 歲 13 to 17
C. 18 至 24 歲 18 to 24
D. 25 至 30 歲 25 to 30
E. 31 至 40 歲 31 to 40
F. 41 至 50 歲 41 to 50
G. 51 至 60 歲  51 to 60
H. 60 歲以上  60 or above

全卷完  End of the questionnaire
## Appendices II.

### Time Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Number</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>Form Project Team and decide the Project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>Submit the Project title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>Final project title, area and methodology for approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 7</td>
<td>Submit draft research proposal, monthly report on Project Activities and Evaluation for Self and Team Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 8-11</td>
<td>Finalize the proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 11</td>
<td>Submit Final research Proposal, monthly report on Project Activities and Evaluation for Self and Team Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 12</td>
<td>Prepare the PowerPoint presentation for the Final Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 13</td>
<td>Presentation of the Final Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 14-24</td>
<td>Execute the Project (data collection by Internet, questionnaire survey and interview)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 23</td>
<td>Submit monthly report on Project Activities and Evaluation for Self and Team Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 25-27</td>
<td>Prepare draft report and Data Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 27</td>
<td>Submit the draft report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 28-32</td>
<td>Finalize the report and Data Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 29</td>
<td>Submit monthly report on Project Activities and Evaluation for Self and Team Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 32</td>
<td>Submit Final Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>Task Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Submit monthly report on Project Activities and Evaluation for Self and Team Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Prepare the PowerPoint presentation for the Final Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-35</td>
<td>Presentation of the Final Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Submit all Project deliverables on a CD, monthly report on Project Activities and Evaluation for Self and Team Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendices III.

#### Distribution of Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Distribution of Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Decide the topic area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Information Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Literature Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Proposal writing: The third of Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Proposal writing: Introduction, Distribution of Work and Bibliography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Design the questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Distribution of questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✦ Conclusion and Recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>✦ Data Reporting and Analysis</td>
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Appendices IV.

Background of the Interviewee

1. The Friends of the Earth (HK)

The Friends of the Earth (HK) is one of our target interviewee. The Friends of the Earth (HK) was established in 1983. It was a charitable organ. Their aim is dedicated to protecting and improving the environment locally and regionally through education, research and campaigns.

2. PARKnSHOP

PARKnSHOP was established in 1973 and they have grown into a network of more than 299 stores in Hong Kong and Macau. Their aim is to innovation and superior quality of service with dedicated staff that pride themselves on their commitment.

3. Wellcome

Wellcome was established in 1945 and they lead the market with over 240 stores now. Their aim is providing their customers with quality product and services and continuously seeks to improve their offering by actively listening to their customers' feedback.

4. The Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufacturers’ Association

The Hong Kong Plastic Bags Manufacturers’ Association was established in 1971 which is a registered Not-for-profit Industry and Trade Associations. Their aim is maintain the same business’s lawful benefits and strengthen the international’s competition. And, they also connect to government and environmental groups actively, and bring up many practical and effective ideas in various meetings. Until now, they work both on the profit of the same business and environment protection.