

**For discussion on
25 April 2022**

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PANEL ON ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
WASTE BLUEPRINT FOR HONG KONG 2035**

PURPOSE

This paper reports the progress of major policy initiatives in the Waste Blueprint for Hong Kong 2035 (the Waste Blueprint) announced by the Environment Bureau (ENB) in February 2021.

VISION AND GOALS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR HONG KONG

2. The Government announced the Waste Blueprint for Hong Kong 2035 (the Blueprint) on 8 February 2021, setting out the vision of “Waste Reduction • Resources Circulation • Zero Landfill”. The Blueprint outlines the strategies, goals and measures to tackle the challenge of waste management up to 2035. To achieve the above vision, the Government sets out two main goals under the Blueprint –

(a) the medium-term goal is to gradually reduce the per capita Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) disposal rate by 40 to 45% through implementing MSW charging, together with the launch of other policies and legislation, waste reduction and recycling initiatives, as well as publicity and educational campaigns, and at the same time raise the recovery rate to about 55% by implementing multiple measures promoting waste separation and complementing with waste-to-energy (WtE)/ resources facilities¹; and

(b) the long-term goal is to develop adequate WtE facilities, so as to move away from the reliance on landfills for MSW disposal and achieve “Zero Landfill” in around 2035. By then, there should

¹ The per capita daily disposal rate and recovery rate of MSW in 2019 were 1.47 kg and 29% respectively (i.e. the latest statistics available when the Waste Blueprint was announced). In 2020, the per capita daily disposal rate and recovery rate of MSW were 1.44 kg and 28% respectively.

only be limited non-incinerable and non-recyclable waste that requires direct disposal at landfills.

3. The Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050 announced by ENB in October 2021 also sets out the target to achieve carbon neutrality before 2050. Greenhouse gas (GHG) would be emitted during the decomposition of MSW in landfills and as a result, waste management accounts for about 7% of the total GHG emissions in Hong Kong. Realising the vision and goals under the Waste Blueprint to move away from the reliance on landfills for handling of MSW could significantly reduce GHG emitted from landfills, and help reach our target to achieve carbon neutrality in waste management before 2050.

MAJOR POLICY INITIATIVES AND PROGRESS UPDATES

4. Since the announcement of the Waste Blueprint in February last year, ENB has adopted a multi-pronged approach by following the strategies set out in the Blueprint, and has proactively strengthened its efforts over the past year in three particular areas, i.e. waste reduction, waste recycling, and development of WtE facilities –

- (a) on waste reduction, continuously progressing towards the implementation of MSW charging, as the main driving force behind waste reduction, and at the same time progressively implementing various producer responsibility schemes (PRSs), as well as pushing forward the reduction in the use of plastic by exploring ways to expedite the control on single-use plastics;
- (b) on waste separation, implementing an array of measures at multiple levels, including strengthening our recyclables collection network at the community level, taking forward central collection and recycling services on major recyclables at the governmental level, and, at the industry level, providing support to the recycling trade through different policies, such as Recycling Fund, EcoPark, etc.; and
- (c) developing WtE facilities, in particular expediting the planning studies on new Integrated Waste Management Facilities.

Detailed progress updates of various measures in the aforesaid three areas are elaborated in the ensuing paragraphs.

Waste Reduction

MSW charging

5. MSW charging, as the main driving force behind waste reduction, will not only drive enterprises and the public to practise waste reduction and recycling, but also enhance the quality and quantity of recyclables collected, which in turn facilitates the sustainable development of related industries, gradual green recovery at the moment as well as and the creation of more and diversified green job opportunities. The bill of the Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 (Amendment Ordinance) to implement MSW charging was passed by the Legislative Council (LegCo) on 26 August 2021. The preparatory period of 18 months as a basic arrangement has begun. We are now actively taking forward relevant preparatory work to enable the Government, various stakeholders and the public to prepare for the implementation of MSW charging. Latest progress of the preparatory work of MSW charging are as follows –

Distribution of Free Designated Bags (DBs) during the Initial Stage of Implementation

6. When scrutinising the relevant Bill on MSW charging, the Bills Committee of the last term of LegCo recommended that the Government should distribute additional free DBs to the general public during the initial stage of implementation of MSW charging to facilitate them to adapt to the charging arrangements. We are drawing up distribution proposals and initially recommend distributing free DBs to around 2.9 million residential households in Hong Kong for a short period of time shortly after the implementation of MSW charging. We will consult the Panel on Environmental Affairs and discuss the detailed arrangements with Members in due course.

Enhancing Stakeholder Engagement

7. Since August last year, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has conducted more than 40 physical or online meetings and briefings and we have reached out to about 2 000 stakeholders from various trade sectors, including property management and environmental hygiene trade associations, catering trade associations, hotel trade, recycling trade, owners' corporations, non-government organisations, chambers of commerce as well as

representatives of key establishments, etc. to introduce them the latest developments of MSW charging and listen to their concerns.

8. In addition, we have set up working groups with key stakeholders including representatives from the property management, environmental hygiene, recycling and security trades, to jointly draft the Best Practice Guidelines (BPGs). In January this year, a tripartite meeting hosted by EPD was held and consensus has been reached among the representatives of the property management and environmental hygiene trades on some important principles and issues in the BPGs, such as the contractual arrangements for cleansing and refuse collection services and handling of non-compliant situations, etc.. We will continue to collate views from the trades to further refine the BPGs and provide training to frontline staff in due course.

Establishment of the Manufacturing, Inventory and Distribution System of DBs and Designated Labels (DLs)

9. Prior to the implementation of MSW charging, EPD has to ensure appropriate supply of DBs and DLs in the market so that the public may purchase them at ease in the future. To this end, we will establish a comprehensive “Manufacturing, Inventory and Distribution System” (the MID System) and retail network for DBs and DLs. With regard to the establishment of the MID System, we are drafting tender documents with a view to inviting tender and conducting tender assessment exercise for several DBs manufacturing contracts, one DLs manufacturing contract and one warehouse and logistics coordination service contract progressively starting from the third quarter of this year. We target to gradually award all contracts from end this year to early next year.

10. For the sales of DBs and DLs, EPD will establish a retail network comprising a few thousand retail outlets covering supermarkets, convenience stores, pharmacies, post offices and online platforms. Meanwhile, we are also considering the setting up of vending machines at some of the public transport interchanges and ferry piers that connect to rural or remote areas. We have conducted a number of physical or online briefings for major retail chains, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Pharmacy Limited and its members, and invited them to express views and interests in selling DBs and DLs. As of now, we have received Express of Interest forms from 32 retail chains comprising around 2 900 retail outlets expressing their interests in providing relevant retail sales services at their retail stores and online

platforms. In addition, more than 100 small-to-medium sized pharmacies wish to receive support from wholesalers on the associated logistic and retail arrangements. EPD will discuss further with retail chains and pharmacies etc. and strive to finalise the cooperation details by end this year.

11. In order to achieve more effective management of the inventory and sales of DBs and DLs, we plan to develop a “Smart Inventory Management System” (the SIM System) and relevant mobile application. On one hand, the SIM System enables retailers to place order, monitor inventory levels and their monthly sales status conveniently. On the other hand, the mobile application will be incorporated with a search function to facilitate the public to instantly locate nearby retail outlets of DBs and DLs with updates on their stock levels as well. Moreover, members of the public can report MSW charging related non-compliant cases through the mobile application. We are now preparing for relevant tender exercise with a view to commencing the system development work in the third quarter of this year.

Trial Projects and Community Involvement Projects related to MSW charging

12. To encourage waste reduction and recycling and enable the community to prepare for the implementation of MSW charging, EPD has partnered with some 20 relevant departments and organisations to launch trial projects on MSW charging for participants to gain first-hand experience of the quantity-based charging arrangements. As of March this year, these trial projects have covered some 200 rural villages, 53 blocks in Public Rental Housing (PRH) estates, three joint-user government office buildings, two shopping malls, 16 restaurants and one government clinic. During the trial projects, EPD will provide dummy DBs of different capacities for participants to try out. Various publicity and public education activities are also organised to enrich participants’ understanding of the objectives of MSW charging and its implementation arrangements, and to encourage all sectors to value resources and reduce waste in order to achieve “Dump Less, Save More”. EPD originally planned to launch the third phase of the nine-month trial project², covering a total of 51 blocks in 11 PRH estates starting from January this year and it was suspended due to the severe epidemic situation in Hong Kong. EPD will maintain close communication with HD and re-launch the

² EPD and Housing Department (HD) have collaborated to launch trial projects in PRH estates in four phases to cover about 150 PRH blocks in Hong Kong since the end of 2018. The first and second phases have been concluded covering a total of 53 PRH blocks. The third and fourth phases were originally scheduled to commence in January and the fourth quarter of this year respectively.

trial project at appropriate juncture depending on the developments of epidemic situation.

13. Since 2015, EPD has launched the “Waste Separation Projects to Pave the Path for MSW Charging” funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF). The project allows non-profit making organisations and bodies to conduct waste separation projects in different types of premises so as to educate the public on the importance of reducing waste at source and promote the culture of “Use Less, Waste Less”, whilst enabling different stakeholders to try out MSW charging in actual settings and practice proper source separation of waste and clean recycling. So far, about 250 projects involving around 1 200 premises have been approved, covering 18 districts and five sectors including residential estates with property management companies, rural and other low-density residential buildings, single block buildings, commercial and industrial premises, and public institutions. The total funding approved is around \$210 million. To encourage more non-profit organisations and bodies to apply for and implement projects at “3-nil buildings”³, ECF has announced earlier that priority would be given to ECF applications involving “3-nil buildings” in the latest of applications, whilst EPD would provide additional support through the Community Recycling Network. The latest batch of application was closed in early-March this year. A total of about 160 applications were received in which about 60 of them involved “3-nil buildings”.

Follow-up legislative work

14. The Government will make five sets of subsidiary legislations under the Amendment Ordinance to specify the various details for implementing MSW charging, including –

- (i) the requirements such as design, sizes, etc. for DBs and DLs (**Annex A1**);
- (ii) the prescribed signs to be exhibited on various types of waste vehicles, refuse collection points (RCPs), and specified bins, as well as the ways of exhibition (**Annex A2**);

³ They refer to buildings without owners’ corporations or residents’ organisation of any kind, and without property management companies.

- (iii) the commencement date of the provisions relevant to various preparatory work in the Amendment Ordinance, such as establishing registration arrangements for charging by gate-fee (**Annex A3**);
- (iv) adjusting the charging level of construction waste disposal to align with that of MSW charging, so as to prevent any deliberate mixing of MSW and construction waste to avoid the difference in charges (**Annex A4**); and
- (v) the official commencement date of MSW charging (**Annex A5**). As for the legislative timetable, please refer to paragraph 16 below.

15. In addition, to complement the implementation of MSW charging, the Government proposes to amend Schedule 2⁴ of the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance (Cap. 570), with a view to authorising relevant public officers of EPD to issue fixed penalty notices for the offence (dumping of litter in public places) created under section 4(1) of the Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation (Cap. 132BK); as well as updating the list of relevant public officers under the authority of the Director of Environmental Protection. The draft of the proposed amendments to Schedule 2 of Cap. 570 is at **Annex B**, while the relevant legislative timetable for the amendments is in paragraph 16 below.

16. The five sets of subsidiary legislations related to MSW charging as mentioned above will be submitted to LegCo for approval by negative vetting. To tie in with the progress of the preparatory work, the subsidiary legislations are proposed to be made in phases. We propose to first make the subsidiary legislations involving the following matters: (i) the requirements such as design, sizes, etc. for DBs and DLs (**Annex A1**); (ii) the prescribed signs to be exhibited on various types of waste vehicles, RCPs, and specified bins, as well as the ways of exhibition (**Annex A2**); and (iii) the commencement date of the provisions relevant to various preparatory work in the Amendment Ordinance, such as establishing registration arrangements for charging by gate-fee (**Annex A3**). We plan to publish the abovementioned subsidiary legislations in gazette in end-May this year, and submit them to LegCo for scrutiny in

⁴ The Amendment Ordinance has included relevant amendments of adding offences under MSW charging to Schedule 2 of Cap. 570.

early-June, with a view to having them passed in end-July so as to facilitate timely commencement of the relevant preparatory work. As for the subsidiary legislations related to the commencement dates for amending the charging level of construction waste disposal (**Annex A4**) and implementing MSW charging (**Annex A5**), we will further consult the Panel on Environmental Affairs on the specific commencement dates depending on the progress of the trial projects and other complementary measures for MSW charging, as well as various aspects of the society. Depending on the progress of the relevant preparatory work and the latest epidemic situation, our current target is to implement MSW charging in the second half of 2023. For the subsidiary legislation amending Schedule 2 of the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance (**Annex B**), we will publish that in gazette as appropriate upon consulting the Chief Executive in Council.

PRs

17. PRS is one of the key policy tools in the waste management strategy in Hong Kong. Premising on the principle of “polluter pays” and the element of “eco-responsibility”, PRS requires relevant stakeholders to share the responsibility for the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of end-of-life products with a view to achieving waste reduction at source, and avoiding and reducing the environmental impacts caused by such products at the post-consumer stage.

PRS on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

18. The PRS on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WPRS) has been fully implemented since 2018, covering regulated electrical equipment (REE) including air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, computers, printers, scanners and monitors. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility (WEEE•PARK) developed by the Government, with a designed capacity of 30 000 tonnes per year, has also commenced full operation in March 2018 to underpin WPRS through its treatment and recycling process to turn the regulated waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) into valuable secondary raw materials, including copper, aluminium, iron, plastic, etc. As at December 2021, more than 80 000 tonnes of regulated WEEE have been processed.

19. EPD has been reviewing the coverage and operational details of the WPRS from time to time. Taking into account factors including the actual implementation of WPRS, recycling and landfill disposal of such REEs, the

latest sales figures and development of the market and treatment technology etc., we propose to amend the Product Eco-responsibility Ordinance (Cap. 603) (PERO) to expand the coverage of three existing REE items, including (i) refrigerators (to cover those with larger capacity, by raising the cap of the rated storage volume from 500 litres to 900 litres); (ii) washing machines (to cover those with larger capacity, by raising the cap of the rated washing capacity from 10 kg to 15 kg; and to cover stand-alone clothes dryers); and (iii) air-conditioners (to cover dehumidifiers). Besides, according to existing provisions, registered suppliers and sellers have to provide recycling labels when distributing REE items; and the authority is required to serve payment and assessment notices only by post in the prescribed manner. Taking into account the actual implementation of WPRS, we propose to amend PERO by removing the requirements in relation to provision of recycling labels under the WPRS (but the requirement that sellers must include in the receipt the recycling levy payable for the REE items, when distributing REE items to consumers, should maintain). PERO will also be amended to allow the authority to serve payment and assessment notices to registered suppliers through electronic means, with a view to facilitating the WPRS process.

PRS on Glass Beverage Containers

20. Since the passage of the Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Product Container) (Amendment) Ordinance 2016 (the Amendment Ordinance) by LegCo in May 2016, EPD has been making arrangement to put in place the PRS on Glass Beverage Containers (GPRS) progressively⁵. EPD has appointed two glass management contractors to provide regional waste glass container collection and treatment services across the territory. Since 2018, around 60 000 tonnes of glass containers have been collected and treated for production of eco-pavers and cement, as fill materials for local works projects, or for export to overseas for recycling. To enhance GPRS, we recommend amending the Amendment Ordinance to streamline the arrangement for beverage suppliers of other places coming to Hong Kong for short-term exhibitions in promoting their businesses, such that these suppliers will not be subject to the full registration for providing small amount of glass-bottled beverages as gifts. However, these suppliers must give prior notification to the Director of Environmental Protection (or his/ her representative). In addition, we will also allow service of payment and assessment notices to registered suppliers by electronic means with a view to streamlining the relevant working arrangement.

21. For implementing the enhancement measures specified in paragraphs 18 to 20 above, we are preparing to draft the law (tentatively named as

⁵ EPD has completed the drafting of the relevant subsidiary legislation to provide for the operation details of the GPRS. We will submit the subsidiary legislation to LegCo for scrutiny in due course.

“Promotion of Eco-responsibility (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill”), and plan to introduce the Bill to LegCo in 2022 the earliest.

Management of waste plastics

22. In line with the direction set out in the Waste Blueprint, EPD will continue to promote a "plastic-free" culture in Hong Kong. For mapping out a comprehensive plastic management strategy, the Government initiated three consultations/ engagement in 2021, including –

- (i) conducted the public consultation on the introduction of PRS on Plastic Beverage Containers (PPRS) from February to May;
- (ii) conducted the public consultation on the phased Scheme on Regulation of Disposable Plastic Tableware from July to September; and
- (iii) invited the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) to conduct a public engagement, from September to December, on the control of single-use plastics.

PRS on Plastic Beverage Containers

23. EPD received over 4 600 submissions during the public consultation period. The community responded positively to the proposal in general. Having considered the views received and relevant experiences in other places, we are now refining the suitable regulatory framework for PPRS and examining the necessary legislative amendments, as well as consulting the relevant trades further on the regulatory details of PPRS. We will take into account the overall waste management development in finalizing the proposal with a view to utilizing the synergy with other waste management initiatives.

Phased Scheme on Regulation of Disposable Plastic Tableware (Regulation Scheme)

24. EPD received over 8 000 submissions during the consultation period, amongst which over 90% of the comments supported in principle the introduction of legislation to regulate disposable plastic tableware in phases. About 80% of the responses agreed that the Regulation Scheme should cover the proposed nine types of disposable plastic tableware (i.e. expanded polystyrene (EPS) tableware, straws, stirrers, cutlery (such as forks, knives and spoons), plates, cups, cup lids, food containers and food container covers),

and should first ban the local sale of disposable EPS tableware and its provision at catering premises, as well as the provision of disposable plastic tableware for dine-in customers in catering premises. Moreover, nearly 80% of the responses agreed that the types of disposable plastic tableware provided to takeaway customers should be regulated in two phases in a progressive manner (i.e. to first regulate disposable plastic tableware that is small in size and relatively difficult to be recycled or has proven alternatives (e.g. straws, stirrers, forks, knives, spoons, plates etc. in the first phase); followed by the full regulation of all types of disposable plastic tableware in the second phase).

25. As regards the implementation timetable of the scheme, there were quite some views that many places have already been strengthening the regulation of disposable plastic tableware through legislation or other measures in recent years. Also, during the epidemic, local citizens tend to use food delivery/ takeaway services more frequently, resulting in an increase in the use of disposable plastic tableware. Therefore, there were views suggesting that there should be room to advance the implementation of the first phase of the regulation before 2025 as suggested in the consultation document. We understand that, at present, different suppliers in the market are already able to provide various types of non-plastic alternatives to the types of takeaway disposable plastic tableware that are covered by the first phase of the regulation. Having considered the urgency of the problem arising from disposable plastic tableware and the overall positive feedbacks from the community on the proposed scheme, EPD is actively considering advancing the implementation of the first phase of regulation so as to reduce the disposal of disposable plastic tableware at source as soon as possible and help ease the burden on the environment.

Control of single-use plastics and enhancement of the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme

26. SDC submitted 24 recommendations to the Government (see **Annex C**) on 14 April 2022 on the types of single-use plastic products (excluding plastic beverage containers and disposable tableware provided by catering premises) to be tackled, the priority, the approach for managing them (such as voluntary measures or regulation) and the timeline. Amongst other recommendations, SDC recommended the Government to implement suitable control measures based on the characteristics of different single-use plastic products, including –

- (i) to ban the sale of single-use plastic products with readily available alternatives or products that are not essential, such as

disposable plastic tableware sold at retail outlets⁶, plastic stemmed cotton buds, cheer sticks and balloon sticks for parties/ celebrations, etc.;

- (ii) to ban the free distribution of single-use plastic products that are currently distributed to the public for free, such as umbrella bag and hotel toiletries, etc.; and
- (iii) to ban the manufacturing, sale and distribution of certain single-use plastic products, such as oxo-degradable plastic products and certain polyfoam products, etc.

SDC also recommended that the Government should, in consultation with the relevant trades, explore administrative and legislative measures to reduce the use of plastic (especially polyfoam) packaging. Furthermore, on top of those single-use plastic products mentioned in the public engagement, the Government should also explore the possibility of regulating other single-use plastic products more proactively. SDC also recommended that publicity and public education should be stepped up, green information should be made available to the trade and the public, and research and development on plastic alternatives should be supported.

27. SDC also collected public opinion on enhancement of the Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme in place. The PSB Charging Scheme, first launched in 2009 and extended to cover the entire retail sector in 2015, requires all retailers in Hong Kong, save for exemptions⁷, to charge at least 50 cents for each PSB provided to customers. As estimated from the landfill disposal survey, the total number of PSB disposed of in 2015 (i.e. within the first year of full implementation of the Scheme) reduced by 25%. However, a rebound of PSB disposal rate was observed in the following years, which calls for enhancement of the Scheme in order to maintain its effectiveness. The SDC public engagement reflected that a majority of the general public considered the Government should –

- (i) increase the present charging level of 50 cents per PSB, and the charging level of \$1 or \$2 is considered useful in driving behavioural change;
- (ii) remove the present exemptions for PSBs carrying frozen/

⁶ SDC noted the Government is planning to restrict the distribution of disposable plastic tableware at catering premises in phases, and considered imposing a similar ban on the sale of such single-use plastic items at retail outlets, with exclusions under special circumstances, will serve to strengthen the effectiveness of the control measure in reducing disposable plastic tableware.

⁷ Exemptions are provided for PSBs used for food hygiene reasons, plastic bags used for packaging, and plastic bags provided with services.

chilled foodstuff and foodstuff fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging; and

- (iii) limit the number of PSB to be distributed under exemption to one.

28. The Government welcomes the 24 recommendations of SDC detailed at Annex C.

29. The suggestions raised by different sectors of our society on the phased Regulation Scheme at paragraphs 24 and 25, as well as SDC's recommendations on control of single-use plastics at paragraph 26, will be suitably incorporated in the Promotion of Eco-responsibility (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill mentioned in paragraph 21. Furthermore, in response to SDC's recommendations, we will consider expanding the coverage of control measures to certain single-use plastic products that were not mentioned in SDC's public engagement, for example, tablecloth, ear plugs, food stick, bubble wrap, gloves distributed to diners for free, etc. The relevant Amendment Bill is planned to be introduced to LegCo in 2022 the earliest.

30. On enhancing the PSB Charging Scheme, taking into account SDC's recommendations and the practice of other places in recent years, we recommend increasing the charging level from 50 cents to \$1 per PSB, as a start. We will also tighten the scope of exemption in line with the SDC's recommended approach (paragraph 27 (ii) and (iii) refers). That said, we are aware that most food and beverage (F&B) takeaway items are contained in non-airtight packaging. On practical front, unlike general foodstuffs that are fully wrapped in non-airtight packaging (say, fresh eggs in carton packs, blueberries contained in plastic boxes with air holes, bread in plastic bag sealed by plastic tape), there is a need to provide PSBs to customers for carrying the takeaway items easily and safely. We therefore recommend continuing to exempt PSBs carrying F&B takeaway items in non-airtight packaging (no matter whether the takeaway item is fully wrapped by the packaging or not) from charging. However, the number of exempted PSB would be limited to one.

31. For taking forward the enhancement measures illustrated in paragraph 30 above, it is our plan to submit the subsidiary legislations for amending PERO for LegCo's scrutiny by Q2 2022 the earliest. For ensuring smooth transition to the enhanced Scheme, we will allow a preparatory period before the commencement of relevant legislations, and put forward implementation guidelines to help the retail sector and the public to get prepared for the enhancement measures.

32. We will formulate a work plan on SDC's other recommendations as early as practicable.

Implement the latest requirements of the Basel Convention in Hong Kong

33. In May 2019, the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention agreed to enhance the control on the transboundary movement of plastic waste by adopting the Plastic Waste Amendments to the Basel Convention. According to the Amendments, transboundary movement of certain types of plastic waste including mixed or contaminated waste plastics, or waste plastics that cannot be recycled in an environmentally sound manner will be controlled under the Basel Convention and shall not proceed from 1 January 2021 unless the state of export, the state of import and all states of transit concerned have given their prior consents.

34. China is a Party to the Basel Convention and the Convention is applicable to Hong Kong. To enable Hong Kong to comply with the latest amendments to the Convention, amendments to the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap.354) (WDO) are necessary. In this connection, we plan to introduce the relevant amendment bill to LegCo in 2022 the earliest.

Waste Recycling

Strengthen recycling support at district level

35. Implementing MSW charging and strengthening community recycling go hand in hand. EPD has been expanding and upgrading the community recycling network GREEN@COMMUNITY, which comprises facilities at three levels – (i) Recycling Stations which provide both clean recycling and environmental education support to the community at district level, (ii) Recycling Stores which are mostly located near clusters of single block buildings (particularly 3-nil buildings) that are residential buildings with relatively limited conditions for setting up recycling facilities, and (iii) Recycling Spots which operate weekly at fixed locations and time.

36. There are currently 11 Recycling Stations in operation, the two new stations, namely GREEN@SAI KUNG and GREEN@WAN CHAI, have commenced operation in October 2021. Construction of the 12th Recycling Station, GREEN@WONG TAI SIN, will commence in mid-2022. Another Recycling Station will be located at Ap Lei Chau in the Southern District as one of the projects under the Invigorating Island South initiative.

37. For the first batch of 22 Recycling Stores which have commenced operation under a new “6” brand since late 2020, there have been notable increase in both patronage and recyclable quantity in 2021 - around three million visitors, with a wide age and social spectrum, made use of the new generation of community recycling facilities to practice clean recycling; over 9 000 tonnes of recyclables, an increase by more than four times of that collected by the previous generation of Community Recycling Centres, were collected. Furthermore, a new batch of 10 Recycling Stores has been joining the GREEN@COMMUNITY family since early this year. As of end March, six of these new community recycling facilities have commenced shop operation.

38. To promote smart city development of Hong Kong, EPD is taking forward a Pilot Programme on Smart Recycling Systems, with a view to testing out their application and benefits in Hong Kong. The first phase of the pilot was implemented from November 2020 to December 2021 and the outcomes were positive. We are making arrangement to increase the number of application points to about 80-100 (including community recycling network facilities, large housing estates and other suitable venues), and to expand the scope of technical testing. To support wider local application of smart recycling systems, we have established the required common communication protocol, central cloud data system and mobile application. It is expected that the new application points would commence operation progressively in the second quarter of 2022.

39. Taking the opportunity of the Pilot Programme, EPD rolled out in November 2020 a GREEN\$ Electronic Participation Incentive Scheme (GREEN\$ ePIS) to encourage more members of the public to participate in separation of resources and recycling. We continue to expand and enhance the GREEN\$ ePIS, such as the launch of a mobile app in January 2022. Members of the public can earn GREEN\$ points for redemption of gifts when carrying out recycling in the facilities of the community recycling network. Since its commencement of operation in end 2020, the GREEN\$ ePIS has built up to more than 130 000 membership accounts and clean recycling is carried out through the incentive scheme with an average of around 20 tonnes of recyclables collected daily at present.

40. Apart from facilities and equipment of both hardware and software above, EPD also provides outreach services on waste reduction and recycling to local stakeholders through the Green Outreach. By mid 2021, the Green

Outreach has expanded its services to all 18 districts in Hong Kong. In addition to close collaboration with local partners to educate the public on waste reduction at source and assist the public in practising proper clean recycling, the Green Outreach also help identify proper outlets for recyclables and formulates specific plans on community recycling support for individual districts. In light of the upcoming expansion of the coverage of the Plastic Recycling Pilot Scheme from three districts to nine districts (see paragraph 43 below), we plan to roll out a one-stop service for housing estates participating in the Programme on Source Separation of Domestic Waste to collect various types of recyclables with limited commercial recycling outlets (e.g. plastics, glass containers, small electrical appliances, etc.), and to deliver the recyclables to recycling service contractors (e.g. the contractors of the Plastic Recycling Pilot Scheme, the Glass Management Contractors, etc.) for proper treatment and recycling. It is expected that this new one-stop service will help the residents of housing estates to strengthen their habit of clean recycling to turn more types of recyclables into resources.

Central collection services for food waste, waste plastics, and waste paper

41. On food waste recycling, EPD launched the Pilot Scheme on Food Waste Collection (Pilot Scheme) on a larger scale in 2021 by rolling out four two-year service contracts in phases, covering relatively clustered premises that generate larger quantities of food waste with less impurities in various districts in Hong Kong. These include public premises (e.g. shopping centres of public housing estates, cooked food venues and public markets, catering facilities of social service organisations, canteens in tertiary institutions and hospitals, etc.) and private commercial and industrial premises (e.g. food factories, hotels, large shopping malls, aircraft caterers, etc.), with a view to progressively achieving the target of collecting 250 tonnes of food waste per day by the end of 2022, which is the maximum daily treatment capacity of the food waste treatment facilities currently in operation in Hong Kong. Among the four food waste collection contracts, the first two contracts have already commenced service in September 2021 and February 2022 respectively, while the remaining two contracts are scheduled for tendering in the second quarter of 2022. Regarding domestic food waste collection, the four contracts would, at the same time, collect food waste from housing estates that have previous trial experience in food waste source separation in order to explore further the operation mode, specific arrangement and effectiveness of domestic food waste collection. In addition, we have completed the first small-scale trial project for collecting food waste using smart bins in a public housing estate (Lin Tsui Estate) in March 2022. We are exploring with HD to conduct food waste collection trials with smart bins at other public housing estates, so as to

accumulate more experience in domestic food waste collection in the run up to the implementation of MSW charging. We will continue to strengthen the promotion of the Pilot Scheme and plan to gradually expand it to locations with relatively dense food establishments (e.g. shopping malls and hotels), with a view to increasing the collection amount of properly separated food waste in Hong Kong in an orderly manner.

42. The existing daily food waste treatment capacity in Hong Kong of about 250 tonnes mainly comes from O•PARK1 and the Food Waste/ Sewage Sludge Anaerobic Co-digestion Trial Scheme at the Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works (STW). We are also striving to enhance our food waste treatment capability by developing more O•PARK and implementing food waste/ sewage sludge anaerobic co-digestion technology at suitable STW. Due to the epidemic, the commissioning dates of the Food Waste/ Sewage Sludge Anaerobic Co-digestion Trial Scheme at the Sha Tin STW (with a daily treatment capacity of 50 tonnes) which is being tendered and O•PARK2 (with a daily treatment capacity of 300 tonnes) which is under construction are expected to be deferred to 2023 and 2024 respectively. By then, the total food waste recycling capacity can be gradually increased to 600 tonnes daily. In the longer term, EPD and the Drainage Services Department (DSD) are looking into further expanding the food waste treatment capacity at the Tai Po STW and extending the anaerobic co-digestion technology to other suitable STW, including Hung Shui Kiu and Yuen Long Effluent Polishing Plants, in order to achieve the target of equipping Hong Kong with adequate facilities to handle about half of the recyclable food waste disposed daily by mid-2030s as set out in the Waste Blueprint.

43. On waste plastics recycling, we have commenced progressively since 2020 a pilot scheme on waste plastics collection and recycling in three districts, namely Eastern District, Kwun Tong and Sha Tin to collect all types of waste non-commercial and non-industrial plastics for proper handling and recycling. We have further extended the pilot scheme to nine districts progressively from late-March 2022 with new service contracts of a two-year term. Three different contractors would each be responsible for services in three districts, covering over half of the population in Hong Kong. The daily collection amount is expected to reach 16 tonnes. Subject to the experience and effectiveness of the pilot scheme, we will further optimize and extend the service to cover the entire territory.

44. To pave way for the future implementation of the PPRS (see paragraph 23 above), EPD rolled out a one-year pilot scheme in 2021 to test out the application of reverse vending machines (RVMs) in Hong Kong. A total of 60 RVMs have been set up at locations with suitable foot traffic in phases, with provision of instance rebate via e-payment platforms to

encourage the public to return used plastic beverage containers for recycling. Positive responses have been received from the public since the rollout of the pilot scheme. As at end of March 2022, the pilot scheme has recovered over 19 million plastic beverage containers, equivalent to 475 tonnes of waste plastics, which were sent to local recyclers for recycling. The contract for Stage 2 of the pilot scheme was awarded on 24 December 2021, which is expected to be rolled out in phases in the second quarter of 2022 with the number of RVMs to be increased from the current 60 to 120 progressively.

45. On waste paper recycling, to enhance the quality and quantity of local waste paper recyclables and promote a sustainable development of the local waste paper recycling industry, EPD launched the territory-wide waste paper collection and recycling services in September 2020. At present, around 1 630 tonnes of waste paper are collected and recycled every day. Through open tendering, multiple contractors were engaged through service contracts. They are required to process the waste paper locally, including screening, sorting and baling, etc., and then deliver them to various markets for recycling into paper products. To provide more diversified recycling outlets for local waste paper, EPD is preparing for the development of a modern pulping facility in EcoPark, Tuen Mun. The tenant with the successful bid is expected to commence construction of the pulping facility this year and commence operation in 2025, processing not less than 300 000 tonnes of local waste paper annually (i.e. not less than 820 tonnes every day).

Strengthen support to the recycling industry

46. The local recycling industry is our important partner in waste management. The Government launched the \$1 billion Recycling Fund in 2015 to assist the recycling industry in enhancing its operational capability and efficiency, so as to promote the sustainable development of the industry, and facilitate waste recycling and transformation of waste into resources. Recent years have seen a continuous downturn in the global recycling market, which has affected the performance of the local recycling industry. In April 2021, the Government injected an additional sum of \$1 billion into the Recycling Fund and extended its application period to 2027 in order to continuously support the recycling industry in coping with the latest needs of both the local and non-local markets. The Government will continue to provide financial support to the recycling industry, with a vast majority of which comprising local small- to medium-sized enterprises, in order to sustain the operation and sustainable development of the recycling chain, and will also assist the trade to upgrade their operation with technology. In complement with the waste management policy objective, this would help realise re-industrialisation and

facilitate development of a circular economy. As at end March 2022, the Recycling Fund has already approved about \$660 million for over 1 000 recycling enterprises, covering projects on treatment of different types of recyclables, including waste paper, waste plastics, waste metal, waste wood, food waste, etc. In recognition of the efforts of frontline staff of the recycling business amidst the epidemic, EPD also launched the One-off Frontline Recycling Staff Support Scheme on 21 March 2022 upon the endorsement by the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund. A sum of \$100 million has been earmarked to provide financial support to frontline recycling staffs. Each eligible staff would receive a monthly allowance of \$2,000 for five months, i.e. a total subsidy of \$10,000 per person. About 7 000 frontline staff are estimated to benefit from the scheme.

47. As substantial space is required for recycling operations, we have been taking a multi-pronged approach, including leasing out land parcels in the EcoPark at an affordable price, as well as working closely with the Lands Department to provide short-term tenancy sites designated exclusively for recycling uses. In addition, the Government is also actively identifying more land for the long-term development of the recycling industry. For instance, the Government is considering reserving land for the construction of multi-storey buildings in new development areas for the recycling industry as well as the expansion of the EcoPark.

48. ENB has been actively encouraging the public and private sectors to procure products and services that incur minimal adverse environmental impacts (including decarbonisation, reduction in air pollutant emissions, waste reduction, etc.). As many of these products are made of recycled materials, promoting green procurement can also boost the demand of recyclables and create business opportunities for the recycling industry, thereby facilitating the development of a circular economy. At present, the Government's green procurement list has already covered 183 products and services. We have also been promoting green procurement to the private sector through information sharing on our website, organising forums, etc.

Development of New Waste-to-Energy Facilities

49. To achieve the goals of moving away from the reliance on landfills for MSW disposal by around 2035 and carbon neutrality in waste management before 2050, the Government is on one hand committed to promoting waste reduction at source and various means of recycling, and on the other hand expediting the development of sufficient WtE facilities with a view to converting unavoidable and non-recyclable MSW into resources comprehensively. The Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1 (I•PARK1), which is now being built near Shek Kwu Chau, will be the first

WtE facility that adopts advanced incineration technology to treat MSW in Hong Kong. I•PARK1 is targeted for commissioning in 2025 with a treatment capacity of 3 000 tonnes of MSW daily.

50. We will commence in the first half of this year the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the technical studies for the Tsang Tsui middle ash lagoon site in Tuen Mun for developing the Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 2 (I•PARK2), which would also adopt advanced incineration technology and is targeted to treat around 4 000 tonnes of MSW daily. The Tsang Tsui site was one of the potential sites under consideration when the Government was planning for the development of I•PARK1, and its conditions are relatively mature for developing WtE facilities. This will be conducive to the expeditious commencement and completion of the construction works for I•PARK2, with an aim to commence operation in the early 2030s.

51. Modern WtE facilities have already been proved to be safe, efficient and decarbonising while converting waste into energy. These facilities can be compatible with the overall district planning and development as well as in harmony with the surrounding environment. Apart from I•PARK1 and I•PARK2, we will commence a territory-wide site search study in parallel to identify other potential sites suitable for developing similar WtE facilities in order to build more WtE facilities, so as to achieve the goal of “Zero Landfill”. We will duly consider various relevant factors including geographical location, available land, environmental impacts, waste transportation arrangements and the distribution of waste management infrastructure in the study.

52. To meet the long-term needs of waste management in Hong Kong, the Government commits to continue developing sufficient WtE facilities and, coupled with the continued efforts on waste reduction and recycling, strives to achieve “Zero Landfill” by 2035. During the transitional period before sufficient WtE facilities come into operation, landfills are still necessary to handle MSW for meeting the short to medium term waste handling demand in Hong Kong.

WAY FORWARD

53. In the coming future, ENB will continue to implement strategies and actions set out by the Waste Blueprint in full force, but our progress hinges on multiple factors, including the change in the market environment as well as the co-operation of members of the public and different sectors of our society. Therefore, in order to realise the vision and keep abreast of the latest situation, ENB will adopt a pragmatic approach to conduct periodic review of and even

update our strategies and targets roughly every five years to timely meet the prevailing community needs. During the review and update, ENB will take account of the latest developments of waste recycling and treatment in Hong Kong and other places, and consult relevant stakeholders.

ADVICE SOUGHT

54. Members are invited to note ENB's strategies and work under the Waste Blueprint, as well as the progress updates of its major policy initiatives, and offer views.

Environment Bureau
April 2022

Annex A1

Waste Disposal (Specified Requirements for Designated Bag and Designated Label) Notice

(Made by the Director of Environmental Protection under section 20T of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354))

1. Commencement

This Notice comes into operation on [date].

2. Requirements for designated bag

- (1) A designated bag must be a gusset seal bag that is—
 - (a) of the shape, colour and design specified in Schedule 1 (*t-shirt bag*); or
 - (b) of the shape, colour and design specified in Schedule 2 (*flat-top bag*).
- (2) The measurements of a designated bag that is a t-shirt bag must meet those of any of the items set out in Column 1 of Table 1. However, a departure from any measurement in Column 3 of Table 1 not exceeding 3% is not regarded as a non-compliance.

Table 1

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 | | |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Item | Reference Capacity | Width (W) | Gusset (G) | Height (H) |
| 1. | 3 litres | W 24 cm, | G 8 cm, | H 37.5 cm |
| 2. | 5 litres | W 25 cm, | G 10 cm, | H 43 cm |
| 3. | 10 litres | W 31 cm, | G 20 cm, | H 53 cm |
| 4. | 15 litres | W 33 cm, | G 21 cm, | H 59 cm |
| 5. | 20 litres | W 36 cm, | G 22 cm, | H 64 cm |

Draft

- (3) The measurements of a designated bag that is a flat-top bag must meet those of any of the items set out in Column 1 of Table 2. However, a departure from any measurement in Column 3 of Table 2 not exceeding 3% is not regarded as a non-compliance.

Table 2

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 | | |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Item | Reference Capacity | Width (W) | Gusset (G) | Height (H) |
| 1. | 20 litres | W 36 cm, | G 22 cm, | H 60 cm |
| 2. | 35 litres | W 38 cm, | G 25 cm, | H 72 cm |
| 3. | 50 litres | W 40 cm, | G 28 cm, | H 81 cm |
| 4. | 75 litres | W 50 cm, | G 30 cm, | H 90 cm |
| 5. | 100 litres | W 56 cm, | G 51 cm, | H 99 cm |
| 6. | 240 litres | W 81 cm, | G 67 cm, | H 116 cm |
| 7. | 660 litres | W 145 cm, | G 84 cm, | H 160 cm |

- (4) A designated bag must be made of plastic.
- (5) A designated bag must bear the anti-counterfeit features specified in Schedule 3.

3. Requirements for designated label

- (1) A designated label must be of a height and width of 13 cm each.
- (2) A designated label must be of the colour and design specified in Schedule 4.
- (3) A designated label must bear the anti-counterfeit features specified in Schedule 5.

Draft

Schedule 1

[s 2]

Shape, Colour and Design of T-Shirt Bag

1. The shape of a t-shirt bag must be as specified in the figure below—

Draft



2. The colour and design of a t-shirt bag must be as specified in the figure below—

Draft

The image shows a green 15L waste disposal bag template. At the top, it is labeled "Draft". The bag has a white opening at the top. On the right side, there is a vertical scale with the number "15" repeated 10 times. Labels on the right point to specific features: "Colour of bag material: Green" and "Printing colour: White and Black" point to the bag's color; "Bag reference capacity indication (1)" points to the "15" on the scale; "Bar code (2)", "Batch number (3)", and "QR code (4)" point to their respective markings on the right side of the bag; and "Safety warning (5)" points to a warning at the bottom.

15 Colour of bag material: Green
15 Printing colour: White and Black
15
15

參考容積 Reference Capacity **15**
 此指定袋是採用《廢物處置條例》發行 This designated bag is issued under the Waste Disposal Ordinance

15 Bag reference capacity indication (1)
15
15
15
15
15
15
15 Bar code (2)
15 Batch number (3)
15 QR code (4)
15 Safety warning (5)

15L
 搵少啲
 慳多啲
 Dump Less
 Save More

50% 回收物料
 50% Recycled Materials
 50% 回收物料
 50% Recycled Materials

為免產生窒息之危險，請將袋置於兒童不可觸及的地方。
 To avoid risk of suffocation, please keep bags out of reach of children.

Note—

- (1) The number “15” represents the reference capacity (in litres) of the designated bag. Depending on the reference capacity of the designated bag, the number may also be “3”, “5”, “10” or “20”.
- (2) The bar code may vary.
- (3) The batch number may vary.

Draft

- (4) The QR code may vary.
- (5) The wording of the safety warning may vary.

Draft

Schedule 2

[s 2]

Shape, Colour and Design of Flat-Top Bag

1. The shape of a flat-top bag must be as specified in the figure below—

Draft



2. The colour and design of a flat-top bag must be as specified in the figure below—



Note—

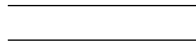
- (1) The number “20” represents the reference capacity (in litres) of the designated bag. Depending on the reference capacity of the designated bag, the number may also be “35”, “50”, “75”, “100”, “240” or “660”.
- (2) The bar code may vary.
- (3) The batch number may vary.
- (4) The QR code may vary.

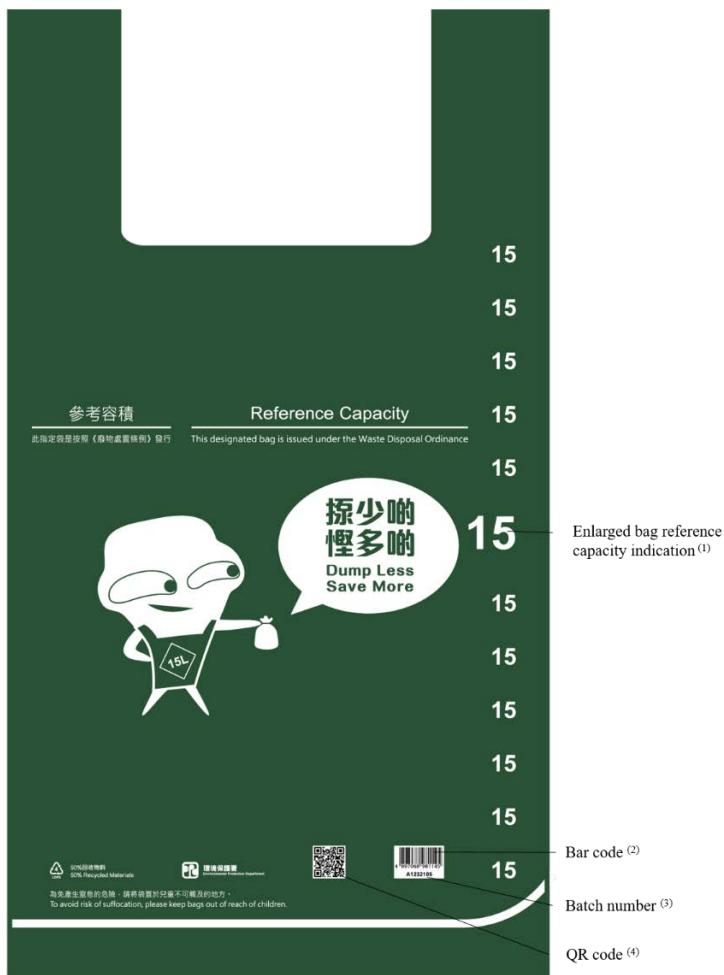
Schedule 3

[s 2]

Anti-Counterfeit Features of Designated Bag

1. A t-shirt bag must bear the anti-counterfeit features specified in the figure below—





Note—

- (1) One of the bag reference capacity indication numbers is enlarged. The numbers vary depending on the capacity of the designated bag.
- (2) The bar code may vary.
- (3) The batch number may vary.
- (4) The QR code may vary.

Draft

2. A flat-top bag must bear the anti-counterfeit features specified in the figure below—



Note—

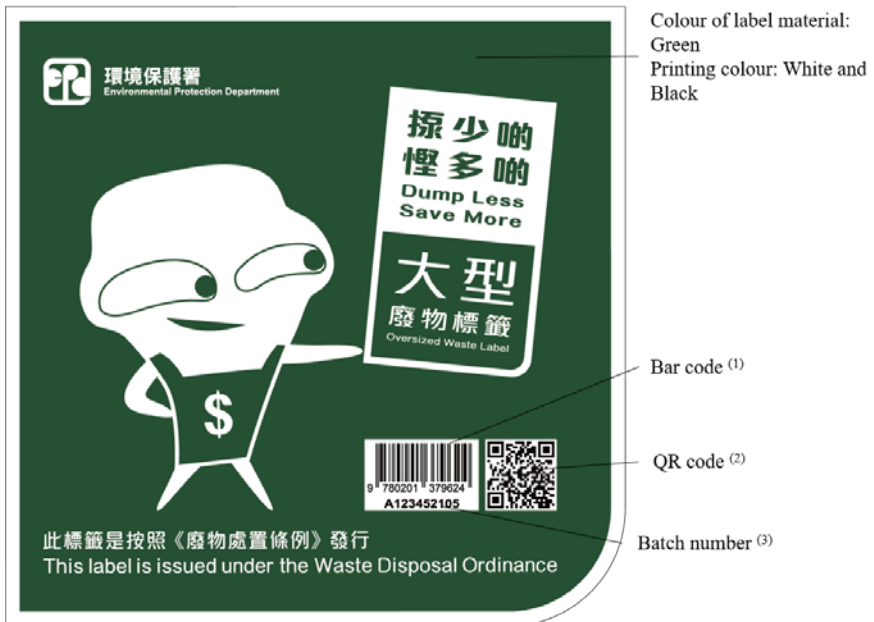
- (1) One of the bag reference capacity indication numbers is enlarged. The numbers vary depending on the capacity of the designated bag.
- (2) The bar code may vary.
- (3) The batch number may vary.
- (4) The QR code may vary.

Schedule 4

[s 3]

Colour and Design of Designated Label

The colour and design of a designated label must be as specified in the figure below—



Note—

- (1) The bar code may vary.
- (2) The QR code may vary.
- (3) The batch number may vary.

Schedule 5

[s 3]

Anti-Counterfeit Features of Designated Label

A designated label must bear the anti-counterfeit features specified in the figure below—



Note—

- (1) The bar code may vary.
- (2) The QR code may vary.
- (3) The batch number may vary.
- (4) The anti-tampering design may vary.

Draft

Director of Environmental Protection

[date]

Draft

Explanatory Note

This Notice specifies the requirements for designated bag and designated label for the purposes of Part IVB of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354).

Waste Disposal (Prescribed Signs for Refuse Collection Point and Specified Bin) Notice

(Made by the Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene under section 20X(1) of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354))

1. Commencement

This Notice comes into operation on [date].

2. Sign for refuse collection points

- (1) The sign specified in Schedule 1 is prescribed for the purposes of the definition of *refuse collection point* in section 2(1) of the Ordinance.
- (2) The sign must be at least [] centimetres in height and at least [] centimetres in width.
- (3) The sign must be—
 - (a) exhibited in a conspicuous manner at a refuse collection point; and
 - (b) printed in a clearly legible manner.

3. Sign for specified bins

- (1) The sign specified in Schedule 2 is prescribed for the purposes of the definition of *specified bin* in section 2(1) of the Ordinance.
- (2) The sign must be at least [] centimetres in height and at least [] centimetres in width.
- (3) The sign must be—
 - (a) exhibited at the centre of at least one of the vertical sides of a specified bin; and
 - (b) printed in a clearly legible manner.

Draft

Schedule 1

[s. 2]

Prescribed Sign for Refuse Collection Points

垃圾收集站

Refuse Collection
Point

根據《廢物處置條例》展示

Exhibited under the Waste Disposal Ordinance

Draft

Schedule 2

[s 3]

Prescribed Sign for Specified Bins

指明桶箱
Specified Bin

根據《廢物處置條例》展示

Exhibited under the Waste Disposal Ordinance

Draft

Director of Food and Environmental
Hygiene

[date]

Draft

Explanatory Note

This Notice prescribes the requirements for the signs to be exhibited at refuse collection points or on specified bins for the purposes of Part IVB of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354).

Waste Disposal (Prescribed Sign for Waste Vehicle in Government Service) Notice

(Made by the Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene under section 20X(1) of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354))

1. Commencement

This Notice comes into operation on [date].

2. Sign to be exhibited on waste vehicles in Government service

- (1) The signs specified in the Schedule are prescribed for the purposes of section 20Y(1) of the Ordinance.
- (2) The sign must be at least [] centimetres in height and at least [] centimetres in width.
- (3) The sign must be—
 - (a) exhibited in a conspicuous manner on the left and right sides of a waste vehicle in Government service; and
 - (b) printed in a clearly legible manner.

Draft

Schedule

[s. 2]

Prescribed Sign

政府用廢物車輛

Waste Vehicle in
Government Service

根據《廢物處置條例》展示
Exhibited under the Waste Disposal Ordinance

Draft

政府用廢物車輛
Waste Vehicle in
Government Service

根據《廢物處置條例》展示
Exhibited under the
Waste Disposal Ordinance

Director of Food and Environmental
Hygiene

[date]

Draft

Explanatory Note

This Notice prescribes the requirements for the sign to be exhibited on waste vehicles in Government service in compliance with section 20Y(1) of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354).

Waste Disposal (Prescribed Sign for Waste Vehicle in Private Use (With Compactor)) Notice

(Made by the Director of Environmental Protection under section 20X(2) of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354))

1. Commencement

This Notice comes into operation on [date].

2. Sign to be exhibited on waste vehicle in private use (with compactor)

- (1) The signs specified in the Schedule are prescribed for the purposes of section 20Y(2) of the Ordinance.
- (2) The sign must be—
 - (a) at least [] centimetres in height and at least [] centimetres in width;
 - (b) exhibited in a conspicuous manner on the left and right sides of a waste vehicle in private use (with compactor); and
 - (c) printed in a clearly legible manner.

Draft

Schedule

[s. 2]

Prescribed Sign

設有壓縮裝置
非政府用廢物車輛

Waste Vehicle in Private Use
(with Compactor)

根據《廢物處置條例》展示
Exhibited under the Waste Disposal Ordinance

Draft

設有壓縮裝置
非政府用廢物車輛

Waste Vehicle in Private Use
(with Compactor)

根據《廢物處置條例》展示
Exhibited under the
Waste Disposal Ordinance

Director of Environmental Protection

[date]

Draft

Explanatory Note

This Notice prescribes the requirements for the sign to be exhibited on waste vehicles in private use (with compactor) in compliance with section 20Y(2) of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354).

Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste)(Amendment) Ordinance 2021 (Commencement) Notice 2022

Under section 1(2) of the Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 (25 of 2021), I appoint [date] as the day on which the following provisions of the Ordinance come into operation—

- (a) sections 1, 2, 3(1) and (2), 5, 7, 8, 9, 12(2), 13(1), 15, 17, 19, 21, 22(1), 24(5) and (6), 27, 28(1), 29, 30(1) and (3), 32(1), (2) and (3), 33(1), 35(1) and (3) and 36;
- (b) section 3(3) in so far as it relates to the new definitions of *designated bag*, *designated label*, *Director of FEH*, *municipal solid waste*, *refuse collection point*, *scheduled facility*, *specified bin*, *waste vehicle in Government service*, *waste vehicle in private use (with compactor)* and *waste vehicle in private use (without compactor)*;
- (c) section 4 except in so far as it relates to the new sections 20K, 20L, 20M, 20N, 20O, 20P, 20Y and 20Z.

Secretary for the Environment

[date]

**Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation (Amendment of Schedules) Notice
2022**

(Made by the Secretary for the Environment under section 25 of the Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation (Cap. 354 sub. leg. N))

1. Commencement

This Notice comes into operation on [date].

2. Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation amended

The Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation (Cap. 354 sub. leg. N) is amended as set out in sections 3 to 6.

3. Schedule 1 amended (charges for disposal of construction waste at landfills)

(1) Schedule 1, Part 2, item (a)—

Repeal

“\$200”

Substitute

“\$365”.

(2) Schedule 1, Part 2, item (b)—

Repeal

“\$20”

Substitute

“\$36.5”.

Draft

- (3) Schedule 1, Part 2, item (c)—
Repeal
“\$200”
Substitute
“\$365”.
4. **Schedule 2 amended (charges for disposal of construction waste at refuse transfer stations)**
Schedule 2, Part 2, items (a), (b) and (c)—
Repeal
“\$20”
Substitute
“\$36.5”.
5. **Schedule 3 amended (charges for disposal of construction waste at sorting facilities)**
(1) Schedule 3, Part 2, item (a)—
Repeal
“\$175”
Substitute
“\$[exact amount to be advised]”¹.
(2) Schedule 3, Part 2, item (b)—
Repeal
“\$17.5”
Substitute
“\$[exact amount to be advised]”.
(3) Schedule 3, Part 2, item (c)—

¹ For the amount of charges to be advised in this subsidiary legislation, they are to be confirmed subject to the implementation date of MSW charging.

Draft

Repeal

“\$175”

Substitute

“\$[exact amount to be advised]”.

6. Schedule 4 amended (charges for disposal of construction waste at public fill reception facilities)

(1) Schedule 4, Part 2, item (a)—

Repeal

“\$71”

Substitute

“\$[exact amount to be advised]”.

(2) Schedule 4, Part 2, item (b)—

Repeal

“\$7.1”

Substitute

“\$[exact amount to be advised]”.

(3) Schedule 4, Part 2, item (c)—

Repeal

“\$71”

Substitute

“\$[exact amount to be advised]”.

(4) Schedule 4, Part 2, item (d)—

Repeal

“\$7.1”

Substitute

“\$[exact amount to be advised]”.

Draft

Secretary for the Environment

[date]

Draft

Explanatory Note

This Notice amends Schedules 1 to 4 to the Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation (Cap. 354 sub. leg. N) (**Regulation**) to increase the charges imposed in respect of construction waste accepted for disposal at the following waste disposal facilities—

- (a) landfills specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Regulation (section 3);
- (b) refuse transfer stations specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation (section 4);
- (c) sorting facilities specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3 to the Regulation (section 5); and
- (d) public fill reception facilities specified in Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Regulation (section 6).

Draft

Annex A5

Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste)(Amendment) Ordinance 2021 (Commencement) (No. 2) Notice 2022

Under section 1(2) of the Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 (25 of 2021), I appoint [date] as the day on which all provisions of the Ordinance, in so far as they have not been brought into operation by the Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 (Commencement) Notice 2022, come into operation.

Secretary for the Environment

[date]

Annex B

**Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction)
Ordinance (Amendment of Schedule 2) Order 2022**

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 19 of the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance (Cap. 570))

1. Commencement

This Order comes into operation on [date].

2. Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance amended

The Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance (Cap. 570) is amended as set out in section 3.

3. Schedule 2 amended (authorities and public officers)

- (1) Schedule 2, entry relating to Authority “Director of Environmental Protection”, column 1, before “8”—

Add

“2,”.

- (2) Schedule 2, entry relating to Authority “Director of Environmental Protection”, column 3, before “Environmental Protection Officer”—

Add

“Principal Environmental Protection Officer
Senior Environmental Protection Officer”.

- (3) Schedule 2, entry relating to Authority “Director of Environmental Protection”, column 3, after “Environmental Protection Inspector”—

Add

“Pollution Investigator”.

Draft

- (4) Schedule 2, entry relating to Authority “Director of Environmental Protection”, column 3, after “Pollution Control Inspector”—

Add

“Senior Superintendent of Environmental Health

Superintendent of Environmental Health

Chief Health Inspector

Senior Health Inspector

Health Inspector I

Health Inspector II

Senior Overseer

Overseer

Senior Foreman

Foreman”.

Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

[date]

Draft

Explanatory Note

Under section 3 of the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance (Cap. 570) (***Ordinance***), if a public officer specified in column 3 of Schedule 2 to the Ordinance has reason to believe that a person is committing or has committed a corresponding scheduled offence set out in column 1 of Schedule 2 (***scheduled offence***), the officer may personally give the person a notice (***fixed penalty notice***), offering the person an opportunity to discharge the liability to conviction for that scheduled offence by payment of the fixed penalty for that scheduled offence. Scheduled offences are described in columns 2 and 3 of Schedule 1 to the Ordinance.

2. This Order amends Schedule 2 to the Ordinance to—
 - (a) add the offence under section 4(1) of the Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation (Cap. 132 sub. leg. BK) concerning depositing litter or waste in public places to the list of scheduled offences for which public officers of the Environmental Protection Department (***EPD officers***) listed in column 3 may give a fixed penalty notice; and
 - (b) update the list of EPD officers.

COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Report on Public Engagement on Control of Single-use Plastics



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Executive Summary

Plastics are light, durable and relatively inexpensive. They are commonly used in our daily lives. However, their massive production and consumption will cause pollution, as they can persist in the environment for hundreds of years, affecting our ecosystems, endangering animal lives and also threatening human health. In Hong Kong, around 11 000 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) were disposed of at landfills per day in 2020, among which about 21%, i.e. around 2 300 tonnes per day, were plastics. With the passage of the relevant bill on Municipal Solid Waste Charging by the Legislative Council in August 2021, Hong Kong's waste management has entered into a new era. Moreover, the society is calling for more aggressive moves in waste reduction and circular economy.

Invited by the Government, the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) launched a territory-wide public engagement (PE) exercise adopting a bottom-up and stakeholder-oriented approach. The PE aims to enhance public awareness of the problem with single-use plastics waste, and gauge the views of the community in the control of single-use plastics. The PE was conducted by first identifying priorities and challenges; secondly organising engagement events to gauge the views of the public and stakeholders; and lastly formulating recommendations for controlling single-use plastics. Hong Kong Productivity Council was commissioned as the Programme Director to assist the SDC to develop the methodology and PE document, as well as to implement the whole PE process. SDC also commissioned the Aristo Market Research and Consulting Company Limited to conduct a randomised telephone opinion survey.

The SDC appointed experts with relevant knowledge as co-opt members of its Strategy Sub-committee (SSC) to provide advice on a more definitive scope of the PE. Towards this end, the SSC organised three Focus Group Meetings (FGMs) in July 2021 to collect views from various stakeholders including retail and wholesale sector; logistics and e-commerce sector; food outlets and pre-packaged food sector; medical and health sector; chambers of commerce; recycling trade and suppliers for alternative materials; professional organisations; academics; green groups; and non-governmental organisations. The stakeholders were invited to give their initial views on the overall direction of the PE, with a view to outlining key issues for public discussion and suggesting ways to encourage public participation.

During the public interaction phase from 30 September to 29 December 2021, a total of 35 engagement events, including three town hall meetings, youth forum, activities for the elderly, school outreach and a series of briefing sessions for various key stakeholders and organisations were organised with around 2 600 people participated. The SDC actively engaged students and the elderly through organising lively and interesting interactive dramas cum briefing sessions to enhance their awareness on the importance of the control of single-use plastics. Meanwhile, a randomised telephone opinion survey to mobile phone users was also conducted from 15 October to 1 November 2021, to gauge the views of the general public on their basic understanding on the issue and their willingness to contribute to reducing the use of single-use plastics. In addition, 123 Supporting Organisations were enlisted by the SDC to provide assistance in disseminating information about the PE through their networks. To further publicise the PE and encourage wider public participation at all ages and backgrounds, the SDC also made use of Announcements in the Public Interest on television and radio, promotional posters and pamphlets, and dedicated website, etc.

After the public interaction phase, SDC received and analysed over 9 400 views collection forms, 60 written submissions from public and trades and successfully interviewed 1 003 persons via the randomised telephone opinion survey. After taking into account the feedbacks collected during the public interaction phase, the SDC has put forward 24 recommendations across five key areas, namely general principles on prioritising the control of single-use plastics, new control measures, enhancing the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme, publicity and public education, and green merchandise. Key recommendations include:

- banning the sale of single-use plastic products with readily available alternatives or products that are not essential, such as disposable plastic tableware sold at retail outlets;
- banning the free distribution of certain single-use plastic products that are currently distributed to consumers for free, such as umbrella bags;
- banning the manufacturing, sale and distribution of certain single-use plastic products, such as certain polyfoam products;
- formulating administrative and legislative measures to reduce the use of plastic packaging materials (including polyfoam);
- enhancing the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme currently in place by tightening the scope of exemption, increasing the charging level to \$1 or \$2 and monitoring flat-top bag distribution; and
- promoting green lifestyle through publicity and public education, such as developing green information-sharing platform, and supporting the research and development on plastic alternatives by relevant research fund.

In view of the prevailing epidemic situation, we believe the Government will carefully consider the recommendations and the appropriate timing of implementation.

1. Introduction & Background

- 1.1. Plastics are light, durable and inexpensive. They are commonly used in our daily lives. However, their massive production and consumption will cause pollution, as they can persist in the environment for hundreds of years, affecting our ecosystems, endangering animal lives and also threatening human health.
- 1.2. Single-use plastics are particularly harmful to the environment because they are usually made from low-value and hard-to-recycle plastics and are small in size, which make them difficult to be separated, sorted and cleaned for recycling. Also, these products are meant to be used only once or for a limited number of times before disposal. Thus, the control of single-use plastics has become a key global environmental issue and many places have put forward plans to tackle it.
- 1.3. According to the waste statistics released by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in 2020¹, there were about 10 800 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) disposed of at landfills every day and among them, 21.4% (i.e. around 2 300 tonnes per day) were plastics including plastic bags (plastic shopping bags and other plastic bags included), plastic beverage bottles, plastic / polyfoam dining wares and others. In February 2021, the Government announced the Waste Blueprint for Hong Kong 2035, setting out the strategies and measures to achieve the vision of "Waste Reduction·Resources Circulation·Zero Landfill". It mentions the need to explore Hong Kong's policy directions to reinforce going "plastic-free", and join hands with the international community to minimise the use of plastics, which includes promoting "plastic-free" at source, finding suitable plastic alternatives and progressively regulating single-use plastics. To this end, the Government consulted the public on the introduction of a new producer responsibility scheme on plastic beverage containers and the regulation of disposable plastic tableware in 2021.
- 1.4. In April 2021, the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) accepted the Government's invitation to conduct a territory-wide public engagement (PE) on "Control of Single-use Plastics" in order to forge consensus among members of the public. The SDC has adopted a bottom-up and stakeholder oriented approach to identify the potential action areas and key issues for further public discussion and deliberation. A Strategy Sub-Committee (SSC) comprising representatives from relevant sectors and professionals was tasked to assist the SDC in the planning and implementation of the PE. A full list of SSC members is enclosed in **Annex A**. The SSC held two meetings in June and September 2021 respectively to deliberate on implementation of the PE.
- 1.5. Three Focus Group Meetings (FGMs) with key stakeholders were held in July 2021. A total of 66 participants from 63 organisations attended the FGMs to provide their initial views on the overall direction of the PE, with a view to outlining key issues for public discussion and suggesting ways to encourage public participation. Participants came from different industries and sectors including retail and wholesale sectors, logistic and e-commerce sectors, food outlets, pre-packaged food sectors, medical and health sector, chambers of commerce, recycling trade, suppliers for alternative materials, professional organisations, academics, green groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Based on the views collected from the FGMs and advice of SSC as well as the findings from desktop research, the SDC compiled the PE Document and Pamphlet to engage the public and stakeholders in the public interaction phase, with a view to identifying ways to control the use of non-essential and hard-to-recycle single-use plastic items gradually.

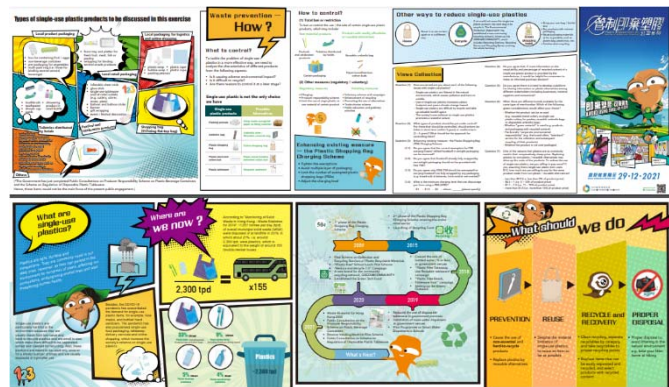
¹ Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong - Waste Statistics for 2020:
<https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/sites/default/files/msw2020.pdf>

Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 Focus Group Meetings



Figure 1.3 PE Document

Figure 1.4 PE Pamphlet



1.6. The PE Document identified and set out the following key areas to facilitate in-depth and structured discussions by stakeholders and members of the public –

- (i) What are single-use plastics?
 - a. Definition and examples of single-use plastics
 - b. Why do we have to deal with single-use plastics?
- (ii) Where are we now?
 - a. Statistics of plastic waste disposal of in Hong Kong
 - b. On-going and past initiatives on management of single-use plastics in Hong Kong

- (iii) What should we do?
 - a. Action should be taken by us
 - b. Objectives of this PE
 - i. Which single-use plastic products to tackle, the approach of managing them and the timeline
 - ii. Explore ways to go green from consumer angle with a view to revolutionising the market
- (iv) Waste prevention - How?
 - a. What types of single-use plastics should be put under control?
 - b. When to control different types of single-use plastics?
 - i. Short-term (within 3 years)
 - ii. Medium-term (3 – 5 years)
 - c. How to control different types of single-use plastics?
 - i. Total ban or restriction
 - ii. Regulatory measures
 - iii. Voluntary measures
 - d. How to enhance existing measures of the Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme
 - i. Tighten the exemptions
 - ii. Avoid multiple layer of packaging
 - iii. Limit the number of exempted PSBs
 - iv. Adjust the charging level
- (v) Green lifestyle tips
 - a. Reuse, recycle and proper disposal
 - b. Green shopping habit
 - c. Emergence of green products
- (vi) Summary of this PE exercise

Through the public interaction phase of the PE, the SDC aimed to raise public awareness and understanding on impacts of single-use plastics on our ecosystems, animal lives and human health; and formulate the types of single-use plastics to be controlled and related regulatory means and timeline.

2. Report on Public Engagement Process

- 2.1. The PE on “Control of Single-use Plastics” is the ninth PE exercise undertaken by the SDC. A press conference was held on 30 September 2021 to formally launch the public interaction phase of the PE on “Control of Single-use Plastics” and release the PE Document, which lasted for three months until 29 December 2021.
- 2.2. The Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC) was commissioned as the Programme Director to assist SDC to design and implement the PE including organising focus group meetings to collect initial views from stakeholders on direction of the PE, preparation of the PE Document, arranging public engagement events for collecting views of key stakeholders and general members of the public, and conducting analysis on views and data collected.

Figure 2.1 Press Conference²



- 2.3. During the public interaction phase, the SDC conducted a total of 35 engagement events (including 3 town hall meetings on Hong Kong Island, in Kowloon and New Territories, youth forum, school outreach, etc.) with the participation of around 2 600 members of the public and stakeholders in total. These engagement sessions also included meetings / briefing sessions for Advisory and Statutory Bodies, relevant business and trade associations, professional institutes, some District Area Committees, Estate Management Advisory Committees, etc. A full list of the engagement events held during the public interaction phase is attached at **Annex B**.

² Source: Press Releases of The Government of the HKSAR, Subject “Public engagement on control of single-use plastics launched (with photo/video)” on 30 September 2021, Website: <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202109/30/P2021093000376.htm>

Figure 2.2 Three town hall meetings were held on Hong Kong Island, in Kowloon and the New territories. About 200 participants actively participated and expressed their views at the events



Figure 2.3 Town hall meetings, during which participants had in-depth exchange and discussions, enabled the SDC to collect views from the general public and different stakeholders directly



*Figure 2.4
Business stakeholders and the International Chambers of Commerce were invited to participate in the PE briefing sessions to discuss and share relevant experiences*



*Figure 2.5
Youth forum was held to initiate discussion among teenagers and facilitate sharing of views from their perspectives*



2.4. These events provided an important platform for gauging public and stakeholders’ views on the issues set out in the PE Document. Some of the members of the SDC and SSC also attended the public interaction activities and listened and responded to the comments of the public and stakeholders.

*Figure 2.6
PE briefing sessions were held at the meetings of the Southern, Tsuen Wan and Sham Shui Po Area Committees respectively, which enabled the SDC to understand the concerns of the local community towards the PE exercise*



*Figure 2.7
PE briefing sessions were held at Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate Management Advisory Committee meeting and Wo Che Estate Management Advisory Committee meeting respectively. Participants studied the PE Leaflet and expressed their views*



*Figure 2.8
PE briefing sessions were held in five local universities.
Students' awareness and understanding of the PE
exercise were enhanced through the exchange*



*Figure 2.9
Video conference was held between the
SDC members and students for the
discussion on the control of single-use
plastics*



2.5. In order to reach out to the wider community, the SDC invited organisations from a wide range of sectors to be the Supporting Organisations (SOs) for this PE. A total of 123 organisations from different sectors, including business organisations, NGOs / school sponsoring bodies, professional organisations, public bodies, universities, tertiary institutions and education sector, youth groups, green groups and food and beverage sector, joined as SOs (the full list of SOs is at **Annex C**). The main role of SOs is to help disseminate information about the PE through their network (e.g. provide space for displaying promotional materials, broadcast Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs) / video clips, publicise the PE in newsletters / publications / website / other online channels) to different sectors of the community effectively and efficiently. Some SOs, on their own initiative, facilitated the SDC to give briefing sessions on PE to their members / stakeholders, and encouraged them to actively participate in the PE and provide their views on the issues set out in the PE Document.

Figure 2.10 A total of 123 supporting organisations from different sectors helped promote the information and activities of the PE exercise on their online platforms



2.6. The SDC publicised the PE through TV Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs), radio broadcast, promotional posters, pamphlets and dedicated website (www.susdev.org.hk), with a view to facilitating the viewing of the PE Document by members of the public, and collecting views from the public and stakeholders through the online Views Collection Forms (VCFs) and PE sessions. The VCF is shown in Annex D. The public could also submit their views through written / email submission and mobile application. The dedicated website recorded a total of over 228 000 visits.

Figure 2.11

The PE exercise had been promoted through different publicity channels; amongst them, the promotional video of 「走塑全方位」 had attracted up to 12 000 hits on the Instagram page of Big Waster



Figure 2.12

Through the production of online promotional videos and the promotion on the Facebook page of Big Waster, public awareness of environmental protection was further enhanced. The general public joined in the online challenge to share their "plastic-free" shopping experience



- 2.7. On the other hand, the SDC had commissioned the Aristo Market Research & Consulting Company Limited (“Aristo”) to conduct a randomised telephone survey to further gauge the general public’s views on their basic understanding on the issue and their willingness to contribute to reducing the use of single-use plastics. A total of 1 003 persons were successfully interviewed within 20 days for this survey. The telephone survey report is shown in **Annex E**.
- 2.8. During the public interaction phase, feedback from the community was also received via various channels, including 37 articles from newspapers, 55 online articles and 72 topical discussions on social media. Lists of comments expressed on media, internet and social media are shown in **Annex F** and **Annex G**.
- 2.9. To actively engage the students and the elderly and to enhance their awareness on the importance of the control of single-use plastics, various lively and interesting interactive dramas cum briefing sessions were staged for them. Students and the elderly had actively participated in the drama interaction sessions which attracted much positive response. The dramas successfully enhanced their understanding on the impact of single-use plastics, and aroused their interest in pursuing a plastic-free living style.

Figure 2.13

This PE event was specially organised for the elderly. Through lively and interesting interactive dramas cum briefing sessions, the event attracted active response from the elderly on the issues



Figure 2.14

Interactive dramas cum briefing sessions were organised for teachers and students. The response from the students was very positive



Figure 2.15

The elderly actively expressed their opinions and shared their experiences in practising "plastic-free" lifestyle



2.10. During the 3-month public interaction phase, the SDC received views from various channels, including over 9 400 VCFs and 60 written submissions from individuals and companies / organisations in addition to views and comments expressed at the public interaction activities. A list of written submissions from organisations and companies as well as individuals are shown in **Annex H** and **Annex I** respectively.

2.11. Taking into account these findings, as well as views and suggestions raised by the SSC at the meetings held in February and March 2022, the SDC has formulated specific recommendations on control of single-use plastics in this report for consideration by the Government.

2.12. The completion of this SDC report marks the final stage of the public engagement process. We look forward to the Government's response to this report.

3. Recommendations

3.1. All the views and feedback collected and received from the engagement events held, telephone interviews and the public interaction phase have been recorded and analysed. The results are summarised in **Chapter 5** below. These results provide a solid basis for SDC to formulate recommendations proposing the key directions for Hong Kong's control of single-use plastics.

3.2. The SDC has put forth 24 recommendations across five key areas:

- A. General principles on prioritising the control of single-use plastics
- B. New control measures
- C. Enhancing the Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme
- D. Publicity and public education
- E. Green merchandise

3.3. The recommendations consist of a series of short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) initiatives, ranging from new control measures, enhancement of current scheme, stepping up education and raising awareness, to embracing green lifestyle.

A. General principles on prioritising the control of single-use plastics

3.4. The Government should demonstrate its determination to promote a plastic-free culture in society. The Government should stand steadfast in inculcating the concept of eliminating / minimal use of single-use plastics in the community. Single-use plastic items should only be used when they are absolutely essential (e.g. for health or hygiene reasons) and without non-plastic alternatives. Even when the above principles are met, the environmental impact of single-use plastics should still be minimised via reuse, recycle and proper disposal. When considering which single-use plastic products to tackle, it is recommended that the following key factors be taken into account:

- Degree of necessity
- Availability of reasonable alternatives
- Whether the plastic material is difficult to recycle

3.5. Currently, landfills are the major waste treatment outlet in Hong Kong. There is a lack of evidence that various "new plastics" in the market, including but not limited to biodegradable, compostable and bio-based plastics, would fully degrade in the actual and anaerobic landfill environment. Hence, any control measure on single-use plastics shall cover such "new plastics" as well. Besides, the mixing of these "new plastics" with plastics collected through current channels and processed by existing machineries will affect the recyclability of the latter as their material properties are different and the "new plastics" are difficult to be separated.

B. New control measures

i. Banning the sale of single-use plastic product

3.6. Imposing a ban on the sale of certain single-use plastic products is a powerful control measure suitable for single-use plastic products with readily available alternatives, or products that are not essential. The Government should review the effectiveness of relevant control measures from time to time and make adjustments where necessary.

Short-term measure

B1) Disposable plastic tableware sold at retail outlets, plastic stemmed cotton buds, inflatable cheer sticks and balloon sticks for parties / celebrations are some examples of such items as reflected in the public engagement process. Noting that the Government is planning to restrict the distribution of disposable plastic tableware at catering premises in phases, imposing a similar ban on the sale of such single-use plastic items at retail outlets, with exclusions under special circumstances, will serve to strengthen the effectiveness of the control measure in reducing disposable plastic tableware. The Government may also explore banning the sale of other single-use plastic products.



ii. Banning the free distribution of single-use plastic product

3.7. Some single-use plastic products are currently distributed to consumers for free. For such products, banning their sale may not be the most effective way of control. Instead, it is recommended that the Government explores banning the free distribution of such products.

Short-term measure

B2) As reflected from the public engagement process, some examples of such product include umbrella bag and hotel toiletries. The Government may also explore banning the free provision / distribution of other single-use plastic products.

B3) Appropriate alternatives like the use of umbrella dryer, installation of wall-mounted dispensers for shampoo / shower gel, providing water filter jugs instead of plastic bottled water should also be promoted.



iii. Banning the manufacturing, sale and distribution of single-use plastic product

3.8. Throughout the public engagement, the public has indicated concern towards various surge of “degradable plastic” products in the market, in particular, the fact that such product may not be able to fully degrade in Hong Kong’s waste management system.

Short-term measure

B4) In view of the environmental concerns of oxo-degradable plastics³, there is a trend of banning the manufacturing, sale and distribution of oxo-degradable plastic products in other places (e.g. Australia, European Union (EU), Scotland, New Zealand), the Government should follow suit on this front.

³ Oxo-degradable plastics are produced by adding degradable additives to conventional plastics, which can accelerate the process of fragmentation when the plastics are exposed to UV radiation or heat. However, tiny plastic fragments will still remain after degradation.

B5) The Government may also explore banning the manufacturing / sale / distribution of other single-use plastic products, say, certain expanded polystyrene (EPS) (i.e. polyfoam) product as they are much bulkier and more difficult to recycle comparing with other plastics.



iv. Other regulatory / voluntary measures

- 3.9. Certain trade-specific single-use plastic products such as different types of packaging are serving key functions from logistics, hygiene and merchandise-protection perspectives.
- 3.10. It is recognised under the EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste that packaging has a vital social and economic function, and any legislative requirements under the Directive should apply without prejudice to other relevant legislative requirements governing the quality and transport of packaging or packaged goods.
- 3.11. Further, it is pointed out in the said Directive that the amount of packaging shall be kept “to the minimum amount to maintain the necessary level of safety, hygiene and acceptance for the packed product and for the consumer”. Sustainable packaging should be used to minimise environmental impact and carbon footprint.

Short-term measure

B6) Throughout the PE process, it is generally recognised that it would be more difficult to phase out all packaging entirely due to logistics, hygiene and merchandise-protection reasons. At the same time, a strong call from the society to regulate excessive packaging is noted, especially those made of single-use plastics for use in retail, logistics trade and online shopping, as reflected in the views collected during the PE process. The Government should, with reference to the experiences of the governments and businesses in the Mainland and overseas, request the relevant trades to proactively reduce the use of plastic packaging materials (including polyfoam). Meanwhile, the Government should also explore using administrative and legislative means for effective control. Take local packaging as an example, local supermarkets may explore further plastic-reduction measures, such as avoiding the use of polyfoam for add-on packaging; minimising the repackaging of imported goods, and, if repackaging is necessary, to use non-plastic packaging / plastic packaging with recycled content as far as possible.



B7) There are views suggesting that the Government should, regardless of the origin of products, impose control measures across the board on plastic packaging materials of both local and imported products. The Government may take this into account when formulating suitable control measures on packaging.

Medium-term measure

B8) Consumers in general are willing to support brands which have shouldered more “corporate environment responsibility”. The Government should explore ways to enhance the transparency of environmental measures being put forward by the private sector.

v. Preparatory arrangement is required for all regulatory measures

- 3.12. Before introducing any regulatory measures, the trade considers it necessary to introduce a preparatory period for allowing manufacturers, retailers and consumers to get prepared for the new arrangement and to clear existing stock. The Government may, with reference to the implementation of past regulatory measures / the practice of other places, design suitable transitional arrangement as appropriate. However, the transition period is suggested not to be too long and the regulatory measures should be reviewed from time to time to evaluate their effectiveness.

C. Enhancing the Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

- 3.13. The ultimate goal is to phase out free PSB. Shoppers are strongly encouraged to bring their own shopping bags (including freezer bags) and / or containers.

Short-term measure

C1) The scope of exemption under the PSB Charging Scheme in place should be tightened in order to further reduce the use of PSB. Clear definitions of exempted products and implementation guidelines should be given to avoid grey areas.

C2) Many consider the present exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff can be removed. This may be due to the fact that most frozen / chilled foodstuff is already in airtight packaging, and that PSBs cannot serve any function to prevent the condensation of water droplets on frozen / chilled foodstuff or maintain their temperature.



C3) There are concerns towards multiple layers of packaging under the present Scheme, as PSBs carrying foodstuff in “non-airtight packaging” are exempted from PSB charge. It is recommended that for foodstuff that is already fully wrapped by any packaging, a free PSB should not be provided.



C4) The public generally consider the use of PSBs is necessary for carrying foodstuff without any packaging like raw meat and fresh fish and vegetables. For such cases, exemption should be provided.

C5) However, the public also consider the number of free PSB to be provided under this exemption (referring to recommendation C4) should be limited to one. That said, the public have no clear indication towards whether one free PSB should be provided for every piece of exempted product or should carry several pieces of one or more types of exempted products. As the matter would be affected by the types, sizes and quantities of the products in each purchase, it is recommended that flexibility be allowed, and more detailed guidelines on the operational arrangement be provided to avoid confusion.

C6) To remind the public that using PSBs is “with cost” and to further discourage their use, the present charging level of 50 cents is recommended to be increased with reference to the charging level of other cities.



C7) On the appropriate charging level, the public generally prefer a rounded amount to the nearest dollar, and raising the charge to \$1 or \$2 is considered useful in driving behavioural change. The retailers should be encouraged to use the PSB charge received for supporting or organizing green programmes or promotions. The Government may provide guidelines in this aspect.

C8) The Government should prepare detailed guidelines targeting different affected retail outlets to ensure smooth implementation of the enhanced Scheme.

C9) Tightening the scope of exemption is a substantial change to the Scheme. Retail outlets that are distributing free PSBs under the current exemptions may not be able to do so in the future, e.g. stores at the wet markets. Considering the potential impact on the retail sector’s operational arrangement, a preparatory period is recommended to allow smooth transition.

C10) With the passage of the Waste Disposal (Charging for Municipal Solid Waste) (Amendment) Bill 2018 in August 2021, under which the public will be required to use designated bags⁴ for waste disposal, there is room to explore whether there could be synergy between the MSW Charging Scheme and the PSB Charging Scheme. For instance, whether the use of “dual use bags” that serve the functions of both PSBs and designated bags could be promoted.



Short-term or medium-term measure

C11) Retailers should be encouraged to offer designated bags at cashiers in lieu of PSBs to promote the use of “dual use bags” upon the implementation of MSW charging.

3.14. Quite some respondents have expressed concern towards the indiscriminate use of flat-top bags. In some retail outlets, flat-top bags are placed next to the fruit / vegetable section for customers’ free use without any supervision.

3.15. At the same time, it was noted that some local retailers / supermarkets had adopted the green practice of providing flat-top bags to customers only at check-out counters.

⁴ Price of designated bags: \$0.11 per litre with nine different sizes and two designs (T-shirt and flat-top bag); for example 10L (\$1.1); 15L (\$1.7) and 20L (\$2.2)

Short-term measure

C12) There is a need for retail outlets to step up their monitoring of flat-top bag distribution. The present practice of some retailers of allowing customers to take flat-top bags freely may lead to potential abuse. Some good practices include:

- Do not place flat-top bags at the fresh fruit / vegetable stalls;
- Provide flat-top bags to customers only upon request; and
- Place a reminder next to the flat-top bags that they are not free unless exempted.



D. Publicity and public education

3.16 Publicity and public education are essential for promoting green lifestyle. We recommend that the Government could explore the following measures:

Short-term measure

D1) Green business practices are effective and efficient in reducing the generation of single-use plastics at source. The Government should prepare and promote green business practices in collaboration with sectors concerned.

D2) Green information-sharing is essential for reducing the society's reliance on single-use plastics and keeping the public informed of the characteristics, including the pros and cons, of available alternatives, such as those made of non-plastic materials, bio-degradable plastics, etc. for making well-informed choices. The Government should, in consultation with different stakeholders, including businesses, material suppliers and consumers, explore the development of an effective information-sharing platform on single-use plastics.

D3) The Government should step up public education to promote green concepts, for instance, the "Waste Hierarchy" where waste prevention should be the most preferred option and disposal the least; introduce readily available plastic alternatives and share waste statistics in relation to single-use plastics.



D4) Research and development (R&D) on plastic alternatives should be supported by relevant research fund such as Green Tech Fund and scholarships.

E. Green merchandise

3.17. Consumers express their desire to purchase “greener products”, for instance, refillable / reusable products, products that are made of “green material” like recycled plastics, and products in simple packaging. During the public engagement, different ranges of “additional cost that consumers are willing to pay for greener products” were listed for respondents’ consideration, and the option of “additional 5 – 10% of product price” gained the most popularity. We recommend that the trades should take the above into account and assimilate green elements in their product designs / day-to-day operations / store policies (e.g. including more refill products, setting up a dedicated section for sustainable products, setting up refill stations, catering businesses to engage contractors to clean reusable cutleries instead of using disposable ones, considering providing discount / offer / reward on green or sustainable products, etc).



3.18. Consumers indicate that it is sometimes difficult to identify which single-use plastic merchandise is in fact “greener”, e.g. whether the product could be recycled, whether it contains recycled content, etc. A good practice for local manufacturers is to indicate relevant “green” information on their merchandise as far as possible, including the raw material of the product, how to recycle the product, etc.



3.19. A “carrot and stick” approach should be taken in the control of single-use plastics. On top of the possible regulatory measures mentioned above, it would be helpful to promote “plastic-free” by reward schemes. Some examples include providing discount to customers who bring their own containers / opt for no packaging / opt for in-store pick-up instead of delivery, trade awards for outstanding green brands / retail outlets, offering returnable shopping bags for a fee or deposit (i.e. customers can borrow a reusable bag and return it for a refund).

3.20. Retailers have a key role to play when it comes to promoting plastic alternatives and green lifestyle. Some ideas include:

- Encourage customers to bring their own freezer bag;
- Promote or sell reusable cotton / linen bags and turn it into a fashionable lifestyle, attracting the younger generation to change their habit;
- Re-use certain plastic packaging like boxes as far as possible;
- Replace single-use foam containers by reusable containers; and
- Provide suitable training to frontline staff for explaining green measures to customers.



3.21. Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX) has published an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Reporting Guide to facilitate all listed companies' preparation of their annual ESG report. Some companies have made plastic free pledge. SDC recommends that the HKEX should encourage the listed companies in Hong Kong to formulate a holistic waste management plan, which includes the management / reduction of single-use plastic in their operation as well as setting goals for achieving carbon neutrality. The aforementioned information-sharing platform will facilitate companies to adopt green corporate culture. Instilling changes at corporate level can bring about effective influence on their clients in shifting to greener lifestyle.

4. Methodology of Consolidating and Analysing Views

- 4.1 Different formats of views and comments were collected from stakeholders (e.g. companies / organisations) and general members of the public through different channels. All views and comments collected during the public interaction phase were categorised into different groups (e.g. public engagement events, views collection forms (VCFs), written submissions from organisations / companies, written submissions from individuals, media coverage and others). The lists of views and comments are summarised in **Annex F**, **Annex G**, **Annex H** and **Annex I**. The template of VCF is shown in **Annex D**.
- 4.2 According to the nature of the views and comments collected (e.g. closed questions and open-ended views), each question / view would be analysed based on quantitative (i.e. closed questions) and qualitative (i.e. open-ended views) approaches.

(i) Quantitative approach

For closed questions (e.g. yes-no questions, multiple choices, and etc.), data was converted into numeric format for counting so as to provide percentages for different response options of each question. Frequency tables and graphs (e.g. barchart / piechart) were prepared for each closed question to visualise the trends of the response. All key views and concerns obtained were then be summarised in **Chapter 5** of this report.

Meanwhile, SDC also engaged Aristo Market Research & Consulting Company Limited to conduct a Telephone Opinion Survey to collect public views on the control of single-use plastics. Telephone enumerators interviewed mobile phone users who are Hong Kong residents of age 18 or above to conduct the survey. The main objectives of the survey are:

- To understand the public perception on controlling the use of single-use plastic items;
- To identify single-use plastic items that should be tackled; and
- To understand the public acceptance of the approaches for managing single-use plastic items.

HKPC compared the statistics collected from similar questions (e.g. types of single-use plastics should be put under control, adjustment of PSB charging level) of the VCF and Telephone Opinion Survey, and set out relevant conclusions.

(ii) Qualitative approach

Dedicated personnel were assigned to review detailed comments in VCFs, written submissions, compendiums of all PE engagement events (including town hall meetings), as well as through other relevant channels (e.g. social media, online articles). HKPC developed a framework, which is shown in Table 4.1, to reflect all the issues covered in the PE Document and relevant comments received during the public interaction phase. HKPC then grouped all the open-ended responses based on their represented sectors and the key comments in each category were further analysed and summarised.

Table 4.1 Views Analysis Framework

| |
|--|
| <p>A. Concern with Environmental Issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-use plastics are littered in the natural environment, which causes pollution and harm to wildlife • Use of single-use plastics increases carbon footprint and poses climate change hazard • Single-use plastics are difficult to recycle and take up valuable landfill space • The society’s over-reliance on single-use plastics promotes a wasteful culture • Control on single-use plastics to achieve carbon neutrality • Control on single-use plastics to achieve circular economy • Others |
| <p>B. Types of Single-use Plastics Should be Put under Control, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local product packaging • Local retail packaging • Local packaging for logistics and online shopping • Festival and celebration products • Toiletries distributed by hotels • Others - Supplementary tool sold together with a product for its usage / consumption, such as plastic straw attached to a paper beverage carton • Others - Other toiletries like plastic stemmed cotton buds • Others - Miscellaneous items for meetings, conventions and exhibitions, such as signage • Other suggested products |
| <p>C. Timeframe for Implementation of Control Measures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term (within 3 years) • Medium-term (3-5 years) • Other timeframe |
| <p>D. Approach for Control Measures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total ban • Regulatory measures • Voluntary measures • Other comments |
| <p>E. Enhancement on the Existing PSB Charging Scheme, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing the current exemption for PSB carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff in airtight packaging • Removing the current exemption for PSB carrying foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging • Exempting only one PSB for carrying foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging (e.g. bread sold at bakeries, fruits sold at wet market) • Adjusting the minimum charging level (in HKD) as to discourage people from using PSBs • Total ban of PSB |

F. Provision of Recyclable Information on Single-use Plastic Products by Manufacturer (Recyclability and Percentage of Recycled Content)

G. Development of a Platform for Sharing Information on Plastic Alternatives

H. Extent of Green Purchase Considerations that Affect Consumer's Choice, including:

- Whether the product can be re-used
- Whether "green material" is used
- The brand's "corporate environmental responsibility"
- Whether the product is not over-packaged

I. Willingness to Pay More Money for Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics

J. Alternatives to Single-use Plastics

4.3 After review by dedicated personnel, written submissions which were identical or from the same template were classified into petitions. We thus ended up with 6 petitions in total.

4.4 Finally, HKPC systematically presented the consolidated views and analysis in **Chapter 5** of this report and put forth its conclusions in **Chapter 6**.

5. Summary of Views Analysis

5.1 Quantitative Analysis of the Views Collection Forms

5.1.1 Quantity of VCFs

5.1.1.1 A total of 9 424 VCFs were received in the three-month public interaction period ending on 29 December 2021 and subsequently processed, including 2 148 online VCFs received through the dedicated website and 7 276 paper VCFs, after excluding duplicate online VCFs (i.e. VCFs with identical data from identical IP address and received within a 60 second period, and VCFs submitting with “testing” in the open-ended question and no responses in other questions). Among these VCFs, 553 VCFs were received from Organisations (Org), 63 VCFs were received from Companies (Com) and 8 808 VCFs were received from Individuals (Ind)⁵. The SDC considers that every voice counts, so all responses in the VCFs are included in the analysis unless excluded for specific reasons mentioned above.

5.1.2 Statistical analysis

5.1.2.1 As mentioned in **Chapter 4**, for closed questions (e.g. yes-no questions, multiple choices, and etc.), data was converted into numeric format for counting so as to provide percentages for different response options of each question. Some percentages might not add up to the total or 100 because of rounding.

5.1.2.2 Please note that the VCFs are not a random sample of the population, so statistical tests, which assume random samples, are not appropriate and we cannot project the views expressed to the population.

⁵ For the online VCFs, 28 were excluded as potential duplicates / testing records because identical VCFs were submitted within 60 seconds from the same IP address or the VCFs were submitted with “testing” in the open-ended question and no responses in the other questions. For the paper VCFs received, 472 were not identified as either Organisations or Individuals, so they were counted as Individuals. Moreover, for respondents who had chosen “Others” in their identity, if they had provided us with their “Name of Organisations / Companies”, we regrouped them into specific type of organisations, companies or individuals based on their work nature.

5.1.3 Background information

Table 5.1 Background Categories

| Background Categories | Count | Percentage |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Organisations | 553 | 5.9% |
| Companies | 63 | 0.7% |
| Individuals | 8 808 | 93.5% |
| Total | 9 424 | 100.0% |

5.1.3.1 As seen in Table 5.1, of the 9 424 number of respondents who answered the VCF, 93.5% were Individuals, 5.9% were Organisations and 0.7% were Companies.

Table 5.2 Organisation Sub-type

| Organisation Sub-type | Count | Percentage |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Professional Bodies / Institutions | 418 | 75.6% |
| Public Organisations | 84 | 15.2% |
| Green Groups | 32 | 5.8% |
| Industry Associations | 7 | 1.3% |
| Others | 12 | 2.2% |
| Total | 553 | 100.0% |

5.1.3.2 As seen in Table 5.2, of the 553 organisations that stated their types, 75.6% were Professional Bodies / Institutions, 15.2% were Public Organisations, 5.8% were Green Groups, 1.3% were Industry Associations and 2.2% were Others.

5.1.4 Concern with Environmental Issues

Table 5.3 Degree of concern of single-use plastics to the natural environment

| Single-use plastics are littered in the natural environment, which causes pollution and harm to wildlife | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Not concerned | 33 6.0% | 0 0.0% | 347 4.0% | 380 4.0% |
| Not very concerned | 28 5.1% | 1 1.6% | 283 3.2% | 312 3.3% |
| Neutral | 103 18.7% | 2 3.2% | 1 939 22.1% | 2 044 21.8% |
| Concerned | 173 31.3% | 13 20.6% | 2 842 32.4% | 3 028 32.2% |
| Very concerned | 197 35.7% | 46 73.0% | 3 075 35.0% | 3 318 35.3% |
| Don't know | 18 3.3% | 1 1.6% | 294 3.3% | 313 3.3% |
| Base | 552 | 63 | 8 780 | 9 395⁶ |

5.1.4.1 As seen in Table 5.3, over 65% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they were concerned or very concerned that it would cause pollution and harm to wildlife if single-use plastics were littered in the natural environment. Less than 8% of responses were not concerned or not very concerned about this environmental issue.

Table 5.4 Degree of concern of single-use plastics on carbon footprint and climate change

| Use of single-use plastics increases carbon footprint and poses climate change hazard | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Not concerned | 32 5.8% | 0 0.0% | 304 3.5% | 336 3.6% |
| Not very concerned | 23 4.2% | 2 3.2% | 372 4.2% | 397 4.2% |
| Neutral | 128 23.2% | 2 3.2% | 2 160 24.6% | 2 290 24.4% |
| Concerned | 177 32.1% | 12 19.0% | 2 715 30.9% | 2 904 30.9% |
| Very concerned | 168 30.4% | 45 71.4% | 2 829 32.2% | 3 042 32.4% |
| Don't know | 24 4.3% | 2 3.2% | 402 4.6% | 428 4.6% |
| Base | 552 | 63 | 8 782 | 9 397⁷ |

⁶ 29 respondents did not answer this question and therefore were excluded in the figures from the base.

⁷ 27 respondents did not answer this question and therefore were excluded in the figures from the base.

5.1.4.2 As seen in Table 5.4, over 60% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they were concerned or very concerned that the use of single-use plastics increased carbon footprint and posed climate change hazard. Less than 8% of responses are not concerned or not very concerned.

Table 5.5 Degree of concern of recyclability of single-use plastics and landfill situation

| Single-use plastics are difficult to recycle and take up valuable landfill space | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Not concerned | 29 5.3% | 0 0.0% | 323 3.7% | 352 3.7% |
| Not very concerned | 26 4.7% | 2 3.2% | 397 4.5% | 425 4.5% |
| Neutral | 120 21.7% | 5 8.1% | 2 156 24.5% | 2 281 24.3% |
| Concerned | 163 29.5% | 11 17.7% | 2 557 29.1% | 2 731 29.1% |
| Very concerned | 193 35.0% | 42 67.7% | 2 992 34.1% | 3 227 34.3% |
| Don't know | 21 3.8% | 2 3.2% | 359 4.1% | 382 4.1% |
| Base | 552 | 62 | 8 784 | 9 398⁸ |

5.1.4.3 As seen in Table 5.5, over 60% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they were concerned or very concerned that the single-use plastics were difficult to recycle and took up valuable landfill space. Less than 8.5% of responses were not concerned or not very concerned.

Table 5.6 Degree of concern of wasteful culture associated with single-use plastics

| The society's over-reliance on single-use plastics promotes a wasteful culture | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Not concerned | 32 5.8% | 1 1.6% | 356 4.1% | 389 4.1% |
| Not very concerned | 22 4.0% | 2 3.2% | 394 4.5% | 418 4.5% |
| Neutral | 110 19.9% | 5 7.9% | 2 138 24.4% | 2 253 24.0% |
| Concerned | 180 32.6% | 12 19.0% | 2 438 27.8% | 2 630 28.0% |
| Very concerned | 181 32.8% | 42 66.7% | 3 007 34.3% | 3 230 34.4% |
| Don't know | 27 4.9% | 1 1.6% | 445 5.1% | 473 5.0% |
| Base | 552 | 63 | 8 778 | 9 393⁹ |

⁸ 26 respondents did not answer this question and therefore were excluded in the figures from the base.

⁹ 31 respondents did not answer this question and therefore were excluded in the figures from the base.

5.1.4.4 As seen in Table 5.6, over 60% of organisations, companies and individual reported they were concerned or very concerned that the society’s over-reliance on single-use plastics promoted a wasteful culture. Less than 9% of responses were not concerned or not very concerned about this environmental issue.

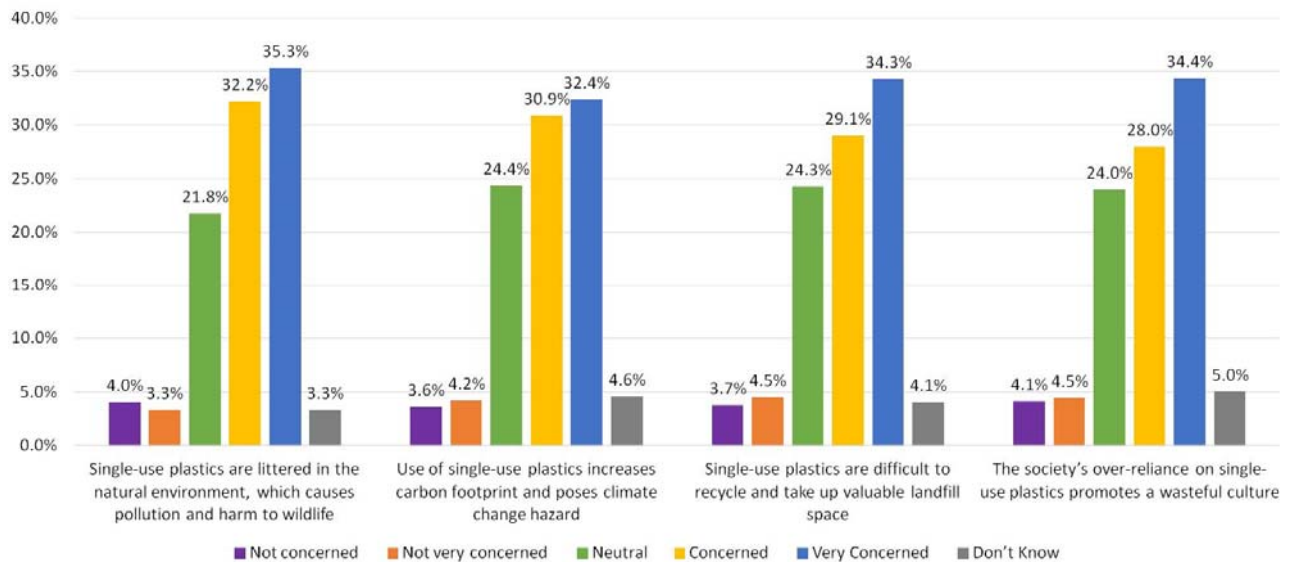


Figure 5.1 Summary on degree of concern

5.1.4.5 As seen in Figure 5.1, more than 60% of the responses were concerned and very concerned on each issue in general.

5.1.5 Products to be put under control, timeframe and approach on control

Table 5.7 Support for controlling local product packaging

| Support for controlling local product packaging | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 457 82.6% | 56 88.9% | 7 757 88.1% | 8 270 87.8% |
| | No | 93 16.8% | 6 9.5% | 907 10.3% | 1 006 10.7% |
| | Did not provide input | 3 0.5% | 1 1.6% | 144 1.6% | 148 1.6% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 140 25.3% | 27 42.9% | 2 556 29.0% | 2 723 28.9% |
| | Medium-term | 243 43.9% | 20 31.7% | 3 376 38.4% | 3 639 38.6% |
| | Did not provide input | 170 30.7% | 16 25.4% | 2 868 32.6% | 3 054 32.4% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 800 | 9 416¹⁰ |
| Approach | Total ban | 61 11.0% | 15 23.8% | 1 143 13.0% | 1 219 12.9% |
| | Regulatory measure | 201 36.3% | 30 47.6% | 3 332 37.8% | 3 563 37.8% |
| | Voluntary measure | 90 16.3% | 5 7.9% | 1 778 20.2% | 1 873 19.9% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 21 3.8% | 1 1.6% | 239 2.7% | 261 2.8% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 2 0.4% | 0 0.0% | 8 0.1% | 10 0.1% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 30 5.4% | 0 0.0% | 211 2.4% | 241 2.6% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 4 0.7% | 0 0.0% | 23 0.3% | 27 0.3% |
| | Did not provide input | 144 26.0% | 12 19.0% | 2 072 23.5% | 2 228 23.6% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 806 | 9 422¹¹ |

5.1.5.1 As seen in Table 5.7, 87.8% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of local product packaging. 28.9% and 38.6% of them considered that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 32.4% did not provide input. 37.8% of them reflected that regulatory measure should be

¹⁰ There were 8 invalid entries for this question, so we excluded them from the base.

¹¹ There were 2 invalid entries for this question, so we excluded them from the base.

taken, followed by voluntary measure (19.9%), total ban (12.9%), both total ban and regulatory measure (2.8%), both regulatory and voluntary measures (2.6%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.3%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.1%). 23.6% did not provide input on the approach.

Table 5.8 Support for controlling local retail packaging

| Support for controlling local retail packaging | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|--|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 454 82.1% | 57 90.5% | 7 600 86.3% | 8 111 86.1% |
| | No | 94 17.0% | 5 7.9% | 1 036 11.8% | 1 135 12.0% |
| | Did not provide input | 5 0.9% | 1 1.6% | 172 2.0% | 178 1.9% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 137 24.8% | 30 47.6% | 2 509 28.5% | 2 676 28.4% |
| | Medium-term | 234 42.4% | 16 25.4% | 3 166 36.0% | 3 416 36.3% |
| | Did not provide input | 181 32.8% | 17 27.0% | 3 130 35.5% | 3 328 35.3% |
| | Base | 552 | 63 | 8 805 | 9 420¹² |
| Approach | Total ban | 80 14.5% | 26 41.3% | 1 504 17.1% | 1 610 17.1% |
| | Regulatory measure | 203 36.7% | 20 31.7% | 3 217 36.5% | 3 440 36.5% |
| | Voluntary measure | 81 14.6% | 4 6.3% | 1 558 17.7% | 1 643 17.4% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 21 3.8% | 3 4.8% | 238 2.7% | 262 2.8% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 1 0.2% | 0 0.0% | 9 0.1% | 10 0.1% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 23 4.2% | 0 0.0% | 154 1.7% | 177 1.9% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 4 0.7% | 0 0.0% | 33 0.4% | 37 0.4% |
| | Did not provide input | 140 25.3% | 10 15.9% | 2 095 23.8% | 2 245 23.8% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

¹² There were 4 invalid entries for this question, so we excluded them from the base.

5.1.5.2 As seen in Table 5.8, 86.1% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of local retail packaging. 28.4% and 36.3% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 35.3% did not provide input. 36.5% of them reflected that regulatory measure should be taken, followed by voluntary measure (17.4%), total ban (17.1%), both total ban and regulatory measure (2.8%), both regulatory and voluntary measures (1.9%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.4%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.1%). 23.8% did not provide input on the approach.

Table 5.9 Support for controlling local packaging for logistics and online shopping

| Support for controlling local packaging for logistics and online shopping | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 470 85.0% | 56 88.9% | 7 814 88.7% | 8 340 88.5% |
| | No | 80 14.5% | 6 9.5% | 792 9.0% | 878 9.3% |
| | Did not provide input | 3 0.5% | 1 1.6% | 202 2.3% | 206 2.2% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 172 31.2% | 27 42.9% | 2 653 30.1% | 2 852 30.3% |
| | Medium-term | 214 38.8% | 17 27.0% | 3 081 35.0% | 3 312 35.2% |
| | Did not provide input | 166 30.1% | 19 30.2% | 3 066 34.8% | 3 251 34.5% |
| | Base | 552 | 63 | 8 800 | 9 415¹³ |
| Approach | Total ban | 79 14.3% | 18 28.6% | 1 686 19.1% | 1 783 18.9% |
| | Regulatory measure | 209 37.8% | 25 39.7% | 3 456 39.2% | 3 690 39.2% |
| | Voluntary measure | 91 16.5% | 5 7.9% | 1 488 16.9% | 1 584 16.8% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 20 3.6% | 3 4.8% | 210 2.4% | 233 2.5% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 1 0.2% | 1 1.6% | 11 0.1% | 13 0.1% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 27 4.9% | 1 1.6% | 152 1.7% | 180 1.9% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 3 0.5% | 0 0.0% | 29 0.3% | 32 0.3% |
| | Did not provide input | 123 22.2% | 10 15.9% | 1 776 20.2% | 1 909 20.3% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

¹³ There were 9 invalid entries for this question, so we excluded them from the base.

5.1.5.3 As seen in Table 5.9, 88.5% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of local packaging for logistics and online shopping. 30.3% and 35.2% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 34.5% did not provide input. 39.2% of them reflected that regulatory measure should be taken, followed by total ban (18.9%), voluntary measure (16.8%), both total ban and regulatory measure (2.5%), both regulatory and voluntary measures (1.9%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.3%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.1%). 20.3% did not provide input on the approach.

Table 5.10 Support for controlling festival and celebration products

| Support for controlling festival and celebration products | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 481 87.0% | 56 88.9% | 7 995 90.8% | 8 532 90.5% |
| | No | 70 12.7% | 6 9.5% | 631 7.2% | 707 7.5% |
| | Did not provide input | 2 0.4% | 1 1.6% | 182 2.1% | 185 2.0% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 174 31.5% | 33 52.4% | 2 859 32.5% | 3 066 32.6% |
| | Medium-term | 219 39.7% | 13 20.6% | 2 944 33.4% | 3 176 33.7% |
| | Did not provide input | 159 28.8% | 17 27.0% | 3 001 34.1% | 3 177 33.7% |
| | Base | 552 | 63 | 8 804 | 9 419¹⁴ |
| Approach | Total ban | 124 22.4% | 24 38.1% | 2 156 24.5% | 2 304 24.4% |
| | Regulatory measure | 184 33.3% | 18 28.6% | 3 000 34.1% | 3 202 34.0% |
| | Voluntary measure | 82 14.8% | 5 7.9% | 1 676 19.0% | 1 763 18.7% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 18 3.3% | 3 4.8% | 195 2.2% | 216 2.3% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 1 0.2% | 0 0.0% | 14 0.2% | 15 0.2% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 26 4.7% | 0 0.0% | 172 2.0% | 198 2.1% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 4 0.7% | 1 1.6% | 32 0.4% | 37 0.4% |
| | Did not provide input | 114 20.6% | 12 19.0% | 1 563 17.7% | 1 689 17.9% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

¹⁴ There were 5 invalid entries for this question, so we excluded them from the base.

5.1.5.4 As seen in Table 5.10, 90.5% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of festival and celebration products. 32.6% and 33.7% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but also 33.7% did not provide input. 34.0% of them reflected that regulatory measure should be taken, followed by total ban (24.4%), voluntary measure (18.7%), both total ban and regulatory measure (2.3%), both regulatory and voluntary measures (2.1%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.4%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.2%). 17.9% did not provide input on the approach.

Table 5.11 Support for controlling toiletries distributed by hotels

| Support for controlling toiletries distributed by hotels | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|--|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 426 77.0% | 55 87.3% | 7 252 82.3% | 7 733 82.1% |
| | No | 122 22.1% | 7 11.1% | 1 341 15.2% | 1 470 15.6% |
| | Did not provide input | 5 0.9% | 1 1.6% | 215 2.4% | 221 2.3% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 153 27.7% | 28 44.4% | 2 477 28.1% | 2 658 28.2% |
| | Medium-term | 184 33.3% | 18 28.6% | 2 768 31.5% | 2 970 31.5% |
| | Did not provide input | 215 38.9% | 17 27.0% | 3 558 40.4% | 3 790 40.3% |
| | Base | 552 | 63 | 8 803 | 9 418¹⁵ |
| Approach | Total ban | 99 17.9% | 19 30.2% | 1 414 16.1% | 1 532 16.3% |
| | Regulatory measure | 146 26.4% | 21 33.3% | 2 628 29.8% | 2 795 29.7% |
| | Voluntary measure | 103 18.6% | 6 9.5% | 2 109 23.9% | 2 218 23.5% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 16 2.9% | 2 3.2% | 143 1.6% | 161 1.7% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 2 0.4% | 0 0.0% | 8 0.1% | 10 0.1% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 18 3.3% | 1 1.6% | 164 1.9% | 183 1.9% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 3 0.5% | 0 0.0% | 18 0.2% | 21 0.2% |
| | Did not provide input | 166 30.0% | 14 22.2% | 2 324 26.4% | 2 504 26.6% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

¹⁵ There were 6 invalid entries for this question, so we excluded them from the base.

5.1.5.5 As seen in Table 5.11, 82.1% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of toiletries distributed by hotels. 28.2% and 31.5% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 40.3% did not provide input. 29.7% of them reflected that regulatory measure should be taken, followed by voluntary measure (23.5%), total ban (16.3%), both regulatory and voluntary measures (1.9%), both total ban and regulatory measure (1.7%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.2%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.1%). 26.6% did not provide input on the approach.

Table 5.12 Support for controlling umbrella bags

| Support for controlling umbrella bags | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 430 77.8% | 55 87.3% | 7 359 83.5% | 7 844 83.2% |
| | No | 120 21.7% | 7 11.1% | 1 253 14.2% | 1 380 14.6% |
| | Did not provide input | 3 0.5% | 1 1.6% | 196 2.2% | 200 2.1% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 173 31.3% | 36 57.1% | 2 849 32.4% | 3 058 32.5% |
| | Medium-term | 171 31.0% | 8 12.7% | 2 454 27.9% | 2 633 28.0% |
| | Did not provide input | 208 37.7% | 19 30.2% | 3 501 39.8% | 3 728 39.6% |
| | Base | 552 | 63 | 8 804 | 9 419¹⁶ |
| Approach | Total ban | 149 26.9% | 30 47.6% | 2 221 25.2% | 2 400 25.5% |
| | Regulatory measure | 124 22.4% | 14 22.2% | 2 071 23.5% | 2 209 23.4% |
| | Voluntary measure | 92 16.6% | 4 6.3% | 2 072 23.5% | 2 168 23.0% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 8 1.4% | 1 1.6% | 118 1.3% | 127 1.3% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 1 0.2% | 0 0.0% | 10 0.1% | 11 0.1% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 20 3.6% | 0 0.0% | 118 1.3% | 138 1.5% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 2 0.4% | 0 0.0% | 28 0.3% | 30 0.3% |
| | Did not provide input | 157 28.4% | 14 22.2% | 2 170 24.6% | 2 341 24.8% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

¹⁶ There were 5 invalid entries for this question so we excluded them from the base.

5.1.5.6 As seen in Table 5.12, 83.2% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of umbrella bags. 32.5% and 28.0% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 39.6% did not provide input. 25.5% of them reflected that total ban should be taken, followed by regulatory measure (23.4%), voluntary measure (23.0%), both regulatory and voluntary measures (1.5%), both total ban and regulatory measure (1.3%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.3%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.1%). 24.8% did not provide input on the approach.

Table 5.13 Support for controlling supplementary tool sold together with a product for its usage / consumption, such as plastic straw attached to a paper beverage carton

| Support for controlling supplementary tool sold together with a product for its usage / consumption, such as plastic straw attached to a paper beverage carton | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|--|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Control | Yes | 383 69.3% | 58 92.1% | 7 188 81.6% | 7 629 81.0% |
| | No | 167 30.2% | 4 6.3% | 1 436 16.3% | 1 607 17.1% |
| | Did not provide input | 3 0.5% | 1 1.6% | 184 2.1% | 188 2.0% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 119 21.6% | 34 54.0% | 2 363 26.8% | 2 516 26.7% |
| | Medium-term | 185 33.5% | 14 22.2% | 2 778 31.6% | 2 977 31.6% |
| | Did not provide input | 248 44.9% | 15 23.8% | 3 660 41.6% | 3 923 41.7% |
| | Base | 552 | 63 | 8 801 | 9 416 |
| Approach | Total ban | 83 15.0% | 29 46.0% | 1 842 20.9% | 1 954 20.7% |
| | Regulatory measure | 144 26.0% | 16 25.4% | 2 596 29.5% | 2 756 29.2% |
| | Voluntary measure | 76 13.7% | 7 11.1% | 1 733 19.7% | 1 816 19.3% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 11 2.0% | 2 3.2% | 131 1.5% | 144 1.5% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 3 0.5% | 0 0.0% | 13 0.1% | 16 0.2% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 18 3.3% | 0 0.0% | 124 1.4% | 142 1.5% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 5 0.9% | 0 0.0% | 20 0.2% | 25 0.3% |
| | Did not provide input | 213 38.5% | 9 14.3% | 2 349 26.7% | 2 571 27.3% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

5.1.5.7 As seen in Table 5.13, 81.0% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of supplementary tool sold together with a product for its usage / consumption, such as plastic straw attached to a paper beverage carton. 26.7% and 31.6% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 41.7% did not provide input. 29.2% of them reflected that regulatory measure should be taken, followed by total ban (20.7%), voluntary measure

(19.3%), both regulatory and voluntary measures and, both total ban and regulatory measure (both 1.5%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.3%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.2%). 27.3% did not provide input.

Table 5.14 Support for controlling other toiletries like plastic stemmed cotton buds

| Support for controlling other toiletries like plastic stemmed cotton buds | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 389 70.3% | 53 84.1% | 7 128 80.9% | 7 570 80.3% |
| | No | 162 29.3% | 9 14.3% | 1 483 16.8% | 1 654 17.6% |
| | Did not provide input | 2 0.4% | 1 1.6% | 197 2.2% | 200 2.1% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 132 23.9% | 32 50.8% | 2 354 26.7% | 2 518 26.7% |
| | Medium-term | 170 30.8% | 13 20.6% | 2 723 30.9% | 2 906 30.9% |
| | Did not provide input | 250 45.3% | 18 28.6% | 3 726 42.3% | 3 994 42.4% |
| | Base | 552 | 63 | 8 803 | 9 418¹⁷ |
| Approach | Total ban | 96 17.4% | 27 42.9% | 1 556 17.7% | 1 679 17.8% |
| | Regulatory measure | 132 23.9% | 13 20.6% | 2 463 28.0% | 2 608 27.7% |
| | Voluntary measure | 92 16.6% | 5 7.9% | 2 108 23.9% | 2 205 23.4% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 10 1.8% | 3 4.8% | 110 1.2% | 123 1.3% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 1 0.2% | 0 0.0% | 7 0.1% | 8 0.1% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 19 3.4% | 0 0.0% | 131 1.5% | 150 1.6% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 2 0.4% | 0 0.0% | 18 0.2% | 20 0.2% |
| | Did not provide input | 201 36.3% | 15 23.8% | 2 415 27.4% | 2 631 27.9% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

¹⁷ There were 6 invalid entries for this question so we excluded them from the base.

5.1.5.8 As seen in Table 5.14, 80.3% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of other toiletries like plastic stemmed cotton buds. 26.7% and 30.9% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 42.4% did not provide input. 27.7% of them reflected that regulatory measure should be taken, followed by voluntary measure (23.4%), total ban (17.8%), both regulatory and voluntary measures (1.6%), both total ban and regulatory measure (1.3%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.2%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.1%). 27.9% did not provide input on the approach.

Table 5.15 Support for controlling miscellaneous items for meetings, conventions and exhibitions, such as signage

| Support for controlling miscellaneous items for meetings, conventions and exhibitions, such as signage | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 417 75.4% | 54 85.7% | 7 266 82.5% | 7 737 82.1% |
| | No | 133 24.1% | 8 12.7% | 1 318 15.0% | 1 459 15.5% |
| | Did not provide input | 3 0.5% | 1 1.6% | 224 2.5% | 228 2.4% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 136 24.6% | 31 49.2% | 2 282 25.9% | 2 449 26.0% |
| | Medium-term | 190 34.4% | 14 22.2% | 2 910 33.0% | 3 114 33.1% |
| | Did not provide input | 227 41.0% | 18 28.6% | 3 613 41.0% | 3 858 41.0% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 805 | 9 421¹⁸ |
| Approach | Total ban | 75 13.6% | 16 25.4% | 1 425 16.2% | 1 516 16.1% |
| | Regulatory measure | 180 32.5% | 21 33.3% | 2 995 34.0% | 3 196 33.9% |
| | Voluntary measure | 85 15.4% | 10 15.9% | 1 802 20.5% | 1 897 20.1% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 11 2.0% | 1 1.6% | 111 1.3% | 123 1.3% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 3 0.5% | 0 0.0% | 3 0.0% | 6 0.1% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 21 3.8% | 1 1.6% | 156 1.8% | 178 1.9% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 5 0.9% | 0 0.0% | 19 0.2% | 24 0.3% |
| | Did not provide input | 173 31.3% | 14 22.2% | 2 297 26.1% | 2 484 26.4% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

¹⁸ There were 3 invalid entries for this question so we excluded them from the base.

5.1.5.9 As seen in Table 5.15, 82.1% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of miscellaneous items for meetings, conventions and exhibitions, such as signage. 26.0% and 33.1% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 41.0% did not provide input. 33.9% of them reflected that regulatory measure should be taken, followed by voluntary measure (20.1%), total ban (16.1%), both regulatory and voluntary measures (1.9%), both total ban and regulatory measure (1.3%), all approaches (total ban, regulatory and voluntary measures) (0.3%), and total ban and voluntary measure (0.1%). 26.4% did not provide input on the approach.

Table 5.16 Support for controlling other single-use plastics

| Support for controlling other single-use plastics | | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Control | Yes | 104 18.8% | 21 33.3% | 1 364 15.5% | 1 489 15.8% |
| | No | 129 23.3% | 5 7.9% | 611 6.9% | 745 7.9% |
| | Did not provide input | 320 57.9% | 37 58.7% | 6 833 77.6% | 7 190 76.3% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |
| Timeframe | Short-term | 23 4.2% | 14 22.2% | 506 5.7% | 543 5.8% |
| | Medium-term | 41 7.4% | 2 3.2% | 364 4.1% | 407 4.3% |
| | Did not provide input | 489 88.4% | 47 74.6% | 7 937 90.1% | 8 473 89.9% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 807 | 9 423¹⁹ |
| Approach | Total ban | 17 3.1% | 9 14.3% | 449 5.1% | 475 5.0% |
| | Regulatory measure | 35 6.3% | 7 11.1% | 365 4.1% | 407 4.3% |
| | Voluntary measure | 16 2.9% | 1 1.6% | 265 3.0% | 282 3.0% |
| | Total ban & regulatory measure | 2 0.4% | 2 3.2% | 47 0.5% | 51 0.5% |
| | Total ban & voluntary measure | 2 0.4% | 0 0.0% | 3 0.0% | 5 0.1% |
| | Regulatory & voluntary measures | 6 1.1% | 1 1.6% | 19 0.2% | 26 0.3% |
| | Total ban, regulatory & voluntary measures | 3 0.5% | 0 0.0% | 13 0.1% | 16 0.2% |
| | Did not provide input | 472 85.4% | 43 68.3% | 7 646 86.8% | 8 161 86.6% |
| | Base | 553 | 63 | 8 807 | 9 423²⁰ |

¹⁹ There is 1 invalid entry for this question so we have excluded it from the base.

²⁰ There is 1 invalid entry for this question so we have excluded it from the base.

5.1.5.10 As seen in Table 5.16, 15.8% of organisations, companies and individuals reported they agreed to the control of other single-use plastics. 5.8% and 4.3% of them indicated that actions should be taken in short-term (within 3 years) and medium-term (3 - 5 years) respectively but 76.3% did not provide input. 5.0% of them reflected that total ban should be in place for those items, followed by regulatory measure (4.3% and voluntary measure (3.0%). 86.6% did not provide input on the approach. Among the suggestions provided, the top 3 mostly suggested items were single-use tableware (26.5%), followed by shopping bags (17.2%) then plastic beverage containers (15.1%). Some other items also include plastic straws, Styrofoam, plastic containers, excessive package, etc.

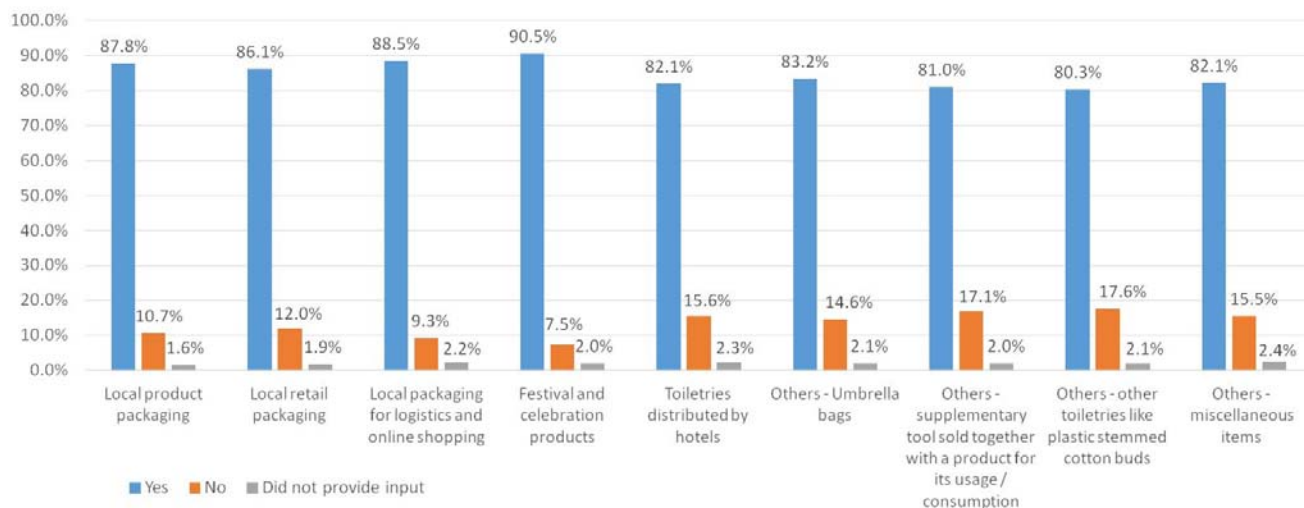


Figure 5.2 Summary on the types of products that should be controlled

5.1.5.11 As seen in Figure 5.2, more than 80% respondents agreed to imposing control on each type of products in general.

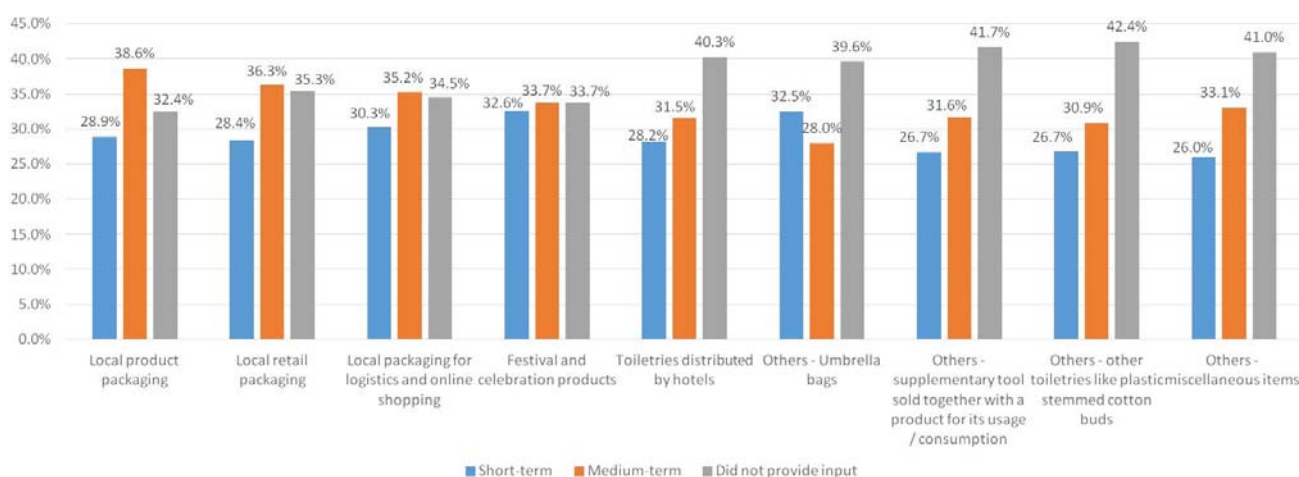


Figure 5.3 Summary on actions to be taken for those to be controlled

5.1.5.12 As seen in Figure 5.3, supports were shown for both short and medium term control (about 60% in total).

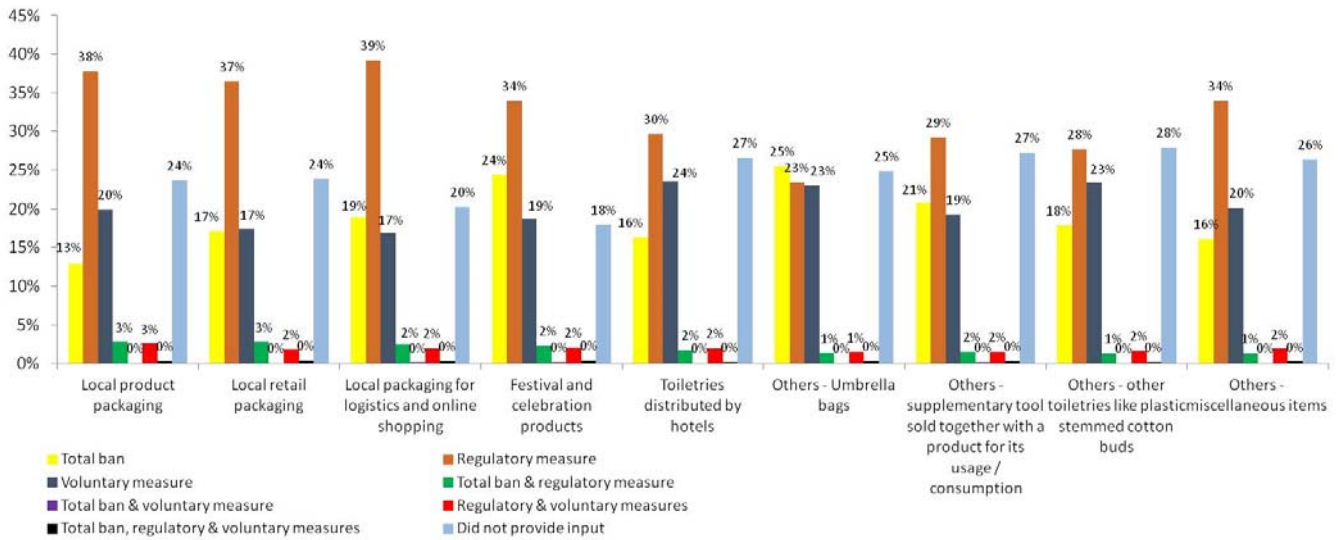


Figure 5.4 Summary on approach on controlling the single-use plastic products

5.1.5.13 As seen in Figure 5.4, majority supported to control single-use plastics by regulatory measures (such as charging, producer responsibility scheme, etc.), except for umbrella bags with the majority supporting a total ban.

5.1.6 Support for enhancing existing measure of the Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

Table 5.17 Support for removing current exemption for PSB carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff in airtight packaging

| Support for removing current exemption for PSB carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff in airtight packaging | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Yes | 313 56.6% | 46 73.0% | 5 231 59.4% | 5 590 59.3% |
| No | 231 41.8% | 15 23.8% | 3 320 37.7% | 3 566 37.8% |
| Did not provide input | 9 1.6% | 2 3.2% | 257 2.9% | 268 2.8% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

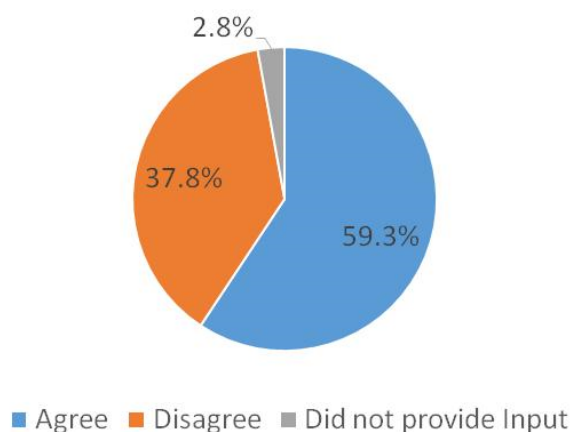


Figure 5.5 Summary on support for removing current exemption for PSB carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff in airtight packaging

5.1.6.1 As seen in Table 5.17 and Figure 5.5, 59.3% of the feedback received agreed to removing the current exemption for PSB carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff in airtight packaging, of which 56.6% organisations, 73.0% companies and 59.4% individuals agreed to this initiative. 37.8% of the feedback disagreed with the removal of this exemption, with 2.8% did not provide input.

Table 5.18 Support for not providing free PSB to foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging

| Support for not providing free PSB to foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Yes | 367 66.4% | 46 73.0% | 5 720 64.9% | 6 133 65.1% |
| No | 178 32.2% | 15 23.8% | 2 823 32.1% | 3 016 32.0% |
| Did not provide input | 8 1.4% | 2 3.2% | 265 3.0% | 275 2.9% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

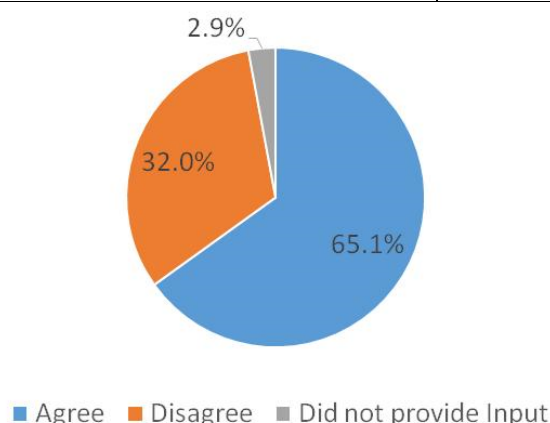


Figure 5.6 Summary on Support for not providing free PSB to foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging

5.1.6.2 As seen in Table 5.18 and Figure 5.6, 65.1% of the feedback received agreed to not providing free PSB to foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging, of which 66.4% organisations, 73.0% companies and 64.9% individuals agreed to this initiative. 32.0% of the feedback disagreed with the removal of this exemption, with 2.9% did not provide input.

Table 5.19 Support for exempting only ONE PSB for carrying foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging

| Support for exempting only ONE PSB for carrying foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Yes, only ONE should be exempted | 402 72.7% | 43 68.3% | 6 144 69.8% | 6 589 69.9% |
| No, we should not limit the number of exempted PSB to be provided | 106 19.2% | 11 17.5% | 1 762 20.0% | 1 879 19.9% |
| No, other number of exempted PSBs should be provided | 37 6.7% | 7 11.1% | 558 6.3% | 602 6.4% |
| Did not provide input | 8 1.4% | 2 3.2% | 344 3.9% | 354 3.8% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

Table 5.19(i) Support for exempting other number of PSB for carrying foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging

| Other number of exempted PSBs suggested | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|--|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| No exempted PSB should be provided | 10 27.0% | 5 71.4% | 201 36.0% | 216 35.9% |
| More than ONE exempted PSB should be provided | 13 35.1% | 0 0.0% | 208 37.3% | 221 36.7% |
| Did not provide input or did not specify clearly | 14 37.8% | 2 28.6% | 149 26.7% | 165 27.4% |
| Base | 37 | 7 | 558 | 602 |

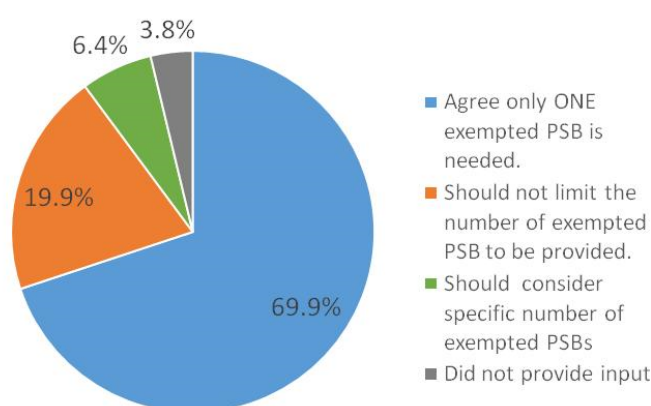


Figure 5.7 Summary on Support for exempting only ONE PSB for carrying foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging

5.1.6.3 As seen in Table 5.19 and Figure 5.7, 69.9% of the feedback agreed to exempting only ONE PSB for carrying foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging, of which 72.7% organisations, 68.3% companies and 69.8% individuals agreed to this initiative. 19.9% of the feedback disagreed with restricting the number of exempted PSB to be provided. 6.4% reflected that a certain number of exempted PSBs should be provided, of which about 36.0% reflected that no exempted PSB should be provided (Table 5.19(i)), about 37% reflected more than one exempted PSB should be provided, and about 27.0% did not provide input or did not specify clearly.

Table 5.20 Views on the minimum charging level that can discourage people to use a PSB

| Views on the minimum charging level that can discourage people to use a PSB | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| HK\$1 | 180 32.5% | 16 25.4% | 2 748 31.2% | 2 944 31.3% |
| HK\$1.5 | 69 12.5% | 7 11.1% | 1 019 11.6% | 1 095 11.6% |
| HK\$2 | 177 32.0% | 23 36.5% | 2 884 32.7% | 3 084 32.7% |
| Others | 118 21.3% | 15 23.8% | 1 878 21.3% | 2 011 21.3% |
| Did not provide input | 9 1.6% | 2 3.2% | 275 3.1% | 286 3.0% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 804 | 9 420²¹ |

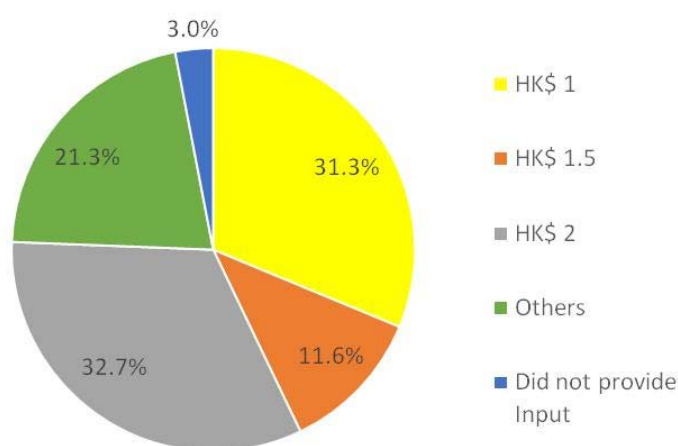


Figure 5.8 Support on Views on the minimum charging level that can discourage people to use a PSB

5.1.6.4 As seen in Table 5.20 and Figure 5.8, 32.7% of the feedback reflected that charging HK\$2 on each PSB could discourage them from using, whereas 31.3% and 11.6% reflected that HK\$1 and HK\$1.5 could already discourage them from using PSBs respectively. 21.3% suggested other amounts, of which 65.3% suggested more than HK\$2, 18.7% suggested less than HK\$1, 5.9% suggested no need charging and about 10% did not specify or invalid. In general, over 60% respondents chose each of HK\$1 or HK\$2.

²¹ There were 4 invalid entries for this question, so we excluded them from the base

5.1.7 Support for having more information on the recyclability and percentage of recycled content of a single-use plastics product

Table 5.21 Support for having more information on the recyclability and percentage of recycled content of a single-use plastics product

| Support for having more information on the recyclability and percentage of recycled content of a single-use plastics product | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 449 81.2% | 57 90.5% | 6 933 78.7% | 7 439 78.9% |
| No | 92 16.6% | 4 6.3% | 1 562 17.7% | 1 658 17.6% |
| Did not provide input | 12 2.2% | 2 3.2% | 312 3.5% | 326 3.5% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 807 | 9 423²² |

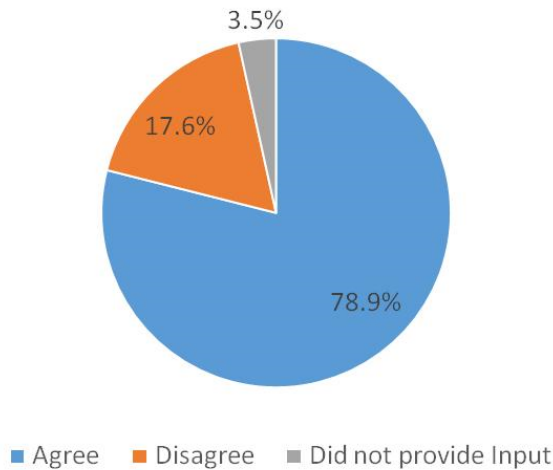


Figure 5.9 Support for having more information on the recyclability and percentage of recycled content of a single-use plastics product

5.1.7.1 As seen in Table 5.21 and Figure 5.9, 78.9% of the feedback agreed that having more information on the recyclability and percentage of recycled content of a single-use plastics product provided by the manufacturer could help consumers make an informed purchase decision, of which 81.2% organisations, 90.5% companies and 78.7% individuals agreed to this initiative. Only 17.6% of the feedback disagreed, with 3.5% did not provide input.

²² There was 1 invalid entry for this question, so we excluded it from the base

5.1.8 Support for developing a platform for sharing information on alternatives to plastics among different stakeholders

Table 5.22 Support for developing a platform for sharing information on alternatives to plastics among different stakeholders

| Support for developing a platform for sharing information on alternatives to plastics among different stakeholders | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Yes | 449 81.2% | 58 92.1% | 6 804 77.3% | 7 311 77.6% |
| No | 79 14.3% | 1 1.6% | 1 261 14.3% | 1 341 14.2% |
| Did not provide input | 25 4.5% | 4 6.3% | 743 8.4% | 772 8.2% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424 |

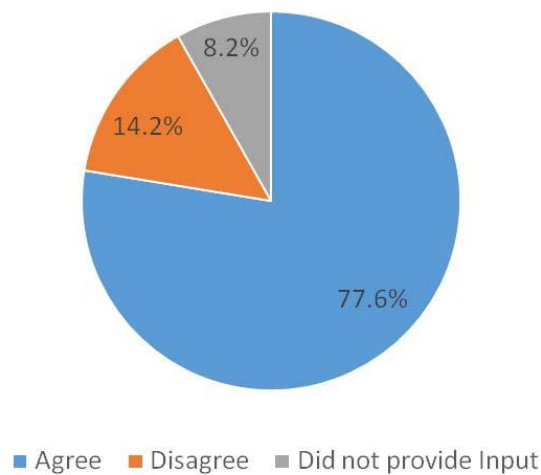


Figure 5.10 Summary on support for developing a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives among different stakeholders

5.1.8.1 As seen in Table 5.22 and Figure 5.10, 77.6% of the feedback agreed to develop a platform for sharing information on alternatives to plastics among different stakeholders (including businesses, material suppliers and consumers), of which 81.2% organisations, 92.1% companies and 77.3% individuals agreed to the development of the platform. Only 14.2% of the feedback disagreed, with 8.2% did not provide input.

5.1.9 Green considerations

Table 5.23 Degree of consideration on whether the product can be re-used

| Product can be re-used | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Strongly affected | 189 34.2% | 33 52.4% | 2 852 32.4% | 3 074 32.6% |
| Slightly affected | 201 36.3% | 20 31.7% | 3 072 34.9% | 3 293 34.9% |
| Not very affected | 93 16.8% | 6 9.5% | 1 657 18.8% | 1 756 18.6% |
| Not at all affected | 18 3.3% | 1 1.6% | 357 4.1% | 376 4.0% |
| Can't say / don't know | 44 8.0% | 1 1.6% | 606 6.9% | 651 6.9% |
| Did not provide input | 8 1.4% | 2 3.2% | 263 3.0% | 273 2.9% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 807 | 9 423²³ |

5.1.9.1 As seen in Table 5.23, over 65% of organisations, companies and individuals reported that whether the product can be re-used would strongly or slightly affected their choice. Around 23% of responses were not very affected or not at all affected by that green consideration.

Table 5.24 Degree of consideration on whether “green material” is used

| “Green material” is used | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Strongly affected | 151 27.3% | 39 61.9% | 2 195 24.9% | 2 385 25.3% |
| Slightly affected | 200 36.2% | 13 20.6% | 3 103 35.2% | 3 316 35.2% |
| Not very affected | 121 21.9% | 6 9.5% | 2 151 24.4% | 2 278 24.2% |
| Not at all affected | 29 5.2% | 2 3.2% | 456 5.2% | 487 5.2% |
| Can't say / don't know | 44 8.0% | 1 1.6% | 638 7.2% | 683 7.2% |
| Did not provide input | 8 1.4% | 2 3.2% | 264 3.0% | 274 2.9% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 807 | 9 423²⁴ |

²³ 1 respondent did not answer this question and therefore was excluded in the figures from the base.

²⁴ 1 respondent did not answer this question and therefore was excluded in the figures from the base

5.1.9.2 As seen in Table 5.24, over 60% of organisations, companies and individuals reported that whether “green material” is used would strongly or slightly affected their choice. Around 30% of responses were not very affected or not at all affected by that green consideration.

Table 5.25 Degree of consideration on the brand’s “corporate environmental responsibility”

| Brand’s “corporate environmental responsibility” | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Strongly affected | 158 28.6% | 35 55.6% | 2 152 24.4% | 2 345 24.9% |
| Slightly affected | 172 31.1% | 16 25.4% | 2 869 32.6% | 3 057 32.4% |
| Not very affected | 112 20.3% | 6 9.5% | 2 203 25.0% | 2 321 24.6% |
| Not at all affected | 43 7.8% | 2 3.2% | 592 6.7% | 637 6.8% |
| Can’t say / don’t know | 60 10.8% | 1 1.6% | 716 8.1% | 777 8.2% |
| Did not provide input | 8 1.4% | 3 4.8% | 275 3.1% | 286 3.0% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 807 | 9 423²⁵ |

5.1.9.3 As seen in Table 5.25, over 55% of organisations, companies and individuals reported that whether the brand’s “corporate environmental responsibility” used would strongly or slightly affected their choice. Around 32% of responses were not very affected or not at all affected by that green consideration.

²⁵ 1 respondent did not answer this question and therefore was excluded in the figures from the base

Table 5.26 Degree of consideration on whether the product is not over-packaged

| The product is not over-packaged | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Strongly affected | 179 32.4% | 35 55.6% | 2 800 31.8% | 3 014 32.0% |
| Slightly affected | 172 31.1% | 20 31.7% | 2 642 30.0% | 2 834 30.1% |
| Not very affected | 107 19.3% | 1 1.6% | 1 885 21.4% | 1 993 21.2% |
| Not at all affected | 31 5.6% | 2 3.2% | 525 6.0% | 558 5.9% |
| Can't say / don't know | 56 10.1% | 2 3.2% | 676 7.7% | 734 7.8% |
| Did not provide input | 8 1.4% | 3 4.8% | 278 3.2% | 289 3.1% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 806 | 9 422²⁶ |

5.1.9.4 As seen in Table 5.26, over 60% of organisations, companies and individuals reported that whether the product is not over-packaged would strongly or slightly affected their choice. Around 28% of responses were not very affected or not at all affected by that green consideration.

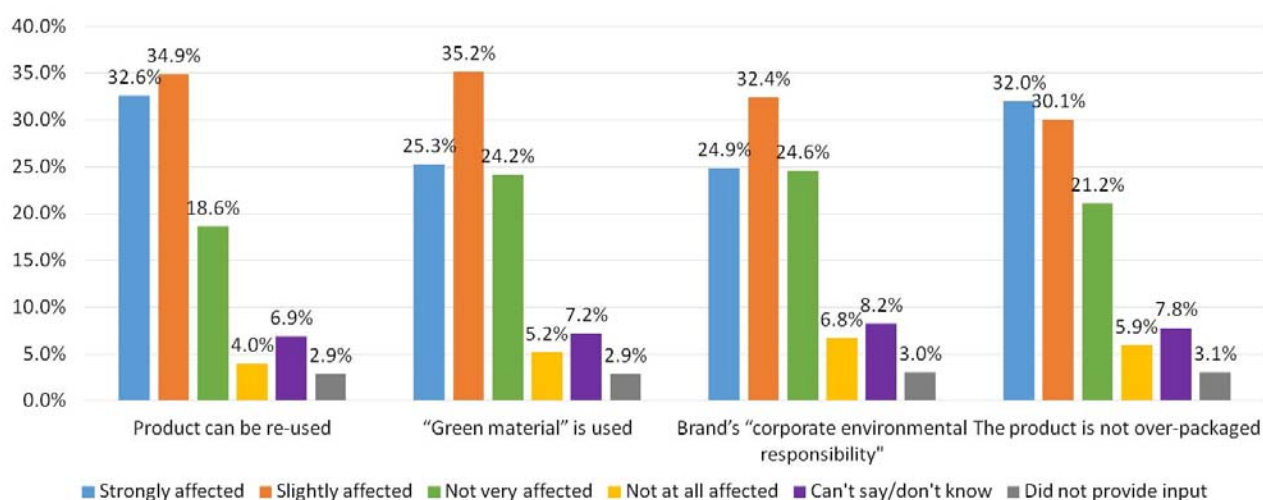


Figure 5.11 Summary on Degree of affection on green initiatives

5.1.9.5 As seen in Figure 5.11, more than 55% respondents were strongly affected or slightly affected by each green consideration in general.

²⁶ 2 respondents did not answer this question and therefore were excluded in the figures from the base

5.1.10 Willingness to pay more for reducing the use of single-use plastics

Table 5.27 Willingness to pay more for reducing the use of single-use plastics

| Willingness to pay more for reducing the use of single-use plastics | Org | Com | Ind | Total |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| less than \$0.5 (i.e. less than 5% of product price) | 144 26.0% | 11 17.5% | 1 996 22.7% | 2 151 22.8% |
| \$0.5 – 1 (i.e. 5 – 10% of product price) | 166 30.0% | 21 33.3% | 2 887 32.8% | 3 074 32.6% |
| \$1.1 – 1.5 (i.e. 11 – 15% of product price) | 109 19.7% | 10 15.9% | 1 841 20.9% | 1 960 20.8% |
| more than \$1.5 (i.e. more than 15% of product price) | 120 21.7% | 18 28.6% | 1 695 19.2% | 1 833 19.5% |
| Did not provide input | 14 2.5% | 3 4.8% | 389 4.4% | 406 4.3% |
| Base | 553 | 63 | 8 808 | 9 424²⁷ |

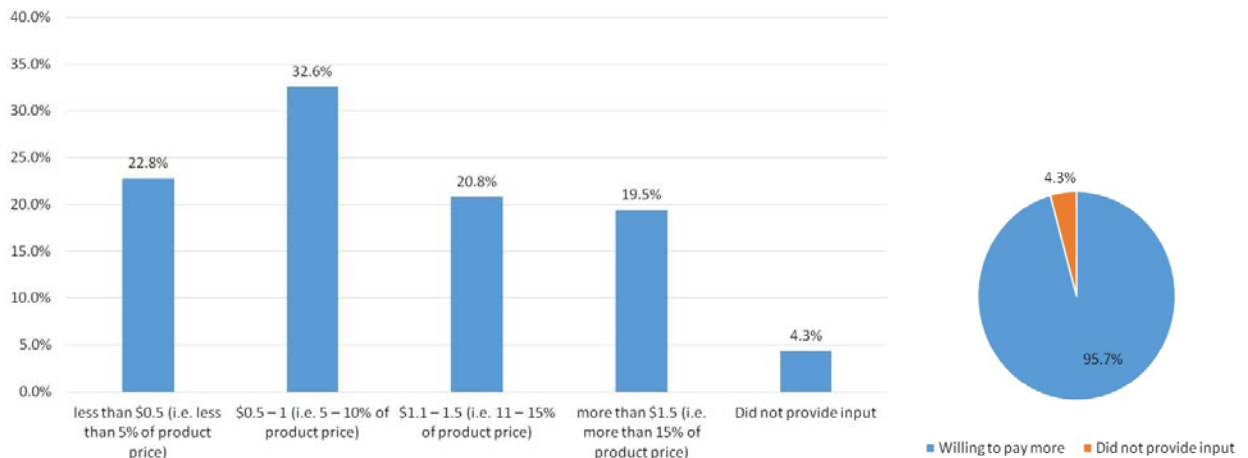


Figure 5.12 Summary on Willingness to pay more for reducing the use of single-use plastics

5.1.10.1 As seen in Table 5.27, the majority (almost 33%) of organisations, companies and individuals were willing to pay 5% – 10% more of the product price to support the reduction of the use of single-use plastics. As seen in Figure 5.12, 22.8% of these three groups were willing to pay less than 5% of product price for reducing the use of single-use plastics, 20.8% were willing to pay 11 – 15% of product price, while 19.5% were willing to pay more than 15% of product price.

²⁷ 406 respondents did not answer this question and therefore were excluded in the figures from the base.

5.2 Telephone Survey Results

5.2.1 Background of Randomised Telephone Survey

5.2.1.1 As mentioned in **Chapter 2**, a randomised telephone survey was also conducted to further gauge the general public's views on their basic understanding on the issue and their willingness to contribute for reducing the use of single-use plastics. A total of 1 003 mobile phone users who are Hong Kong residents of age 18 or above were successfully interviewed within 20 days for this survey. The telephone survey detailed report and questionnaire are shown in **Annex E**.

5.2.2 Views on the Excessive Use of Single-use Plastics

5.2.2.1 Nearly 80% of respondents (79.4%) opined that “Festival and celebration products” was being used excessively, followed by “Local product & retail packaging” (78.3%), and “Local packaging for logistics and online shopping” (78.0%). Only 4.4% of respondents believed that there was no excessive use of single-use plastics in Hong Kong. This illustrated the majority of respondents was of the view that the excessive use of single-use plastics occurred in everyday life.

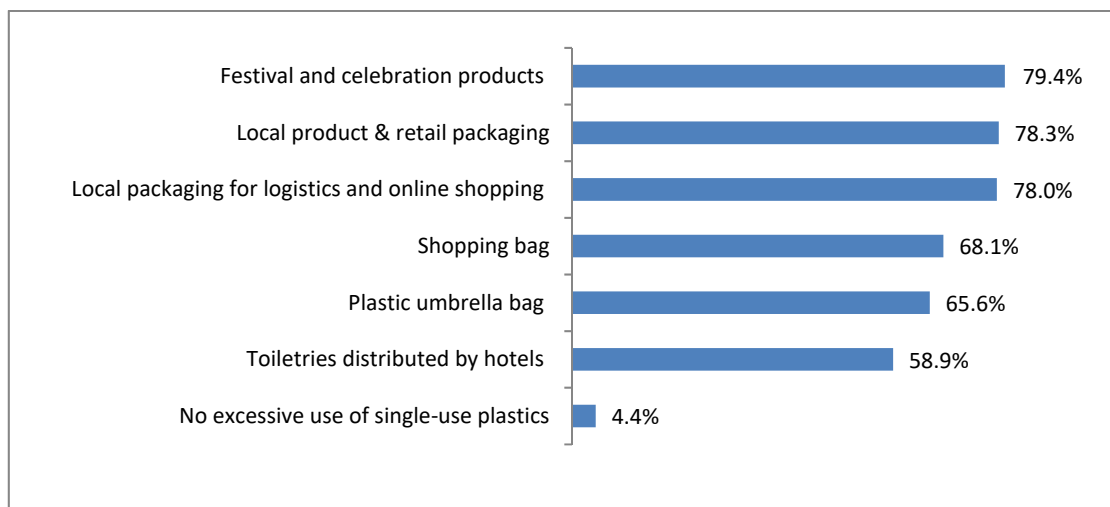


Figure 5.13 Views on the Excessive Use of Single-use Plastics (multiple answers, % of agreed responses)

5.2.3 Perception on the Awareness of Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics

5.2.3.1 In terms of respondents' perception on the awareness of reducing the use of single-use plastics among residents, about half (49.9%) opined that the awareness was insufficient. By contrast, nearly 40% of respondents (38.0%) considered such awareness sufficient and 12.1% had “No comment”.

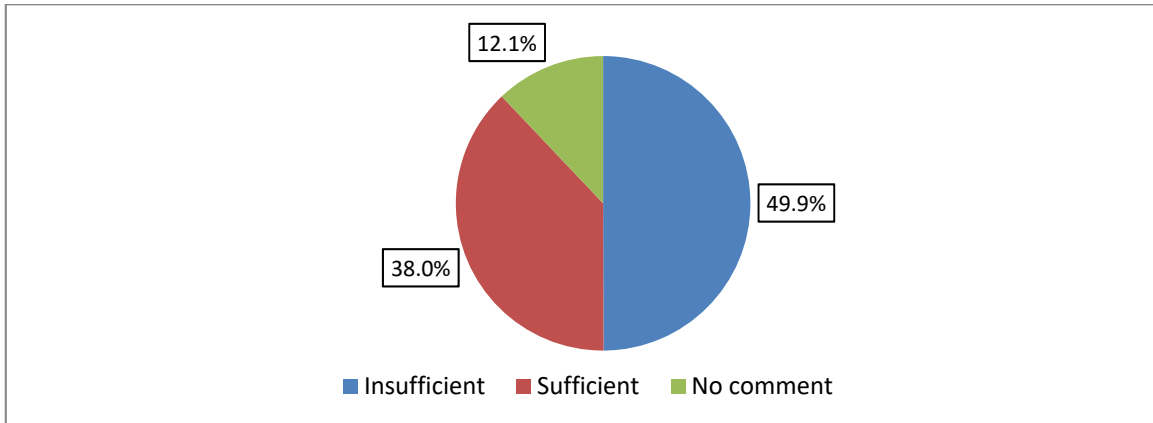


Figure 5.14 Perception on the Awareness of Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics

5.2.4 Views on imposing stricter control on single-use plastics items for alleviating the excessive use

5.2.4.1 Nearly 60% of respondents (57.0%) agreed to imposing stricter control on single-use plastics items for alleviating the excessive use while nearly 30% of respondents (29.9%) took the opposite view and 13.0% indicated “No comment”.

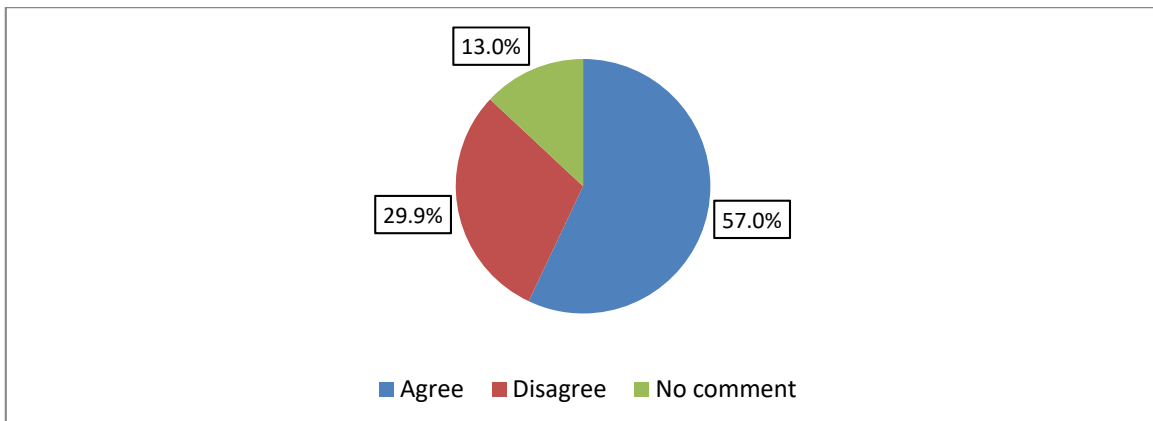


Figure 5.15 Views on imposing Stricter Control on Single-use Plastic Items for alleviating the excessive use

5.2.5 Habits to reduce the use of single-use plastics in daily life

5.2.5.1 When asked about the habits of reducing the use of single-use plastics in daily life, the majority of the respondents (90.6%) indicated having the habits on bringing own shopping bag, followed by avoiding the use of single-use plastics umbrella bag (67.3%), purchasing products in simple packaging (64.5%) and reducing online shopping (52.5%). Only a few of respondents (2.4%) indicated that they did not have any specific habits to reduce the use of single-use plastics in everyday life.

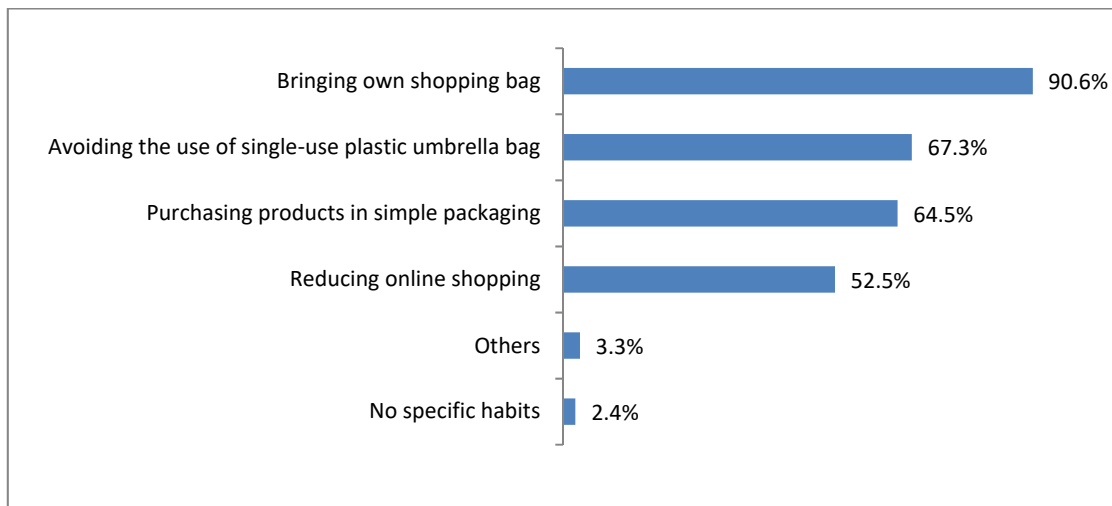


Figure 5.16 Habits to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics in Daily Life (Multiple answers, % of “Yes” responses)

5.2.6 Views on the Plastic Shopping Bags (PSB) Charging Scheme - tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging

5.2.6.1 When asked whether the exemption should be tightened for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging, over half of respondents (54.7%) agreed that the exemption should be tightened, whereas more than 30% of respondents (32.9%) disagreed with the suggestion and 12.4% indicated “No comment”.

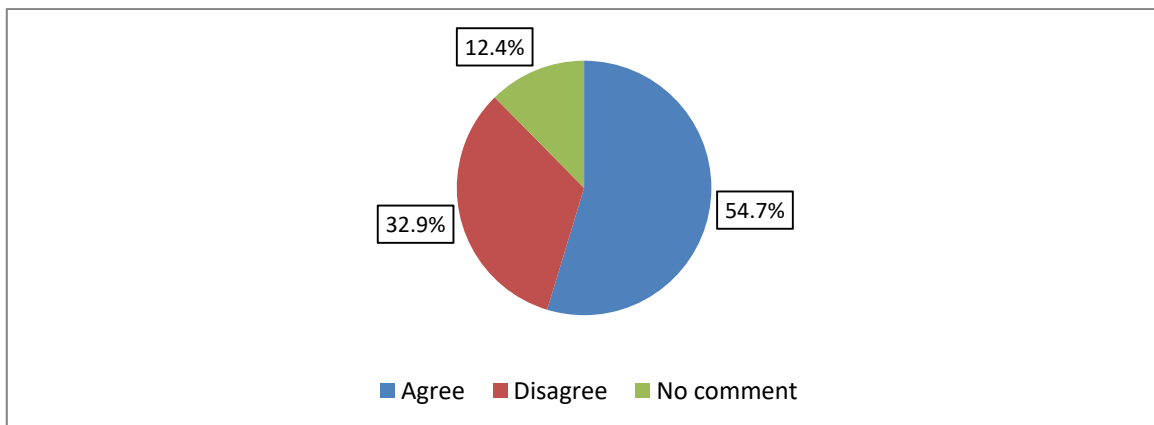


Figure 5.17 Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging

5.2.7 Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Adjust the charge on PSBs that can reduce the use of plastic shopping bags

5.2.7.1 On the issue of whether raising the charge for PSBs may reduce the use of plastic bags, nearly 45% of respondents (44.2%) disagreed that raising the charge on PSBs can reduce the use of PSBs by the general public while 36.3% of respondents agreed to the suggestion. Nearly 20% of respondents (19.6%) indicated “No comment”.

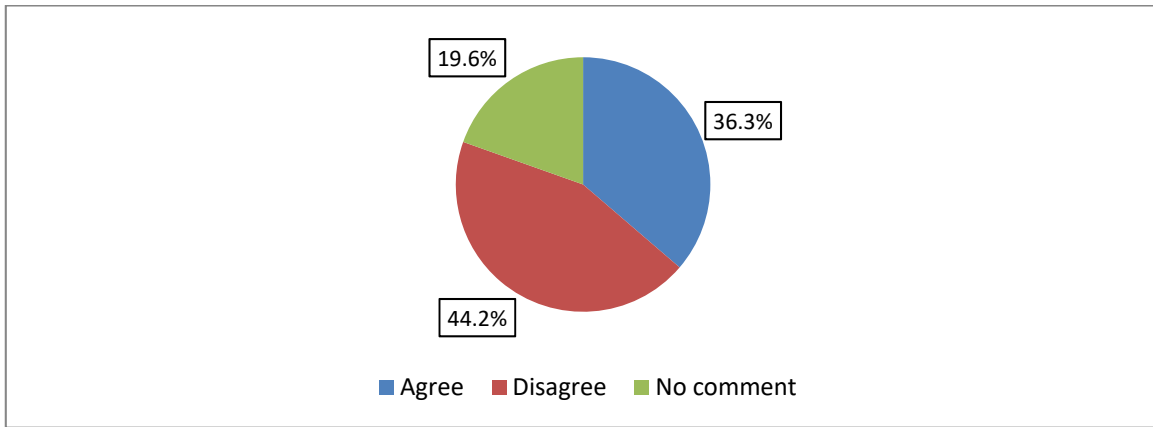


Figure 5.18 Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Adjust the Charge on PSBs

5.2.8 Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Suitable charging level for PSB with deterrent effect

5.2.8.1 Among the respondents who agreed to raising the charge of PSBs, nearly half of them (48.2%) indicated that increasing the charge level to \$1.0 can discourage the general public from using a PSB, followed by \$2.0 (23.6%) and \$3.0 (10.9%). Only 1.1% of respondents opined that raising the charge level for PSBs to \$1.5 can discourage residents from using a PSB. A suitable charging level with deterrent effect is averaged at around \$2.2.

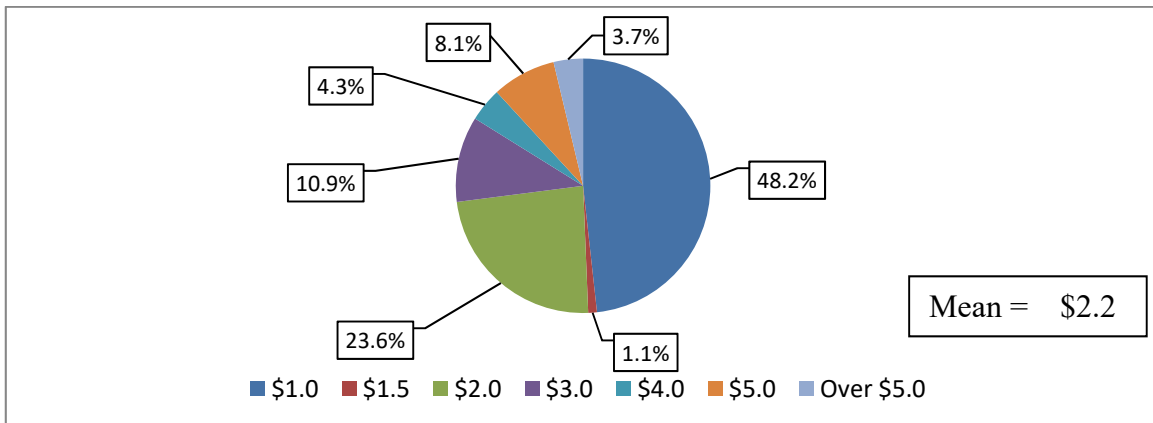


Figure 5.19 Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Suitable charging level for PSBs with deterrent effect

5.2.9 Willingness to pay more to reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics

5.2.9.1 When asked about their willingness to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics, more than 40% of respondents (41.9%) responded that they were unwilling to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics, whereas 33.2% of respondents were willing to pay more and 24.8% had “No comment”.

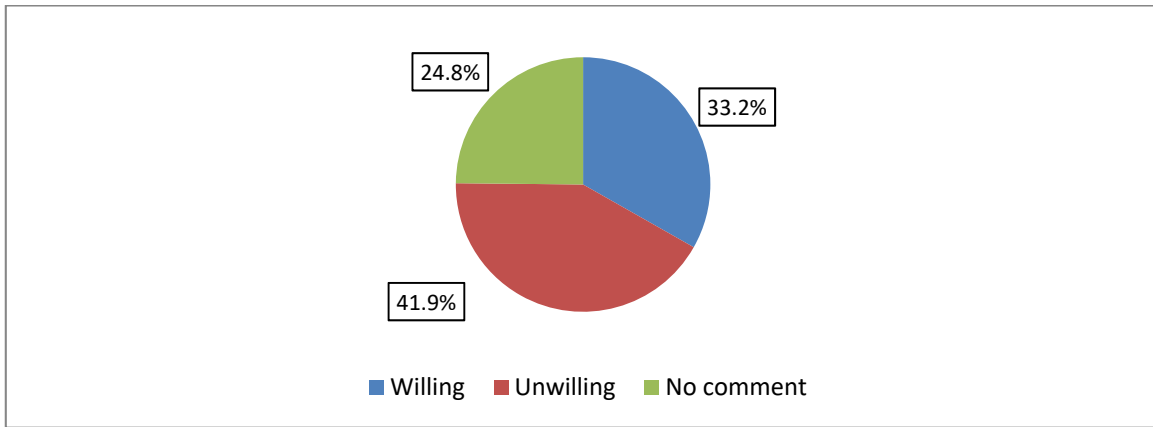


Figure 5.20 Willingness to Pay More to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics

5.2.10 Quantitative view representing the willingness to pay more for non-plastic / reusable alternatives

5.2.10.1 Among the respondents who were willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics, more than half of them (52.5%) indicated that they were willing to pay \$0.5 - \$1 (which is 5 - 10% of the product price) for non-plastic / reusable alternatives assuming the price of a single-use plastic item is \$10, followed by 34.6% for less than \$0.5 (which is less than 5% of the product price) and 10.6% for \$1.1 - \$1.5 (which is 11 - 15% of the product price). Only a few of them (2.3%) were willing to pay more than \$1.5 (which is more than 15% of the product price) for non-plastic / reusable alternatives.

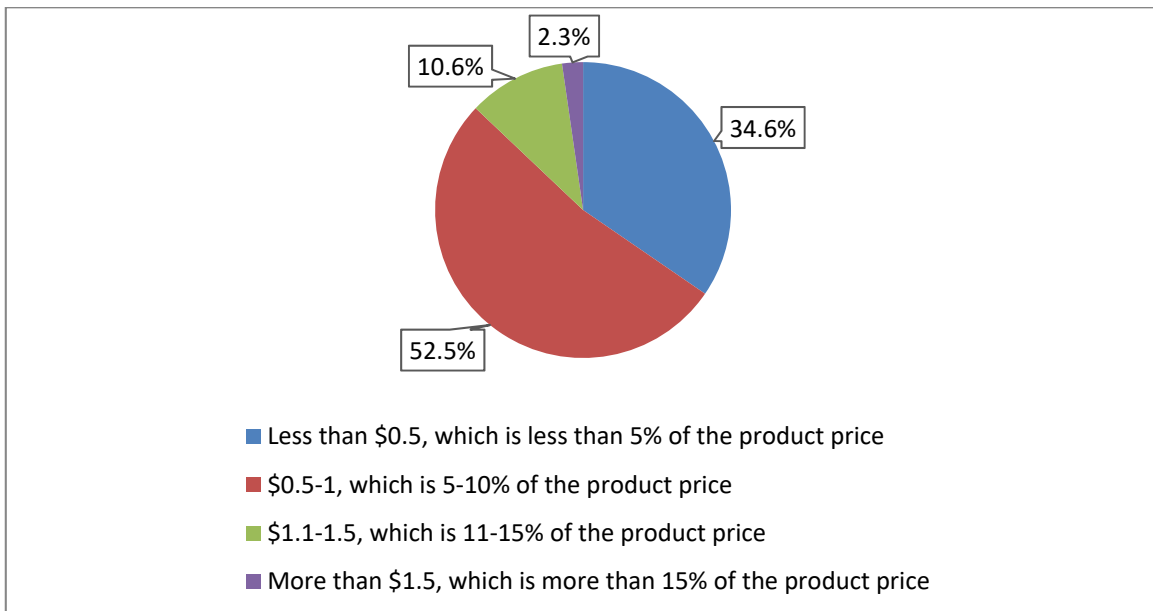


Figure 5.21 The Amount of Money that People are Willing to Pay for Non-plastic / Reusable Alternatives if the Single-use Plastic Item is \$10

5.3 Qualitative Analysis on comments collected from public interaction activities and written submissions

5.3.1 All comments from the public engagement activities and the written submissions were categorised and analysed using qualitative methods. The results of the analysis were carried out according to the following groupings of 1) General Public, 2) Youth, 3) Elderly, 4) Retail and Food Beverage (F&B) Sector, 5) General Business Groups, Alternative Materials Sector, Hospitality, Logistics and Delivery Sector, Property Management Sector and Recycling Sector, 6) Professional Groups and 7) Green Groups and Non-governmental Organisations. The views about the previous public consultations, including the Producer Responsibility Scheme on Plastic Beverage Containers and the Regulation of Disposable Plastic Tableware, and other comments on this public engagement (e.g. the design of the VCF) were also received in this public engagement exercise. For details of all the comments, please refer to the compendiums.

5.3.2 General Public

5.3.2.1 Concern with environmental issues

The majority of the respondents expressed their concerns about the pollution and harm brought to the wildlife if single-use plastics were littered in the natural environment. For instance, they indicated that plastic wastes were most harmful to the environment, and some of them preferred no plastic to be existed in natural environment by 2030. Also, there were concerns about the difficulty in recycling single-use plastics and the limited availability of landfill space in Hong Kong. Respondents also expressed concern towards the recycling standard of the single-use plastics products and the city's chronic problem of expanded polystyrene boxes. They urged the Government to implement measures to reduce waste generation and disposal in order to prevent saturation of the landfills.

Moreover, some respondents indicated their concerns over impact of single-use plastics on carbon footprint and climate change problems, as well as the achievement of carbon neutrality and circular economy. Over-reliance on single-use plastics products led to an increase in carbon footprint and caused climate change. They hoped the Government would formulate new policies and plans for tackling single-use plastics problem as well as achieving carbon neutrality targets in Hong Kong. Besides, they brought up the concept of circular economy which promoted regenerated economic activities through reducing waste generation and new product designs.

5.3.2.2 Types of single-use plastics to be controlled

The types of single-use plastic products to be controlled as suggested by the general public are shown in the following:

- 1) Local product packaging
- 2) Local retail packaging
- 3) Local packaging for logistics and online shopping
- 4) Festival and celebration products – single-use tableware sold at retail outlets
- 5) Festival and celebration products – cheer sticks and glow sticks
- 6) Toiletries distributed by hotels

- 7) Umbrella bags
- 8) Other suggested items (e.g. packaging for imported products, expanded polystyrene etc.)

The majority of general public supported the control of all the proposed types of single-use plastics mentioned in the public engagement document.

To tackle the single-use plastics problem, some respondents opined that the Government should regulate numerous types of packaging materials for local products, such as shrink-packaging materials and coated packaging materials. For local retail packaging, some respondents indicated their concerns towards the use of packaging in the local retail sector such as foam trays and platters for fresh fruit and meat. Meanwhile, some respondents suggested that the Government should regulate local packaging for logistics and online shopping to prevent over-packaging. Besides, they recommended that shops provide consumers with choice of simple packaging.

Among the festival and celebration products mentioned in the public engagement exercise, some respondents agreed that single-use tableware sold at retail outlets should be regulated by charging or replacement with alternatives including biodegradable products as an example. Besides, some respondents agreed that cheer sticks and glow sticks should be regulated.

As reflected by the general public, hotel toiletries was another type of plastic product that should be put under control. They suggested that hotels should stop the free distribution of small-bottled single-use plastics products to their guests and install wall-mounted dispensers for shampoo and shower gel in each bathroom, or provide large refillable containers for the toiletries. On the other hand, some suggested the hotel industry could offer small-bottled shampoo and shower gel to hotel guests with a charge on request only.

Several respondents agreed that umbrella bags should also be put under control as alternatives such as reusable umbrella bags and umbrella dryers were available in the market. They suggested the Government should strengthen the support for recycling facilities for umbrella bags and provide more umbrella dryers in malls.

Furthermore, many of the respondents suggested other single-use plastics items, which were not mentioned in the public engagement document, should also be put under control, including packaging for imported products, polystyrene containers etc.

5.3.2.3 Timeframe for implementation of control measures

A number of respondents suggested that the Government should control single-use plastics in three different timeframes, including short term (i.e. within 3 years), as soon as possible and within a specific timeframe. As suggested, priority should be given to controlling the single-use plastic products that were 1) with alternatives, 2) non-essential and 3) harmful to the environment within 3 years. In particular, they emphasised that the control of expanded polystyrene and hotel toiletries should commence within 3 years. In tackling the overall plastics waste situation in Hong Kong, the respondents urged the Government to tighten the exemption for plastic shopping bags and tackle the over-packaging problems of online shopping and logistics as soon as possible. Moreover, some respondents suggested that the Government should set realistic goals for tackling the plastics problem

in Hong Kong, and proposed a complete phasing out of single-use plastics in the environment by 2030.

5.3.2.4 Approach for control measures

Many respondents agreed that regulatory measures should be taken in the control of single-use plastics. In particular, they would like the Government to regulate the plastic coding on products for resin identification and plastics products claimed to be biodegradable. Besides, they suggested that the Government should control single-use plastics by targeting at producers and consumers through producer responsibility schemes and the user-pay principle respectively. Stronger deterrent effect was expected through adopting these measures.

To further enhance the recycling channels and initiatives, the provision of clear guidelines to the industries such as guidelines on recycling procedures and labelling standards of plastics packaging were strongly recommended. In addition, some respondents suggested that the Government should enhance the recycling facilities in the society such as installing more reverse vending machines for plastic bottles and improving the rebate scheme in recycling outlets (e.g. GREEN\$ Electronic Participation Incentive Scheme).

Furthermore, most respondents emphasised the importance of education and agreed that the Government should step up public education to promote green concepts and plastics-free culture (e.g. “shop naked” and utilisation of plastics alternatives) in society. They expected that behavioural changes, such as bringing their own bags for shopping and participating in proper recycling, would be initiated through education and promotion.

5.3.2.5 Enhancement on the existing Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

On the review of the existing PSB Charging Scheme, the public in general preferred to adjust the minimum PSB charging level so as to discourage people from using PSBs. Relatively more respondents suggested adjusting the PSB charging level to HK\$1, while some others suggested upward adjustments to HK\$2 and HK\$5. Many respondents indicated their concerns towards the indiscriminate use of flat-top bags for frozen / chilled foodstuff. Some of them suggested removing or tightening the current exemption for PSB carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff in airtight packaging since these products were already well-packed. A number of views from the general public preferred to remove the current exemption for PSB carrying foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging and tighten the exemption for PSB carrying foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging (e.g. bread sold at bakeries, fruits sold at wet markets). For example, it was unnecessary to provide plastic bags for many items (e.g. fruit) that were currently exempted, or to provide each exempted item with an individual plastic bag (e.g. bread). Furthermore, some suggested the Government should increase the transparency on the revenue flow generated from the PSB Charging Scheme and introduce “dual use bag” which serves the function of both PSBs and designated garbage bags for waste disposal under the up-coming MSW charging scheme.

5.3.2.6 Provision of recyclable information on single-use plastic products by manufacturer and development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives

Some respondents supported the provision of information on the recycling of single-use plastics products and the development of a platform for sharing information on plastics alternatives. They suggested that the provision of green information on products (i.e. recyclability and percentage of recycled content) could facilitate consumers in making wise-purchase choice and encourage recycling. Developing an information sharing platform for plastics alternatives could help gather information, encourage more people to use plastics alternatives and even drive public education campaign.

5.3.2.7 Alternatives to single-use plastics

Some of the respondents expressed their concerns towards the alternatives to single-use plastics. In particular, most of them supported researching into new materials or introducing new methods to replace plastics. For instance, they suggested that the Government should reinforce the cooperation between research institutes in research and development (R&D) on plastics alternatives. Furthermore, to support the R&D on new material development, some suggested the Government should provide financial incentives such as subsidies and tax reduction to the related industries as motivation.

5.3.3 Youth

5.3.3.1 Concern with environmental issues

The respondents from the youth in general were concerned with the environmental issues associated with single-use plastics. Pollution to the environment, carbon footprint and the limited availability of landfill space were their main concerns. Some suggested the Government should release statistical data to summarise the types, categories and sources of the plastics wastes which were being sent to landfills. Also, some suggested the Government should adopt life-cycle analysis to measure the amount of carbon dioxide emission produced by each of the single-use plastic products in order to deepen the public's understanding and further promote a green living culture in the community, and therefore help eliminate the negative impacts brought to the environment.

5.3.3.2 Types of single-use plastics to be controlled

The types of plastic products to be controlled as suggested by the youth are shown in the following:

- 1) Local product packaging
- 2) Local packaging for logistics and online shopping
- 3) Festival and celebration products
- 4) Other suggested items such as polystyrene and uncontaminated single-use plastics laboratory utensils

Some respondents pointed out that retailers should provide packaging options for customers as packaging for some local fresh fruit and meat was unnecessary. Some respondents indicated their concerns over waste generated by packaging of local logistics and online shopping and suggested the Government to face up the problem. Besides, they agreed that festival and celebration products such as gift packaging should be put under control. Control of other items such as polystyrene and uncontaminated single-use plastic laboratory utensils was also suggested.

5.3.3.3 Approach for control measures

The majority of the respondents opined that adoption of regulatory measures and enhancing recycling channels and initiatives were more effective in the control of single-use plastics. As suggested, the Government should implement measures to regulate and monitor the use of single-use plastics such as local logistics and online shopping packaging and local retail packaging in Hong Kong. Some of them proposed the implementation of producer's responsibility scheme to tackle the over-packaging problem. Furthermore, they suggested the Government provide a comprehensive recycling programme and clear recycling guidelines to different stakeholders in the society for enhancing plastics recycling. The provision of financial incentives such as subsidies and funding support was also suggested. In addition, some youth respondents supported a total ban on the use of plastic shopping bags and plastic products packaging.

5.3.3.4 Enhancement on the existing Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

Most respondents agreed that enhancement to the existing PSB Charging Scheme was needed. Some of them preferred the adjustment of the minimum PSB charging level (but did not propose any value) so as to discourage people from using PSBs, while some of them supported putting a total ban on the use of PSB. Besides, some respondents expressed their concern over the abuse of flat-top bags for frozen / chilled foodstuff.

5.3.3.5 Provision of recyclable information on single-use plastic products by manufacturer and development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives

There was a number of supportive views from the youth on the provision of recyclable information on single-use plastic products and the development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives. Examples included providing relevant information and guidance on environmental-friendly products and developing an information sharing platform for plastic alternatives that could help guiding consumers on green purchase.

5.3.3.6 Extent of green purchase considerations that affect consumers' choice

As reflected by the youth sector, over-packaging of a product was a key concern that discouraged their purchase. Most respondents noted that some packaging was unnecessary, while some products were over-packaged which made unpacking difficult. The minority of respondents reflected that the reusability of a product was a factor that affected their consumption choice. The durability of plastic products should be strengthened with a view to increasing the lifespan of plastic products.

5.3.3.7 Alternatives to single-use plastics

In addition, the majority of respondents indicated their concerns over the price of plastic alternatives and the standards of biodegradable plastic materials in Hong Kong. For the former, most agreed that the price of plastic alternatives was expensive and might not be affordable by the general public. Some proposed the use of easily consumable materials such as packaging made from beeswax to substitute plastic packaging. For the latter, they suggested the Government to provide clear guidelines on biodegradable products and also to consider regulating biodegradable products in the future.

5.3.4 Elderly

5.3.4.1 Types of single-use plastics to be controlled

Specific views from the elderly were received that certain festival and celebration products such as mooncakes were usually over-packaged. Sample bottles of cosmetic products were also wasteful and thus should be put under control.

5.3.4.2 Approach for control measures

Some respondents from the elderly agreed to putting a total ban on the manufacturing and importing of single-use plastic products. They believed that this would be the most effective measure in controlling the single-use plastics. Besides, they supported the adoption of voluntary measures to control the distribution of hotels toiletries. They suggested the hotel industries should reduce toiletries distribution to guests, as wall-mounted dispensers for shampoo and shower gel were available in most hotel bathrooms.

5.3.4.3 Enhancement on the existing Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

Some of the elderly believed that there was no need to set up exemptions under the PSB Charging Scheme since PSB was not a necessity. For example, bakeries used to use paper bags for packaging instead of PSBs.

5.3.5 Retail and Food and Beverage Sector

5.3.5.1 Concern with environmental issues

The retail and F&B sector was concerned with environmental issues associated with single-use plastics. Some respondents expressed their concern over the realisation of a circular economy. They believed that Hong Kong could achieve a circular economy if more recycling channels would be provided. Other respondents expressed their concern over the difficulty in recycling single-use plastics and the limited availability of landfill space in Hong Kong. They pointed out that plastic alternatives such as bamboo-made products, regardless of their rate of degradation, also took up space in landfills. Some respondents indicated concern over the pollution and harm brought to the wildlife if single-use plastics were littered in the natural environment.

5.3.5.2 Types of single-use plastics to be controlled

The types of single-use plastic products to be controlled as suggested by the retail and F&B sector are shown in the following:

- 1) Local product packaging
- 2) Local packaging for logistics and online shopping
- 3) Festival and celebration products, especially disposable tableware sold at retail outlets
- 4) Toiletries distributed by hotels
- 5) Others - Supplementary tool sold together with a product for its usage / consumption, such as plastic straw attached to a paper beverage carton

Some respondents indicated that bottles of personal care products of local packaging should also be covered in the control of single-use plastics. A respondent pointed out that the Government should provide the industries with clear guidelines on the handling of local packaging for logistics and online shopping. Some suggested that bottles of personal healthcare products, tetra-paks, non-recyclable plastics in the local context, plastics with wide availability of sustainable alternatives, sustainable alternatives offering similar functionality in meeting hygiene, health and safety standards, as well as those with low impact on business operation / costs to consumers, should also be included in the scope of the regulation. A respondent from the retail sector indicated that their company had been trying to seek alternatives such as paper or bamboo straws to replace plastic straws attached to a paper beverage carton.

Noting that the Government was planning to regulate the distribution of disposable plastic tableware at catering premises in phases, respondents from the F&B sector considered that a similar ban should be imposed on the sale of such single-use plastic items at retail outlets, with exclusions under special circumstances, with a view to strengthening the effectiveness of the control measure. Respondents from the retail sector added that clear guidelines on the definition as well as a transition period for the trade to clear existing stock were necessary if the Government planned to ban the sale of such tableware.

5.3.5.3 Timeframe for implementation of control measures

The retail and F&B sector did not propose a clear timeframe for the control measures but supported using a progressive approach in regulating different types of single-use plastics with clear targets and timelines. They expected there would be a transition period for market adoption after the policy was formulated.

5.3.5.4 Approach for control measures

Many respondents supported adoption of voluntary measures such as educating the public with proper recycling concepts, promoting programmes on single-use plastics as well as providing incentives to the industries which engaged in eco-design packaging etc. An equal number of respondents supported implementation of a total ban and enhancing recycling channels and initiatives for the regulation of single-use plastics. They suggested a total ban may be applied to the single-use plastic products which were non-essential and had readily affordable sustainable alternatives, while others would be handled through the provision of a comprehensive recycling network such as

providing more collection outlets for recyclables, improving the rebate scheme of GREEN@COMMUNITY etc.

5.3.5.5 Enhancement on the existing Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

A minority of respondents was concerned about the enhancement of the PSB Charging Scheme. A respondent urged the Government to review the existing PSB Charging Scheme and adjust the charging level (but did not propose a new charging level) as well as the exemption areas for PSB, noting that the charging level on PSB and consumer's behavior had impact on each other.

5.3.5.6 Provision of recyclable information on single-use plastic products by manufacturer

The provision of recyclable information on single-use plastic products was supported by some respondents from the retail sector. To facilitate consumers to identify greener products and ways for recycling, the respondents suggested that the Government should consider providing product labelling guidelines on materials compositions and recycling instructions.

5.3.5.7 Development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives

The development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives was supported by a number of respondents. They believed that this could help facilitate information sharing between industries on the selection and identification of plastic alternatives such as environmental-friendly materials used for product packaging. Furthermore, as suggested, guidelines and suppliers' information should be included in the sharing platform to facilitate identification of sustainable alternatives.

5.3.5.8 Alternatives to single-use plastics

Some respondents proposed that the Government should make available information on biodegradable plastic materials to consumers. Without such information on biodegradable plastics, they were afraid that biodegradable plastics were not properly handled by local waste management recovery and recycling infrastructures. Lowering the price for plastic alternatives was also suggested. For instance, it was suggested that the catering sector could explore dishwashing services with reasonable and affordable prices and hence minimise the use of single-use plastics cutlery and containers in their business. Besides, they supported research and development on plastic alternatives in Hong Kong. The Government should provide technical support to the industries for new materials development such as reusable plastic bags.

5.3.6 General Business Groups, Alternative Materials Sector, Hospitality, Logistics and Delivery Sector, Property Management Sector and Recycling Sector

5.3.6.1 Concern with environmental issues

The majority of respondents in these sectors expressed their concern over the limited availability of landfill space in Hong Kong. For instance, respondents from the general business sector pointed out that the disposal of single-use plastics was one of the reasons leading to landfill saturation, and landfill sites should not be considered a sustainable solution for plastics waste disposal. Some respondents from the recycling sector indicated the seriousness of the plastics waste issues in landfills, in which around 2 300 tonnes out of 11 000 tonnes of municipal solid waste were plastics wastes. Some respondents from the alternative material sector urged the Government to tackle the problem of plastics wastes and hence alleviate the pressure on landfills in Hong Kong. Some also observed that the society was too dependent on single-use plastics. For example, the abuse of flat-top bags for frozen / chilled foodstuff might lead to a wasteful culture.

5.3.6.2 Types of single-use plastics to be controlled

The types of single-use plastic products to be controlled as suggested by these sectors are shown in the following:

- 1) Local product packaging
- 2) Local retail packaging
- 3) Festival and celebration products (e.g. glow sticks)
- 4) Toiletries distributed by hotels
- 5) Umbrella bags
- 6) Other suggested items (e.g. packaging for imported products etc.)

Among all, most respondents supported that local retail packaging and hotel toiletries should be put under control. For local retail packaging, some of them suggested the Government to implement control measure such as using only one plastic box / a layer of plastic wrap to pack vegetables and fruits. Besides, with reference to the practice in Mainland China, some respondents suggested that hotels should not take the initiative to distribute toiletries to hotel guests. Some respondents agreed that local product packaging (e.g. personal care bottles), festival and celebration products (e.g. glow sticks) and umbrella bags should also be put under control. Moreover, as reflected, the Government should consider regulating imported plastic packaging products and some single-use plastic products which were currently not being recycled (e.g. fruit baskets) in the future.

5.3.6.3 Timeframe for implementation of control measures

Some respondents supported regulating single-use plastics such as hotel toiletries in the short term (i.e. within 3 years) while some urged the Government to tackle all single-use packaging immediately. Furthermore, some respondents did not propose a clear timeframe for control but suggested the Government not to use an “across-the-board” approach for regulating single-use plastics in Hong Kong, otherwise it would be hard for them to follow.

5.3.6.4 Approach for control measures

The vast majority of respondents supported using regulatory measures. Most of them emphasised the importance of handling plastics waste in Hong Kong, in which they suggested the implementation of legislation to tackle this issue. Examples of regulatory measures included producer responsibility scheme, plastics waste charging, plastic bottle deposit scheme, etc. Furthermore, they agreed that voluntary measures also served as an important means to control single-use plastics. In particular, they agreed that education was the key. Some examples of voluntary measures included strengthening public education, promoting green concepts and encouraging the manufacturers to adopt environmental-friendly packaging.

5.3.6.5 Enhancement on the existing Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

For the enhancement of the existing PSB Charging Scheme, some respondents preferred to adjust the minimum PSB charging level to discourage people from using PSBs. For instance, some suggested the minimum charging level of a PSB should be set at HK\$1.5. Some suggested that the current exemption for PSB carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff in airtight packaging and PSB carrying foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging should be removed. They believed that many of the exempted PSBs were avoidable. Other views about the PSB charging scheme were also received. They included stepping up enforcement to combat the provision of exempted PSBs by the retailers illegally and stepping up public education to encourage people to minimise using PSBs.

5.3.6.6 Provision of recyclable information on single-use plastic products by manufacturer

To facilitate consumers to identify greener products, some of the respondents suggested the Government to encourage and support the manufacturers to include the recyclability and percentage of recycled content of a single-use plastic product through voluntary measures. Some of the respondents indicated the information on recycling of single-use plastics should be presented in a standardised and regulated format. They suggested the Government should help verify the recyclable information, which helped to increase the credibility.

5.3.6.7 Development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives

The development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives was supported by a number of respondents. They agreed that this platform was necessary as it provided clear directions for people to choose alternative products.

5.3.6.8 Willingness to pay more money for reducing the use of single-use plastics

Some of the respondents expressed willingness to pay extra for the same products made of non-plastic materials / reusable alternatives, which they would pay less than 5% of the original product price. On the other hand, some pointed out their willingness to pay extra money for some products would be affected by different factors and it was not possible to put a specific value on this issue.

5.3.6.9 Alternatives to single-use plastics

Most respondents suggested the Government should provide financial incentives (e.g. tax reduction, subsidies) to local companies and research institutions to support them in research and development for plastic alternatives. They believed that this could enhance the application of environmentally friendly materials among industries, as a result, facilitating Hong Kong to transform into a green society and achieve circular economy. Also, some of them suggested the Government should learn from overseas experiences such as Canada and Europe, etc. and adopt biodegradable products (e.g. biodegradable shopping bags) as alternatives to replace single-use plastics.

5.3.7 Professional Groups

5.3.7.1 Concern with environmental issues

Some respondents were concerned with environmental issues associated with single-use plastics, particularly the decomposition of single-use plastics into microplastics which will enter the aquatic ecosystem and eventually cause contamination in food chain. There was a specific view that the associated damage to local country parks should be of great concern. Some respondents expressed concern over the increase in carbon footprint and climate change hazard due to the use of single-use plastics, while some were concerned about the difficulty in recycling single-use plastics which posed further burden on the landfills. Also, some respondents were concerned about the widespread of wasteful culture due to over-reliance on single-use plastics. There was a specific view suggesting the Government to promote and develop circular economy so as to enhance the efficiency of the value chain.

5.3.7.2 Types of single-use plastics to be controlled

The types of single-use plastic products to be controlled are shown in the following:

- 1) Local product packaging
- 2) Local retail packaging
- 3) Local packaging for logistics and online shopping
- 4) Festival and celebration products - cheer stick, glow stick, single-use tableware sold at retail outlets and others
- 5) Toiletries distributed by hotels
- 6) Umbrella bags
- 7) Others - Supplementary tool sold together with a product for its usage / consumption such as plastic straw attached to a paper beverage carton and other toiletries like plastic stemmed cotton buds
- 8) Miscellaneous items for meetings, conventions and exhibitions, such as signage

Some respondents expressed that most single-use plastics were non-essential / unnecessary, excessive, difficult to recycle or already have more sustainable alternatives in market, for example, cotton bud with stem made of bamboo / paper / wood for the replacement of plastic-stemmed cotton bud and paper straws for the replacement of plastic straws. Hence, control measures should be placed to control the use and sale of single-use plastics to reduce waste generation. Besides, some respondents suggested the need to control single-use plastics made of oxo-degradable plastics, microplastics, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), foam type packaging materials and polystyrene.

5.3.7.3 Timeframe for implementation of control measures

Regarding the timeframe for controlling the use of single-use plastics, some respondents pointed out the need to control the use of those single-use plastics which already had more sustainable alternatives in market, were non-essential to daily life or under direct control by the business sector in the short term (within 3 years), such as umbrella bags and plastic-stemmed cotton bud. Also, some respondents expressed that some single-use plastics should be controlled in the medium term (3 - 5 years) for allowing sufficient time for relevant business stakeholders and consumers to prepare and adapt to the change.

5.3.7.4 Approach for control measures

A majority of the respondents agreed to the adoption of voluntary measures to control the use of single-use plastics, which included but not limited to the integration of green elements in product design; promoting sustainable consumption and source separation through public education / activities; and use of sustainable alternatives, etc. On the other hand, a large group of respondents agreed to the adoption of regulatory measures, such as levy, to control the use of single-use plastics. Some respondents agreed to a total ban on the use of those single-use plastics which were non-essential to daily life, difficult to recycle or already had sustainable alternatives in market. Some respondents raised that providing incentives, enhancing recycling network and strengthening the education of waste management in school curriculum would be effective approaches. Meanwhile, some respondents suggested that the Government should take a more holistic approach / integrated waste management approach, which could be reinforced by statutory auditing / reporting frameworks, so as to monitor the effectiveness of controlling the use of single-use plastics, minimise the shift to the heavy use of other materials and reduce the use of raw materials.

5.3.7.5 Enhancement on the existing Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

For the enhancement of the existing PSB Charging Scheme, a number of respondents agreed to the removal of PSB exemption for frozen / chilled foodstuff in air-tight packaging. Some respondents agreed to removing the PSB exemption for foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging and provide only one free PSB for foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging. However, a few respondents expressed concerns over the hygiene problem, especially under the pandemic of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), and opposed the removal of the exemption. Also, there was a specific view suggesting that the Government should set a preparatory period, and provide sufficient promotion and education during the period to allow retailers and consumers to adapt to new and more environmentally-friendly modes of selling and shopping practices before removing the exemptions. Besides, some respondents considered the need to increase the minimum PSB charging level, with a majority of them suggesting HK\$1 as the minimum PSB charging level. There was a specific view pointing to the need for the Government to totally ban PSB as the ultimate goal following the enhancement measures. Meanwhile, some respondents expressed concern over the use and distribution of reusable shopping bags made of polypropylene, which claimed to be “environmentally-friendly” but were actually made from plastic. There was also a need to increase the transparency on the use of PSB charge received by the trade.

5.3.7.6 Provision of recyclable information on single-use plastic products by manufacturer

To facilitate consumers to identify greener products and increase awareness in recycling, some respondents suggested that the Government should standardise the information provided on single-use products, including specification on the recyclability, the use of raw and recycled materials, etc. The information could be provided in the format of packaging label or QR code.

5.3.7.7 Development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives

The development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives was agreed by a number of respondents. They suggested that the platform should be accessible by the general public, material suppliers and business sectors, so as to help them identify green alternatives and reduce the use of single-use plastics as well as to facilitate communication among relevant stakeholders. Also, there was a specific view pointing out that the Government should introduce certificates / labels for sustainable alternatives to help consumers identify the products.

5.3.7.8 Willingness to pay more money for reducing the use of single-use plastics

Some respondents expressed willingness to pay extra for the same products made of non-plastic materials / reusable alternatives, with a majority of them willing to pay extra 5% - 10% of the product price.

5.3.7.9 Alternatives to single-use plastics

For the use of plastic alternatives, some respondents suggested that the Government should regulate on the safety and other requirements of the products (e.g. increase the recyclability of the products) through the producer responsibility scheme. Also, some respondents suggested that the Government might provide financial / technical / research support for the development of new alternative materials.

5.3.8 Green groups and Non-government organisations (NGOs)

5.3.8.1 Concern with environmental issues

A number of respondents were concerned with environmental issues associated with single-use plastics, particularly the associated water pollution and the sequential impacts on marine life and food chain contamination. There was concern over the increase in carbon footprint and climate change hazard due to the use of single-use plastics. Some of the respondents expressed their concerns about landfill burden associated with the use of single-use plastics and mentioned that all single-use products, including single-use alternatives, would take up landfill space. Also, some respondents were concerned about the widespread of wasteful culture due to over-reliance of single-use plastics, for example disposable face masks were relatively popular among citizens when compared with the reusable alternatives. There was a specific view over the need to transition the use of plastics and other materials to circular economy. Besides, some of the respondents indicated concerns over insufficient recycling facilities to collect or process recyclables locally.

5.3.8.2 Types of single-use plastics to be controlled

The types of single-use plastic products to be controlled are shown in the following:

- 1) Local product packaging
- 2) Local retail packaging
- 3) Local packaging for logistics and online shopping
- 4) Festival and celebration products - cheer sticks, glow sticks, single-use tableware sold at retail outlets and others
- 5) Toiletries distributed by hotels
- 6) Umbrella bags
- 7) Others - Supplementary tool sold together with a product for its usage / consumption, such as plastic straw attached to a paper beverage carton, and other toiletries like plastic stemmed cotton buds
- 8) Miscellaneous items for meetings, conventions and exhibitions, such as signage

Some of the respondents reflected that there was availability of alternatives for some single-use plastics, for example single-origin recyclable packs made of paperboard or cardboard for the replacement of typical plastic foam tray for packaging, strawless lids and paper straws for the replacement of plastic straws. Also, some respondents indicated the need to control single-use plastics which already had alternatives. Some suggested the need to control products related to micro-plastics. Some pointed out the need to explore controlling the packaging of imported products as most products in local market were imported. Some respondents expressed that it would be important for the Government to formulate a more detailed list of single-use plastics under control and the list should be regularly reviewed and updated to include newly emerging single-use plastics.

5.3.8.3 Timeframe for implementation of control measures

Most of the respondents supported relevant control measures to be rolled out in the short term (within 3 years); while some particularly suggested the immediate need to control local packaging for logistics and online shopping, festival and celebration products, toiletries distributed by hotels, umbrella bags and other toiletries. Meanwhile, some of the respondents considered the control measures targeting certain single-use plastics should be implemented by 2025. Also, some suggested the Government should set target and timeframe on the control of single-use plastics.

5.3.8.4 Approach for control measures

There were two large groups of supporters advocating respectively the adoption of total ban and regulatory measures to control the use of single-use plastics. For the coverage of single-use plastics under total ban, some of the respondents specifically pointed to single-use plastics which already had alternatives (e.g. umbrella bags, plastic straws, etc.) and were hard to be recycled (e.g. PVC, EPS, etc.), unnecessary or excessive (e.g. local retail packaging for fruit or vegetables). For regulatory measures, some of the respondents suggested the Government should set guidelines on packaging materials (e.g. percentage of the use of recyclable / recycled materials, ratio of the weight of packaging materials to the weight of products, etc.), implement producer responsibility scheme which could be modulated with charging fee. Besides, another group of respondents suggested the

adoption of voluntary measures to control the use of single-use plastics, for example, launching green charter schemes with relevant stakeholders, educating the public with the proper recycling concepts, supporting funding, innovation schemes and pilot schemes related to sustainable packaging, etc. Some of the respondents expressed the need to enhance recycling facilities in the community and increase the logistic transparency between collectors and recyclers. Besides, there was a specific view suggesting the use of economic incentive to help control the use of single-use plastics. Additionally, some of the respondents suggested the Government to set reduction target for waste plastics.

5.3.8.5 Enhancement on the existing Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme

For the enhancement of the existing PSB Charging Scheme, no respondents expressed objection to the need for enhancement measures, including the removal of certain exemptions on PSB, limiting only one exempted PSB for foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging and adjusting the minimum PSB charging level. For respondents favoring the increase of PSB charging level, they supported the charging level to be at minimum of HK\$1 and over HK\$2 was also proposed. Some of the respondents suggested the Government should extend the coverage of the PSB charging scheme to shopping bags made of all materials, for example paper shopping bags. Also, some of the respondents were concerned over the use of PSB charges received by retail stores and suggested the Government to increase transparency on this issue. A respondent suggested the enhancement of the PSB charging scheme followed by a total ban by 2025.

5.3.8.6 Provision of recyclable information on single-use plastic products by manufacturer

To facilitate consumers to identify greener products and increase awareness in recycling, some of the respondents suggested that certain information should be featured in the format of a label on single-use plastics, say the recyclability, use of recycled materials, end-of-life treatment, etc. Some of the respondents suggested the Government to explore regulating the label of recyclable information to enhance the tractability of the information.

5.3.8.7 Development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives

The development of a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives was supported by a number of respondents. They suggested the platform be accessible to the general public and relevant stakeholders to help consumers identify green alternatives and reduce the use of single-use plastics as well as to facilitate communication among relevant stakeholders.

5.3.8.8 Extent of green purchase considerations that affect consumers' choice

Moreover, some of the respondents considered green purchase consideration important to reduce carbon footprint, protect the environment and reduce landfill burden.

5.3.8.9 Willingness to pay more money for reducing the use of single-use plastics

Regarding the willingness to pay extra for the same products made of non-plastic materials / reusable alternatives, some of the respondents expressed willingness on this issue. Besides, a specific view pointed out that the Government should intervene in the price of non-plastic materials / reusable alternatives through various measures, for example tax or PRS modulated fee so as to adjust the final incremental cost imposed on consumers.

5.3.8.10 Alternatives to single-use plastics

For the use of plastic alternatives, some of the respondents were concerned over the compatibility of modified plastics (including biodegradable plastics) with local recycling or waste treatment facilities for full degradation and the possible environmental pollution in the form of micro-plastics. They suggested the Government should set guidelines on modified plastics, the guideline may include information on whether such products were compatible with local waste treatment facilities and explore restricting the use of those products not meeting certain standards.

6. Closing remarks

- 6.1. The three-month public interaction phase of PE on Control of Single-use Plastics was completed on 29 December 2021. The SDC, with the support of its SSC, has reviewed the analysis and consolidated the views and comments expressed by the public and stakeholders. The submission of this recommendation report to the Government marks the final stage of the PE process.
- 6.2. Feedback solicited from the PE process has revealed that public awareness for control of single-use plastics items, especially non-essential and hard-to-recycle single-use plastic items are high. Indiscriminate use of single-use plastics would bring negative impact on our environment. Controlling single-use plastics can also help Hong Kong move towards the goal of achieving carbon neutrality before 2050.
- 6.3. In the process of formulating practical and actionable strategies, the SDC has endeavoured to balance views from public and different sectors of the society. In this light, the SDC has put forward 24 recommendations across five key areas, namely general principles on prioritising the control of single-use plastics, new control measures, enhancing the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme, publicity and public education, and green merchandise. In light of the impact brought about by the prevailing pandemic, we believe the Government will carefully consider the recommendations and the appropriate timing of implementation.

Annex A - Membership list of Strategy Sub-Committee

Professor Jonathan WONG Woon-chung, MH, JP (Chairperson)

Ms CHAN Shin-kwan

Professor Paul CHU Hoi-shan

Miss Natalie CHUNG Sum-yue

Professor Laurence HO Hoi-ming

Ms Grace KWOK May-han

Mr Jonathan LEUNG Chun

Ms Pamela MAR Chia-ming

Mr Simon NG Ka-wing

Mr Kevin ORR Ka-yeung

Miss Samanta PONG Sum-yee

Mr TAM Kent-chung

Mr Allan WONG Wing-ho

Dr Daniel YIP Chung-yin, JP

Dr Rita YU Man-sze

Dr William YU Yuen-ping

Mr Stephen CHAN Chit-kwai, BBS, JP *

Mr Alfred CHANG Yu-ching *

Ms Linda HO Wai-ping *

Dr Patrick LEE Kwan-hon *

Dr Peter LEE Wai-man *

Mr LEUNG Hiu-fai *

Mr Sam LIU Hin-sum *

Dr TANG Chin-cheung *

Professor Daniel TSANG Chiu-wa *

Ms Susanna WONG Sze-lai *

* Co-opt Member

Annex B - List of Public Interaction Activities

| Date | | Activity |
|------|-------------|---|
| 1. | 6-Oct-2021 | Briefing - Airport Authority Hong Kong |
| 2. | 19-Oct-2021 | Southern East Area Committee Meeting (with the participation of Members of the Southern South, West and North Area Committees) |
| 3. | 20-Oct-2021 | School activity - True Light Girls' College |
| 4. | 3-Nov-2021 | Tsuen Wan South Area Committee Meeting (with the participation of Members of the Tsuen Wan West and North Area Committees) |
| 5. | 4-Nov-2021 | School activity - St. Rose of Lima's College |
| 6. | 4-Nov-2021 | Briefing - Green Groups and Recycling Trade |
| 7. | 7-Nov-2021 | Organic Aquaculture Festival 2021 |
| 8. | 8-Nov-2021 | School activity - The Chinese Foundation Secondary School |
| 9. | 10-Nov-2021 | School activity - Buddhist Kok Kwong Secondary School |
| 10. | 11-Nov-2021 | Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate Management Advisory Committee Meeting |
| 11. | 12-Nov-2021 | Briefing - Hong Kong Baptist University |
| 12. | 15-Nov-2021 | Sham Shui Po West Area Committee Meeting (with the participation of Members of the Sham Shui Po Central and South, and East Area Committees) |
| 13. | 16-Nov-2021 | Briefing - Chu Hai College of Higher Education |
| 14. | 19-Nov-2021 | Youth Forum |
| 15. | 22-Nov-2021 | Town Hall Meeting - Hong Kong Island |
| 16. | 23-Nov-2021 | Briefing - The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology |
| 17. | 23-Nov-2021 | Town Hall Meeting - Kowloon |
| 18. | 25-Nov-2021 | Briefing - The Chinese University of Hong Kong |
| 19. | 26-Nov-2021 | Environmental Campaign Committee Meeting |
| 20. | 29-Nov-2021 | School activity - Chiu Chow Association Secondary School |
| 21. | 30-Nov-2021 | Briefing - Business Organisations / Professional Organisations / Non-governmental Organisations / Medical / Green Groups / Property Management Groups |
| 22. | 2-Dec-2021 | Briefing - English Schools Foundation |

| | | |
|------------|-------------|---|
| 23. | 3-Dec-2021 | Briefing - Elder Academy |
| 24. | 3-Dec-2021 | Town Hall Meeting - New Territories |
| 25. | 6-Dec-2021 | Advisory Council on the Environment Meeting |
| 26. | 9-Dec-2021 | Wo Che Estate Management Advisory Committee Meeting |
| 27. | 10-Dec-2021 | Panel discussion - Business Environment Council |
| 28. | 13-Dec-2021 | Briefing - Business Organisations / Recycling Trade / Hotels / Green Groups |
| 29. | 14-Dec-2021 | Briefing - Retailers / Food and Beverage Sector / Logistic and Delivery Sector / Green Groups |
| 30. | 15-Dec-2021 | School activity - The HKSYP&IA Chan Nam Chong Memorial College |
| 31. | 20-Dec-2021 | Briefing - Elder Academy |
| 32. | 22-Dec-2021 | Low-Carbon Living Online Quiz Prize Presentation Ceremony |
| 33. | 23-Dec-2021 | Briefing - International Chambers of Commerce |
| 34. | 23-Dec-2021 | Briefing - The University of Hong Kong |
| 35. | 29-Dec-2021 | Small and Medium Enterprises Committee Meeting |

Annex C - List of Supporting Organisations

(A) Business Organisations

- 1 Business Environment Council
- 2 Dutch Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong
- 3 Federation of Hong Kong Industries
- 4 Federation of Hong Kong Kowloon New Territories Hawker Associations
- 5 G.R.E.E.N. Hospitality
- 6 HK Recycling Chamber of Commerce
- 7 Hong Kong Association of Freight Forwarding and Logistics Ltd
- 8 Hong Kong China Chamber of Commerce
- 9 Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (Management) Limited
- 10 Hong Kong Cyberport
- 11 Hong Kong Economic and Trade Association
- 12 Hong Kong Exhibition & Convention Industry Association
- 13 Hong Kong General Association of Re-cycling Business
- 14 Hong Kong General Chamber of Pharmacy Ltd
- 15 Hong Kong Hotels Association
- 16 Hong Kong Professionals and Senior Executives Association
- 17 Hong Kong Recycle and Development Association
- 18 Hong Kong Recycled Materials & Re-production Business General Association Ltd.
- 19 Hong Kong Retail Management Association
- 20 Hong Kong Retail Technology Industry Association
- 21 Hong Kong Scrap Plastic Association
- 22 Hong Kong Small and Medium Enterprises Association
- 23 Hong Kong Waste Association
- 24 New Territories General Chamber of Commerce
- 25 New Zealand Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong
- 26 Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong
- 27 The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong
- 28 The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce
- 29 The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong
- 30 The Federation of Environmental And Hygienic Services
- 31 The Federation of Hong Kong Hotel Owners
- 32 The Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association
- 33 The Hong Kong Chinese Importers' & Exporters' Association
- 34 The Hong Kong Food Council
- 35 The Hong Kong Food, Drink & Grocery Association
- 36 The Hong Kong General Chamber of Small and Medium Business
- 37 The Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel Ltd
- 38 The Pharmaceutical Distributors Association of Hong Kong

(B) Concern Groups

- 1 121C Society For Recycling
- 2 Bottless
- 3 Earthero Project
- 4 Eco-Education and Resources Centre
- 5 EcoDrive HK
- 6 Environmental Association Ltd.
- 7 Fong Chung Resources Management Co. Limited
- 8 Food For Good
- 9 Friends of the Earth (HK)

- 10 Green Come True
- 11 Green Council
- 12 Green Opportunity Limited
- 13 Green Power
- 14 Green Sense
- 15 Hong Kong Green Strategy Alliance
- 16 Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden
- 17 Natural Network
- 18 One Bite Social
- 19 Plastic Free Seas
- 20 The Conservancy Association
- 21 The Green Earth
- 22 The Jane Goodall Institute Hong Kong
- 23 World Green Organisation
- 24 World Wide Fund for Nature Hong Kong

(C) Non-governmental Organisations/ School Sponsoring Bodies

- 1 Buddhist Compassion Relief Tzu Chi Foundation Hong Kong
- 2 Christian Family Service Centre
- 3 East Kowloon District Residents Committee Limited
- 4 Fair Trade Hong Kong
- 5 Hong Chi Association
- 6 Hong Kong Outlying Islands Women's Association Limited
- 7 New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association
- 8 North District Residents Association Limited
- 9 Ocean Park Hong Kong
- 10 Po Leung Kuk
- 11 Pok Oi Hospital
- 12 The Hong Kong Jockey Club
- 13 The Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon
- 14 Tseung Kwan O Kai Fong Joint Association
- 15 Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
- 16 Yan Oi Tong

(D) Professional Organisations

- 1 Ecotech Professional Association of Hong Kong
- 2 Environmental Management Association of Hong Kong
- 3 Hong Kong Aided Primary School Heads Association
- 4 Hong Kong Environmental Industry Association
- 5 Hong Kong Green Building Council - Hong Kong Green Shop Alliance
- 6 Hong Kong Institute of Environmentalists
- 7 Hong Kong Institute of Qualified Environmental Professionals Limited
- 8 Hong Kong Organic Resource Centre
- 9 Hong Kong Subsidised Secondary Schools Council
- 10 Hong Kong Waste Management Association
- 11 International Facility Management Association Hong Kong Chapter
- 12 Subsidised Primary Schools Council
- 13 The Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management Hong Kong
- 14 The Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies
- 15 The Hong Kong Institute of Architects
- 16 The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (Environmental Division)
- 17 The Institute of Purchasing & Supply of Hong Kong
- 18 The Pharmaceutical Society of Hong Kong

(E) Public Bodies

- 1 Airport Authority Hong Kong
- 2 Consumer Council
- 3 Hong Kong Housing Society
- 4 Hong Kong Productivity Council
- 5 The Hong Kong Logistics Development Council

(F) Universities, Tertiary Institutions and Education Sector

- 1 Chu Hai College of Higher Education
- 2 City University of Hong Kong
- 3 Hong Kong Baptist University
- 4 Hong Kong Metropolitan University
- 5 Lingnan University
- 6 The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- 7 The Education University of Hong Kong
- 8 The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
- 9 The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts
- 10 The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

(G) Youth Groups

- 1 Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong
- 2 Ecobus
- 3 Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
- 4 Scout Association of Hong Kong
- 5 The Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong
- 6 The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
- 7 The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association
- 8 V'air Hong Kong

(H) Food and Beverage Sector

- 1 Association of Restaurant Managers
- 2 Chamber of Food & Beverage Industry of Hong Kong
- 3 Hong Kong Federation of Restaurants & Related Trades
- 4 The Association for Hong Kong Catering Services Management Ltd.

Annex D - Views collection form

Which of the following capacity are you using to respond to this views collection form?

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Bodies / Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Organisations | <input type="checkbox"/> Green Groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry Associations | <input type="checkbox"/> Companies | <input type="checkbox"/> Others |
| Name of Organisations / Companies: _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals | | |

Email Address: _____

Question (1): How concerned are you about each of the following issues with single-use plastics?

Answer:

| Issues | Extent of concern (1 - Not concern, 5 - very concern) | | | | | Don't know |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Single-use plastics are littered in the natural environment, which causes pollution and harm to wildlife | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Use of single-use plastics increases carbon footprint and poses climate change hazard. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Single-use plastics are difficult to recycle and take up valuable landfill space. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The society's over-reliance on single-use plastics promotes a wasteful culture. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question (2): What types of product should be put under control? For those that should be controlled, should actions be taken in short-term (within 3 years) or medium-term (3 – 5 years)? What should be the approach for controlling them?
 [Remark to readers: for more examples on single-use plastic product, please refer to p.7 of this public engagement document]

Answer:

| Single-use plastic product | Need to control | | | | | No need to control |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Short-term / medium-term action? (Please ✓) | | Approach (Please ✓) (Can choose more than one option) | | | |
| | Short-term | Medium-term | Total ban | Regulatory measure | Voluntary measure | |
| Local product packaging e.g. box for containing fruit / eggs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Local retail packaging e.g. foam tray and platter for fresh fruit, meat, fish or poultry | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Local packaging for logistics and online shopping , e.g. plastic wrap and bubble wrap | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Festival and celebration products , e.g. inflatable cheer stick, glow stick, cutlery, stirrer, straw and plate | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Toiletries distributed by hotels , e.g. showering product in small bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Others , including - umbrella bag | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - supplementary tool sold together with a product for its usage / consumption , such as plastic straw attached to a paper beverage carton | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - other toiletries like plastic stemmed cotton buds | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - miscellaneous items such as signage for meetings, conventions and exhibitions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - others (please specify _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question (3): Enhancing existing measure - the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme

(3.1): Do you agree that the current exemption for Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) carrying frozen/ chilled foodstuff in airtight packaging can be removed?

Answer:

Yes

No

(3.2): Do you agree that foodstuff already fully wrapped by non-airtight packaging should not be provided with free PSB?

Answer:

Yes

No

(3.3): Do you agree only ONE PSB should be exempted for carrying foodstuff not fully wrapped by any packaging (e.g. bread sold at bakeries, fruits sold at wet market)?

Answer:

Yes, I agree only ONE exempted PSB is needed.

No, we should not limit the number of exempted PSB to be provided.

No, I consider ____ (please specify the number) exempted PSBs should be provided.

(3.4): What is the minimum charging level that can discourage you from using a PSB (HKD)?

Answer:

\$1

\$1.5

\$2

others: _____
(please specify)

Question (4): Do you agree that, if more information on the recyclability and percentage of recycled content of a single-use plastic product is provided by the manufacturer, it would be helpful for consumers to make an informed purchase decision?

Answer:

Yes

No

Question (5): Do you agree there is a need to develop a platform for sharing information on plastic alternatives among different stakeholders (including businesses, material suppliers and consumers)?

Answer:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Question (6): When there are different brands available for the same type of merchandise. Which of the following green considerations would affect your choice?

Answer:

| Considerations | Would it affect your choice | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Strongly affected | Slightly affected | Not very affecte | Not at all affected | Can't say/ don't know |
| Whether the product can be re-used (e.g. reusable metal cutlery vs single-use plastic cutlery for parties, reusable umbrella bags vs disposable umbrella bags) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Whether "green material" is used (e.g. products and packaging with recycled content) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The brand's "corporate environmental responsibility" (e.g. the brand offers "take-back" service for the collection and subsequent recycling of their products) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Whether the product is not over-packaged | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question (7): One of the reasons that plastics are so commonly used is their comparatively cheap price. Replacing plastics by non-plastic / reusable alternatives may drive up the costs of the products. To reduce the use of single-use plastics, are you willing to pay more? If yes, assuming that a single-use plastic item costs \$10, how much are you willing to pay for the same product made from non-plastic / reusable alternatives?

Answer:

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than \$0.5 (i.e. less than 5% of product price) | <input type="checkbox"/> \$0.5 – 1 (i.e. 5 – 10% of product price) | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1.1 – 1.5 (i.e. 11 – 15% of product price) | <input type="checkbox"/> more than \$1.5 (i.e. more than 15% of product price) |
|---|--|---|--|

(End)

Annex E - Telephone survey report and questionnaire

**Public Engagement on Control of Single-use Plastics
(Telephone Opinion Survey)**

Survey Report

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Aristo Market Research & Consulting Company Limited

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1 Survey Background

- 1.1 Plastics are light, durable and inexpensive. They are commonly used in our daily lives. However, their massive production and consumption will cause pollution, as they can persist in the environment for hundreds of years, affecting our ecosystems, endangering animal lives and also threatening human health. Plastics are mainly derived from fossil fuels. The process of extracting and transporting these fuels, and the subsequent refining and manufacturing of plastics, generate greenhouse gases that aggravates climate change. To achieve sustainable development, we need to avoid indiscriminate use of plastics. Single-use plastics are particularly harmful to the environment because they are usually made from low-value and hard-to-recycle plastics and are small in size, which make them difficult to be separated, sorted and cleaned for recycling. Also, these products are meant to be used only once or for a limited number of times and are usually disposed of right after use. Thus, the control of single-use plastics has become a key environmental issue globally and many places have put forward plans to tackle it.
- 1.2 In Hong Kong, plastic wastes disposed of at landfills increased by 19% from 2010 to 2020 whilst the population grew by only 6.5% over the same period. According to “Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong – Waste Statistics 2020”, 10 809 tonnes per day of overall municipal solid waste were disposed of at landfills in 2020, in which about 21%, i.e. around 2 300 tonnes of plastic wastes were disposed of at landfills per day, which is equivalent to the weight of 154 double-decker buses. The Government has been promoting a “plastic-free” culture and waste reduction at source. While these initiatives have been serving well for their specific purposes, it is time to move ahead to draw up a long-term plan to manage single-use plastics in a holistic manner. The public has to be extensively engaged in the process with a view to collecting public views on the approach, scope, priorities and timeline.
- 1.3 The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) launched public interaction phase of the public engagement on control of single-use plastics. Aristo Market Research & Consulting Company Limited (Aristo) was commissioned by the SDC to conduct a telephone opinion survey to collect public views on controlling single-use plastics.

2 Survey objectives & methodology

2.1 The main objectives of the survey are:

- To understand the public perception on controlling the use of single-use plastic items;
- To identify single-use plastic items that should be tackled; and
- To understand public acceptance of different approaches for controlling single-use plastic items.

2.2 Coverage

- 2.2.1 Telephone enumerators interviewed mobile phone users who are Hong Kong residents of age 18 or above for the Survey.

2.3 Data Collection Method

- 2.3.1 Telephone interviews were conducted by our enumerators under close supervision. All the data was collected by using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system which allows real-time data capture and consolidation.

2.4 Research Design

Sample size

- 2.4.1 Aristo successfully interviewed a minimum number of 1 000 persons within 20 days for this survey. A successful interview is defined as a telephone interview with the target respondent completing respective questionnaire in full.

Sampling frame & selection procedures

- 2.4.2 The telephone sample was selected in a two-stage random process. The first random process selected a sample of mobile telephone numbers. The Survey made use of the Numbering Plan provided by the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA), which is open to the public.
- 2.4.3 The Numbering Plan contains details of all those telephone number prefixes assigned to different entities in Hong Kong, including fixed service number, mobile service number, page service number, etc. Aristo randomly generated the mobile telephone numbers using the known prefixes assigned by telecommunication services providers under this Numbering Plan. The duplicate numbers in the generated telephone number list were deleted to formulate our final sample frame.
- 2.4.4 When a respondent using the mobile telephone number generated by the above method was reached, the second random process was to select a target respondent who is aged 18 or above. If the respondent is under the age of 18, our enumerators said thank you and ended the telephone conversation without asking any further questions. If the respondent asked is 18 years old or above, then we invited the mobile phone user to participate in our telephone interview. The response rate was 55% with 1 003 successful telephone interviews.

Length of interview

- 2.4.5 The interviewing time was a maximum of 4 minutes, including the demographic questions such as age, gender, education background, occupation and industry, etc.

Design of the questionnaire

- 2.4.6 Aristo was responsible for the development of the questionnaire. The questions to be asked during the survey were based on the Views Collection Form designed for the Public Engagement on Control of Single-use Plastics. A list of questions to be asked were specified by the SDC before the survey. The questionnaire included the closed-ended and open-ended questions. We provided a draft questionnaire in English version at [Appendix 1](#). After the draft questionnaire had been approved, it was used in the pilot survey and was tested to ensure its feasibility before main fieldwork execution. After the questionnaire had been finalised, it was submitted to SDC for approval and used in the main fieldwork execution.

Use of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing Approach

- 2.4.7 Aristo adopted the CATI approach under which enumerators conducted the telephone interviews with their mobile devices where questions were programmed into the system with logic check. We provided the CATI program, the scripting services and the hardware required by the Survey. The CATI enabled our enumerators just to follow the questionnaire flow shown on the screen and then input their answers directly to the computer. Once the questionnaire was completed, it was then uploaded to our server through a secure connection immediately.

- 2.4.8 Though we used CATI for the Survey, we still had our backup plan in case our system malfunctioned. We printed out some hard copies of the questionnaires so that enumerators could use them when necessary.

2.5 Quality Control Measures

Independent team to conduct quality checks

- 2.5.1 To safeguard the quality of the Survey results without bias generated by any individual parties, an independent Quality Control Team was set up to implement quality control measures at various stages of the Survey period to ensure satisfactory standard of performance achieved for this Survey:

- ✓ Carry out independent checks of at least 15% of the questionnaires and interviews completed by each enumerator
- ✓ Quality checks on fieldwork level
- ✓ Quality checks at various stages of data processing

- 2.5.2 Besides the Quality Control Team, we also deployed another independent Editing Team to edit and code all the completed questionnaires. The personnel involved in this Editing Team were experienced in editing and coding questionnaires with similar scope of services and they had at least 2 years of experience in this area.

Quality check on fieldwork execution level

- 2.5.3 To ascertain that our fieldwork execution was fully monitored, Aristo applied below measures for quality checks throughout the project:

- ✓ To secure the highest level of data integrity, Aristo appointed an experienced and professional staff to be the Fieldwork Manager who handled all operational issues with strict control over the whole data collection process.
- ✓ All enumerators and related staff were given a training session which provided interviewing techniques to cope with different sorts of questions as well as guidelines for interviewing professionally and appropriately and tips for in-depth probing on open-ended questions.
- ✓ Quality checks were implemented in which at least 15% of successfully enumerated cases completed by each enumerator were independently checked. Furthermore, those ineligible telephone numbers were also checked by each enumerator as well. All the quality control checkers were not enumerators of this Survey.
- ✓ To ensure data accuracy and consistency, all completed cases were checked and edited. This process was taken place as soon as any interviews were completed. It ensured that a vivid memory was drawn from the relevant enumerators for better recalling of incomplete or unclear answers. By doing so, any problems that arose in completed questionnaires were diagnosed and rectified immediately.
- ✓ During the quality check and editing process, the Fieldwork Manager identified the personnel who were suitable to participate in the Survey by studying the key performance indicators (KPIs) like several contact attempts, rate of a successful interview, consistency and accuracy during data

collection etc. The personnel who failed to demonstrate a satisfactory performance was opted out in this process.

- ✓ Onsite supervision was performed to monitor the enumerators' performance and live time surveillance was used in our office.

Quality check on data management level

- 2.5.4 Proper data management measures were taken to attain the quality data. Validation rules were implemented to the questionnaire such as skipping, and a logical check was enforced directly in the CATI system so that the quality of the collected data was guaranteed. Missing data was detected simultaneously to prompt the enumerators to double-confirm the answers with the respondents during the telephone interview. If errors were found in the questionnaires and could not be clarified, those questionnaires would be voided.
- 2.5.5 Aristo had set up a double data entry system for inputting data into a computer program to ensure data integrity.

2.6 Data processing and analysis

- 2.6.1 The data gathered from the mobile telephone interviews were subjected to both quantitative and qualitative data analyses if both closed-ended and open-ended questions were involved in the questionnaire.

Quantitative data analyses

- 2.6.2 All the questionnaires were edited, coded and validated by Aristo. The coding manual, editing and validation rules were prepared in consultation with the SDC Secretariat and a clean data file was sent in excel format.
- 2.6.3 Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was the main software employed to perform data analysis. Based on the structure of the finalised questionnaire as well as any hypotheses the SDC and / or researchers in mind, Aristo used inferential statistics which allowed making predictions ("inferences") from our data. From then, we took the data from samples and made generalisations about the population. For example, a certain percentage of people accepted using the cotton bags to replace the single-use plastic shopping bags, etc.
- 2.6.4 Besides SPSS outputs, data tables were generated with cross-tabulations of different variables. Tabulation plans were prepared and revised based on the comments by the SDC. These tabulation plans specified the ways in which the variables were to be cross-tabulated as well as any figures (e.g. top-2-boxes, bottom-2-boxes, means, medians, standard deviations) and / or significance testing required (and at which confidence interval) on the survey results. All these results would be subsequently presented in the form of reports as specified by the SDC.

Qualitative data analyses

2.6.5 If there were any open-ended questions, those answers would be subject to a qualitative data analysis.

✓ *Coding*

- Keywords from the answers were extracted to compose a code list that was organised in a logical way (e.g. positive comments in a group and negative comments in another).

✓ *Categorisation and frequency count of keywords*

- Frequency counting of the keywords was performed on all the completed questionnaires. The resulting frequency counts were organised by meaningful categories to highlight any differences among the age groups.

✓ *Main themes*

- All open-ended answers were carefully scrutinised to explore any main themes emerging from different questions and / or respondents. These main themes might point to important information and even guided the direction of interpreting the survey results.

✓ *Verbatim*

- Open-ended answers which were particularly insightful or representative of main themes were singled out word-for-word for analysis and reporting. Keeping the verbatim intactly could ensure that the exact wording and the tone used in expressing the ideas were not lost in the process of coding and / or theme consolidation.

3 Details of Survey Findings

3.1 Views on the Excessive Use of Single-use Plastics

3.1.1 Nearly 80% of respondents (79.4%) opined that “Festival and celebration products” was being used indiscriminately, followed by “Local product & retail packaging” (78.3%), and “Local packaging for logistics and online shopping” (78.0%). Only 4.4% of respondents believed that there was no excessive use of single-use plastics in Hong Kong. This illustrated the majority of respondents was of the view that the excessive use of single-use plastics occurred in everyday life.

Figure 1. Views on the Excessive Use of Single-use Plastics (multiple answers)



Base: All respondents

Remark: “Q1. Do you consider the following single-use plastics were being used excessively? (Yes / No)”

3.1.2 Females were more likely than males to be aware of the problem of using single-use plastics excessively. Among females, 81.6% opined that “Local product & retail packaging” was being used excessively, followed by “Festival and celebration products” and “Local packaging for logistics and online shopping” (both were 80.9%). On the other hand, “Festival and celebration products” received the highest corresponding percentage among male respondents, at 77.6%. Only a few male (5.0%) and female (3.8%) respondents thought that there was no excessive use of the single-use plastic items.

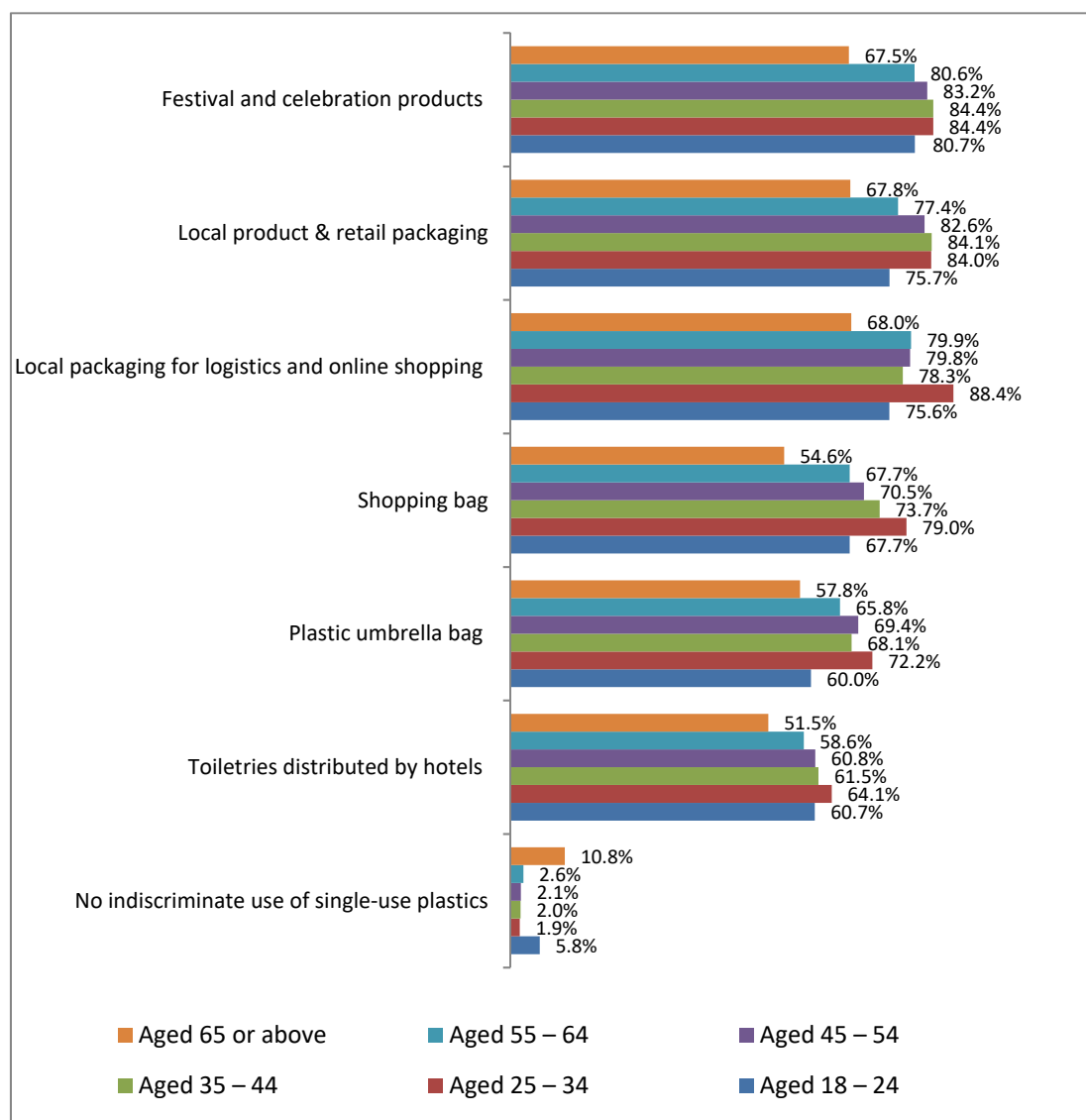
Figure 2. Views on the Excessive Use of Single-use Plastics (multiple answers) – by Gender



Base: All respondents

3.1.3 People aged 25 to 64 years old felt more than others that single-use plastics were being used excessively, especially in the group aged 25-34 and while visibly lower percentages among those aged 65 or above felt the use of all selected single-use plastic items excessively. 10.8% of respondents aged 65 or above replied that there was no such excessive use on the single-use plastics. In terms of age distribution, over 80% of respondents aged 18-24 (80.7%), 35-44 (84.4%), 45-54 (83.2%) and 55-64 (80.6%) opined that “Festival and celebration products” was being used excessively. Meanwhile, nearly 90% of respondents aged 25-34 (88.4%) and nearly 70% of respondents aged 65 or above (68.0%) found “Local packaging for logistics and online shopping” was being used excessively.

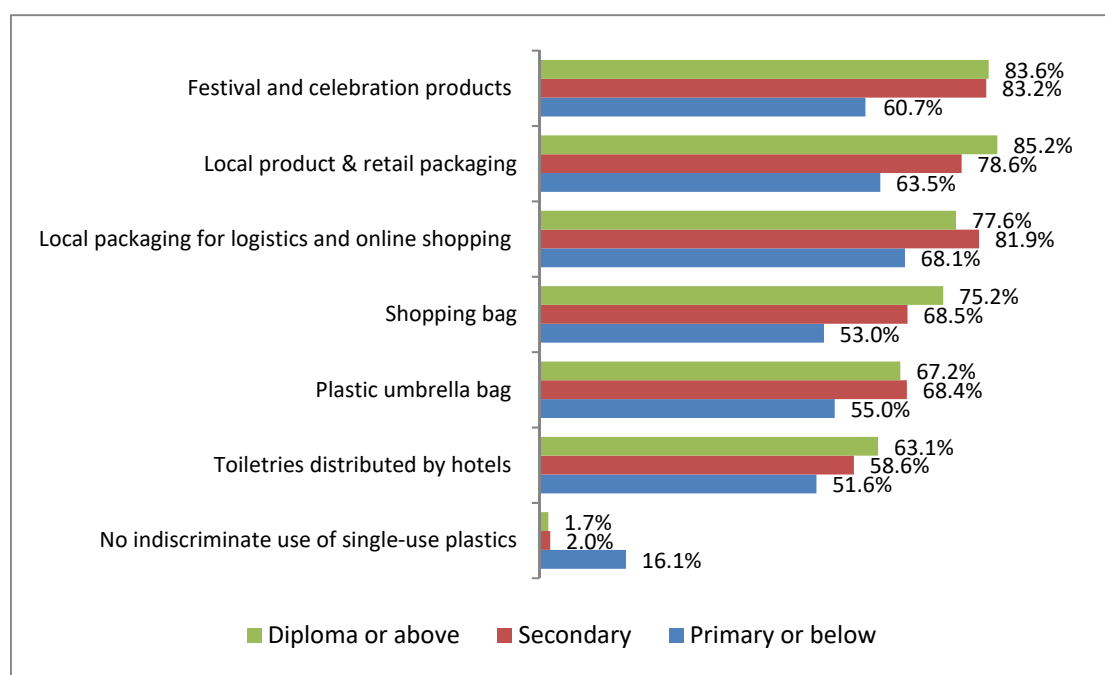
Figure 3. Views on the Excessive Use of Single-use Plastics (multiple answers) – by Age



Base: All respondents

3.1.4 Respondents with educational attainment of secondary education or above tended to be more aware of the problem of using single-use plastics excessively, whereas those with educational attainment of primary education or below had visibly lower awareness. 16.1% of respondents with educational attainment of primary education or below replied that there was no such excessive use on the single-use plastics. Regarding education level, about 85% of respondents with educational attainment of diploma or above (85.2%) opined that “Local product & retail packaging” was being used excessively. More than 80% of respondents with educational attainment of secondary (83.2%) opined that “Festival and celebration products” was being used excessively. Meanwhile, nearly 70% of respondents with educational attainment of primary or below (68.1%) found that “Local packaging for logistics and online shopping” was being used excessively.

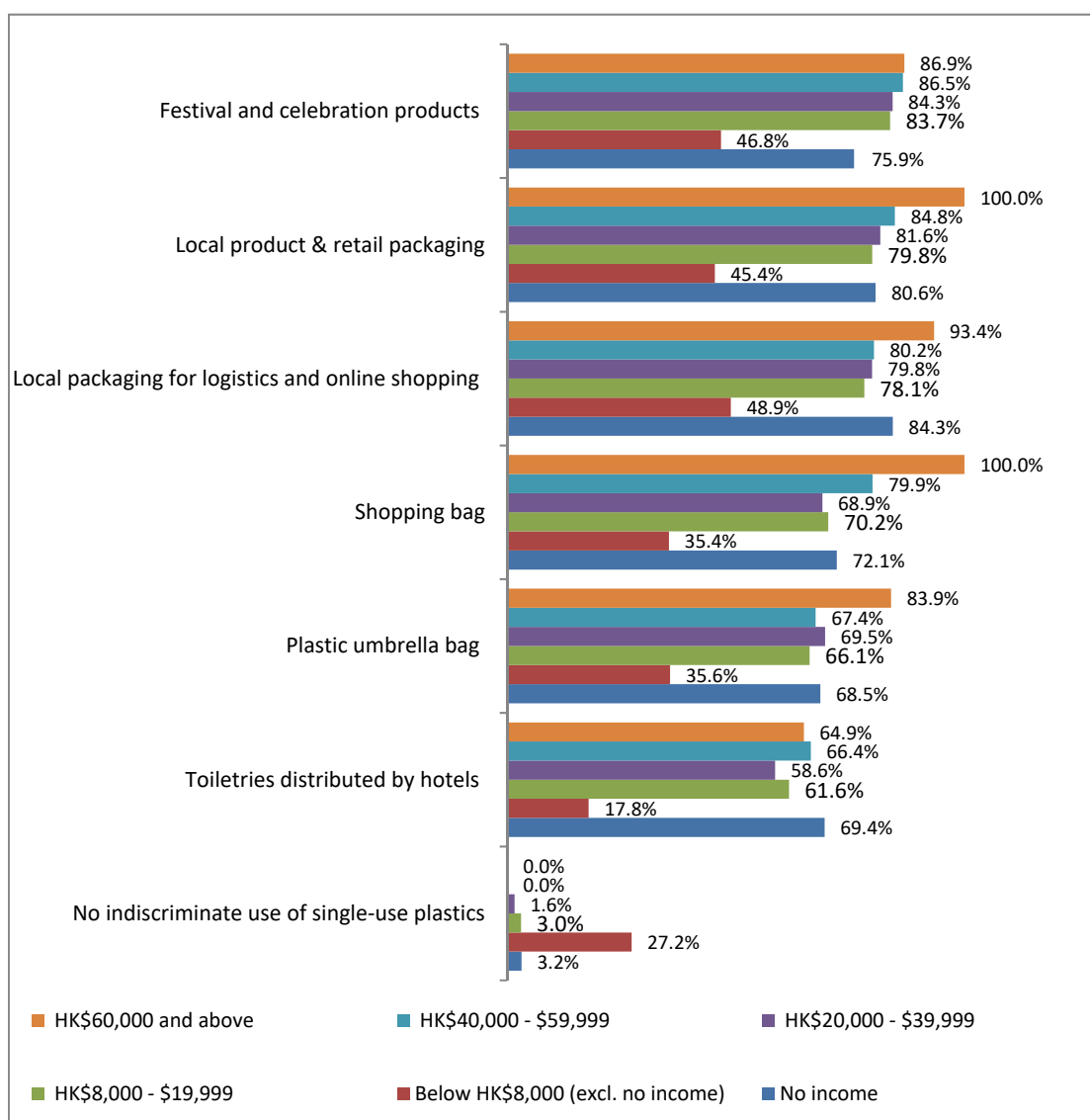
Figure 4. Views on the Excessive Use of Single-use Plastics (multiple answers) – by Education Level



Base: All respondents

3.1.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, the high-income level at \$60,000 or above was more aware of the problem of using single-use plastics excessively. More than 25% of respondents in the income level of below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (27.2%) replied that there was no excessive use of single-use plastics. All respondents with a high-income level at \$60,000 or above (100%) opined that “Local product & retail packaging” and “Shopping bag” were being used excessively. Meanwhile, nearly 85% of respondents in the income group of \$40,000 - \$59,999 (86.5%), more than 80% of respondents in the income group of \$20,000 - \$39,999 (84.3%) and \$8,000 - \$19,999 (83.7%) opined that “Festival and celebration products” was being used excessively. Nearly 50% of respondents with an income level of below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (48.9%) and about 85% of respondents with no income (84.3%) opined that “Local packaging for logistics and online shopping” was being used excessively.

Figure 5. Views on the Excessive Use of Single-use Plastics (multiple answers) – by Personal Monthly Income

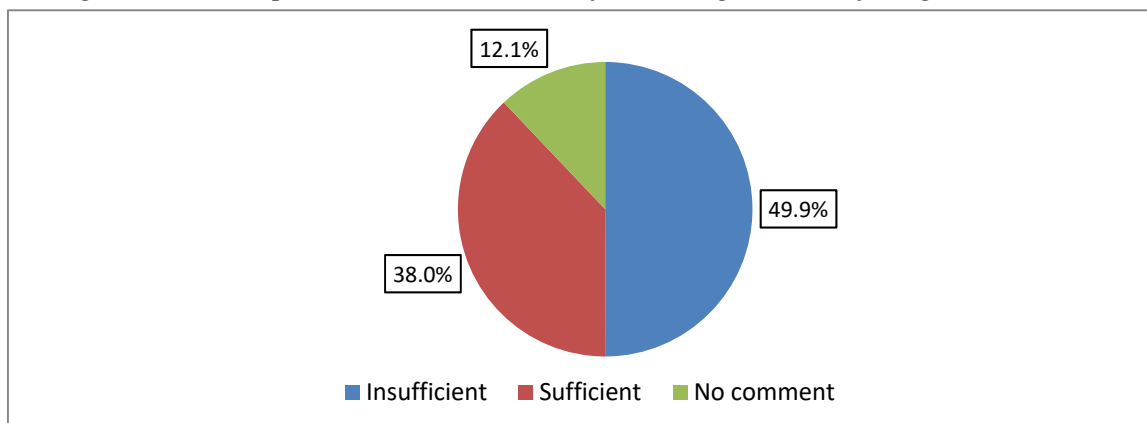


Base: All respondents

3.2 Perception on the Awareness of Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics

3.2.1 In terms of respondents’ perception on the awareness of reducing the use of single-use plastics among residents, about half (49.9%) opined that the awareness was insufficient. By contrast, nearly 40% of respondents (38.0%) considered such awareness sufficient and 12.1% had “No comment”.

Figure 6. Perception on the Awareness of Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics

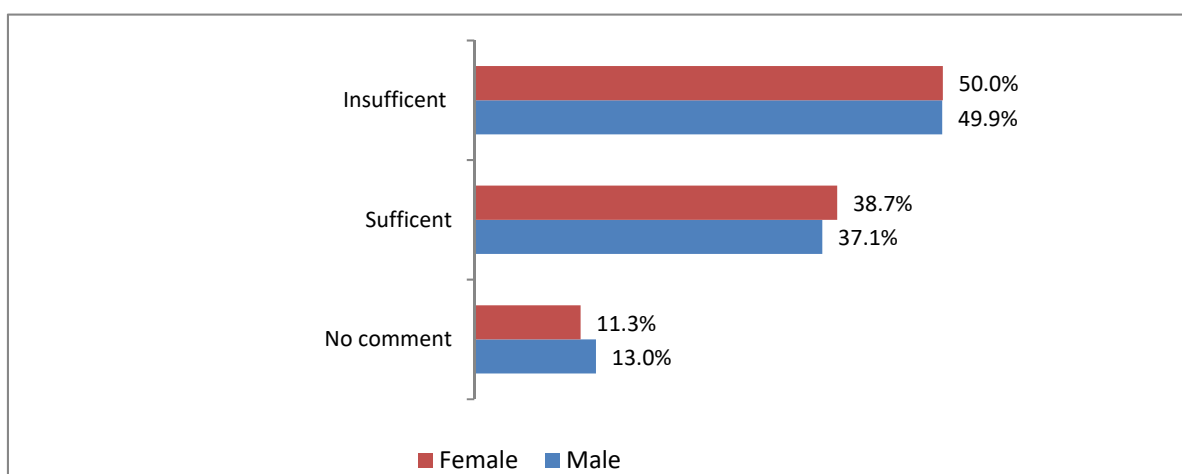


Base: All respondents

Remark: “Q2. Do you think the awareness of Hong Kong residents of reducing the use of single-use plastics is sufficient?”

3.2.2 About half of females (50.0%) and males (49.9%) opined that perception on the awareness of reducing the use of single-use plastics among residents was insufficient. On the other hand, nearly 40% of females (38.7%) and males (37.1%) considered such awareness sufficient and rest of them had “No comment” (11.3% of females and 13.0% of males).

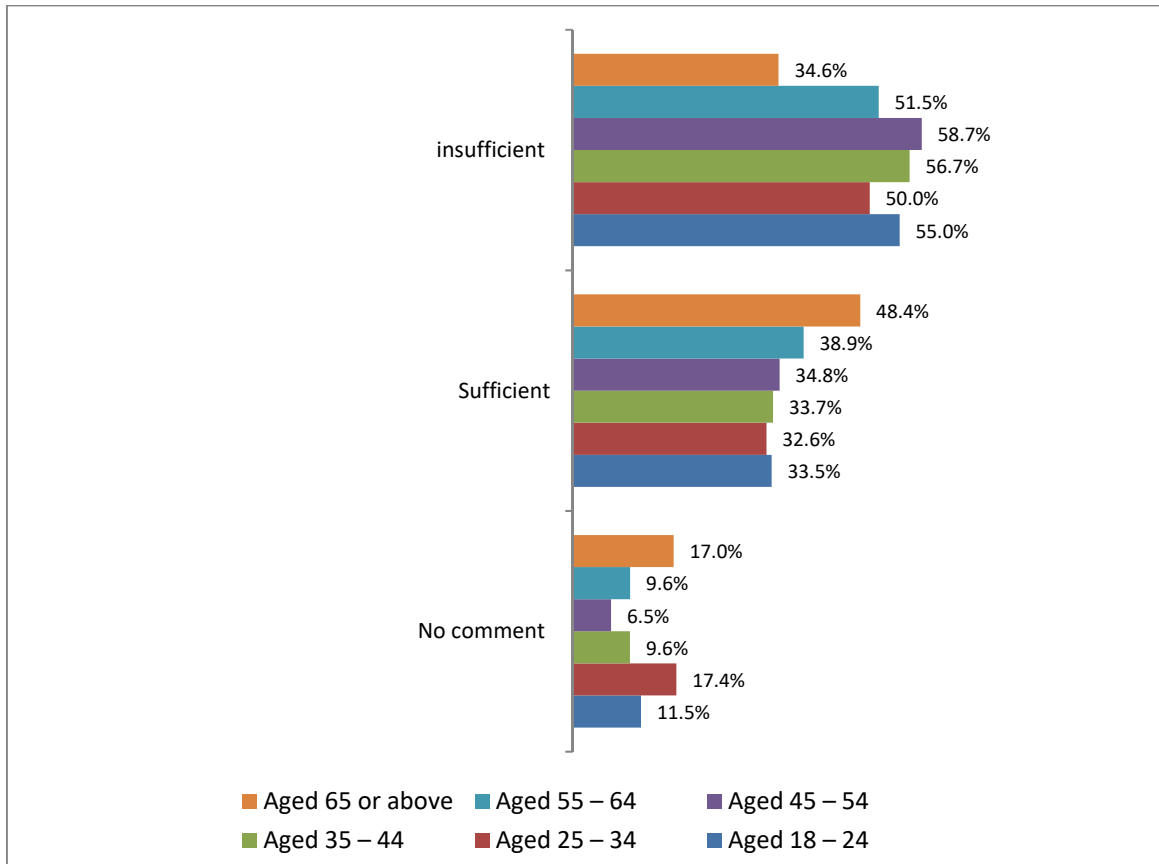
Figure 7. Perception on the Awareness of Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics – by Gender



Base: All respondents

3.2.3 With respect to age distribution, more than half of respondents aged 18-24 (55.0%), 25-34 (50.0%), 35-44 (56.7%), 45-54 (58.7%) and 55-64 (51.5%) considered such awareness insufficient while nearly 50% of respondents aged 65 or above (48.4%) considered it sufficient.

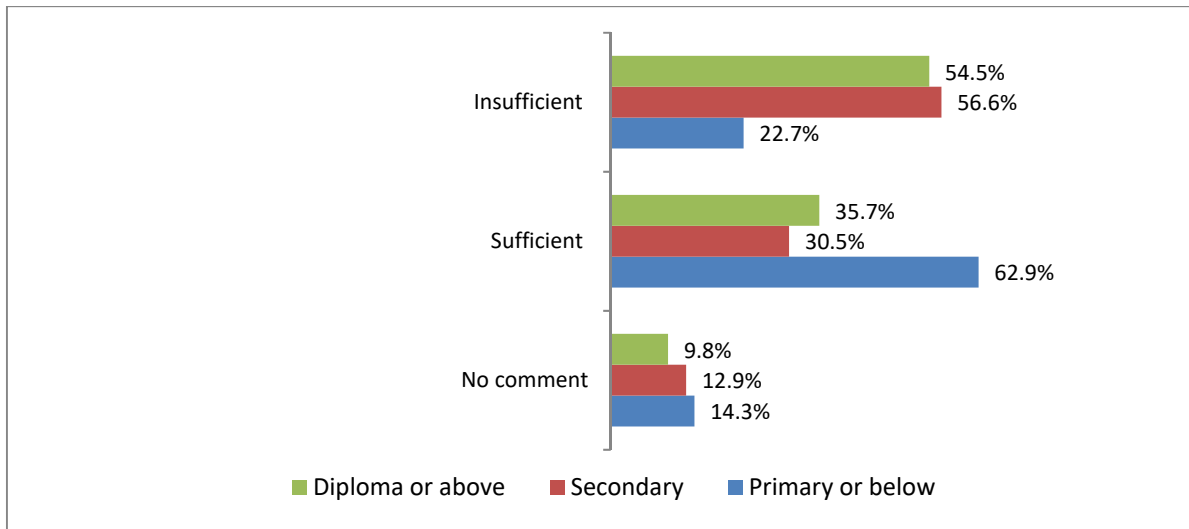
Figure 8. Perception on the Awareness of Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics – by Age



Base: All respondents

3.2.4 Regarding the education level, nearly 55% of respondents with educational attainment at diploma or above (54.5%) and more than 55% of respondents with educational attainment at secondary (56.6%) levels tended to view the perception on the awareness of reducing the use of single-use plastics among residents as “Insufficient” while more than 60% of respondents with educational attainment at primary or below (62.9%) tended to hold an opposite view as compared to other education groups.

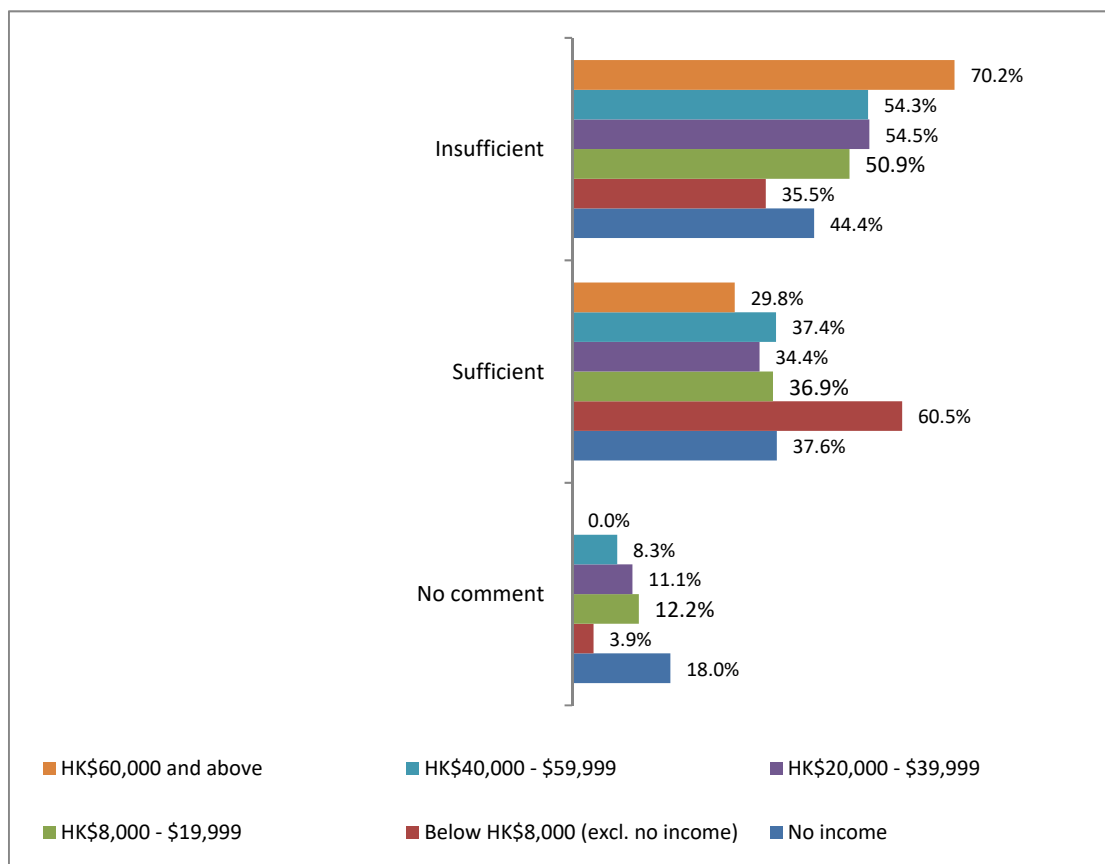
Figure 9. Perception on the Awareness of Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics – by Education Level



Base: All respondents

3.2.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, about 70% of respondents with an income level at \$60,000 or above (70.2%), nearly 55% of respondents with an income level at \$20,000 - \$39,999 (54.5%) and \$40,000 - \$59,999 (54.3%), about 50% of respondents with an income level at \$8,000 - \$19,999 (50.9%) and nearly 45% of respondents with no income (44.4%) were found to view that the perception on the awareness of reducing the use of single-use plastics among residents as “Insufficient”. On the other hand, about 60% of respondents with the income level below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (60.5%) considered it sufficient.

Figure 10. Perception on the Awareness of Reducing the Use of Single-use Plastics – by Personal Monthly Income

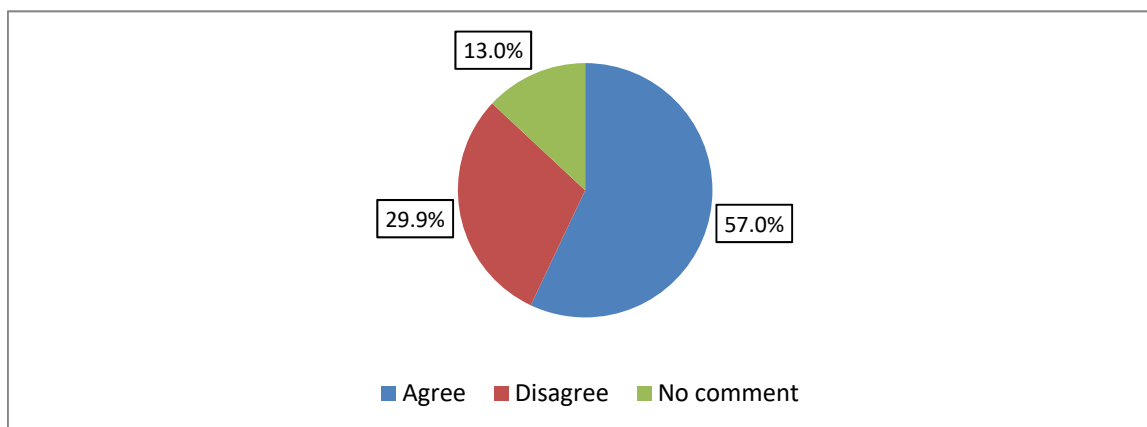


Base: All respondents

3.3 Views on imposing stricter control on single-use plastics items for alleviating the excessive use

3.3.1 Nearly 60% of respondents (57.0%) agreed to imposing stricter control on single-use plastics items for alleviating the excessive use while nearly 30% of respondents (29.9%) took the opposite view and 13.0% indicated “No comment”.

Figure 11. Views on imposing Stricter Control on Single-use Plastic Items for alleviating the excessive use

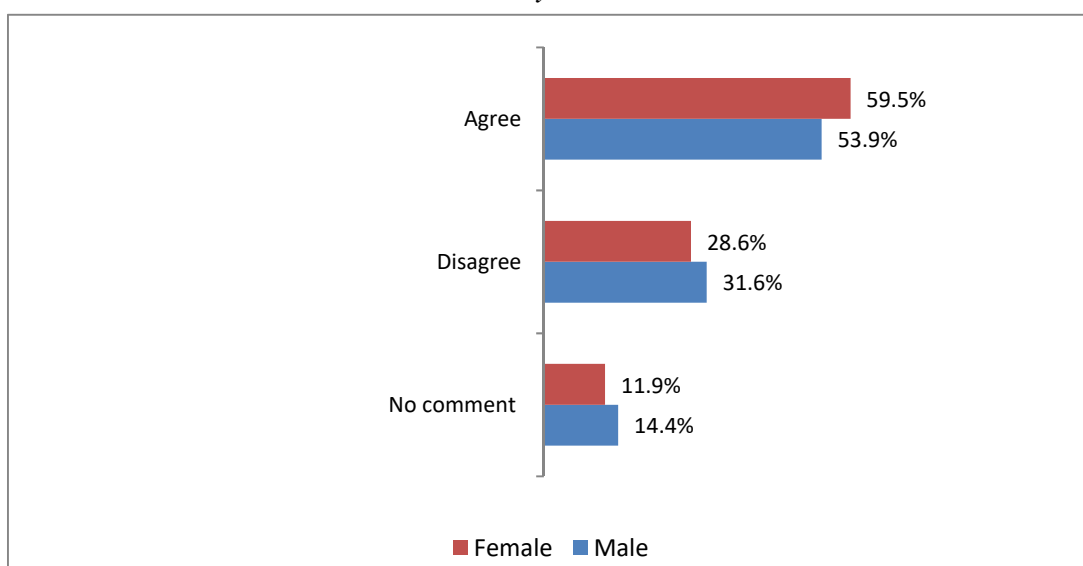


Base: All respondents

Remark: “Q3. Do you agree to impose stricter control on single-use plastic items for alleviating the excessive use, such as banning the sale of certain single-use plastic products or restricting available free of charge? ”

3.3.2 In terms of gender, about 60% of females (59.5%) and over half of males (53.9%) agreed to imposing stricter control on single-use plastics items for alleviating the excessive use.

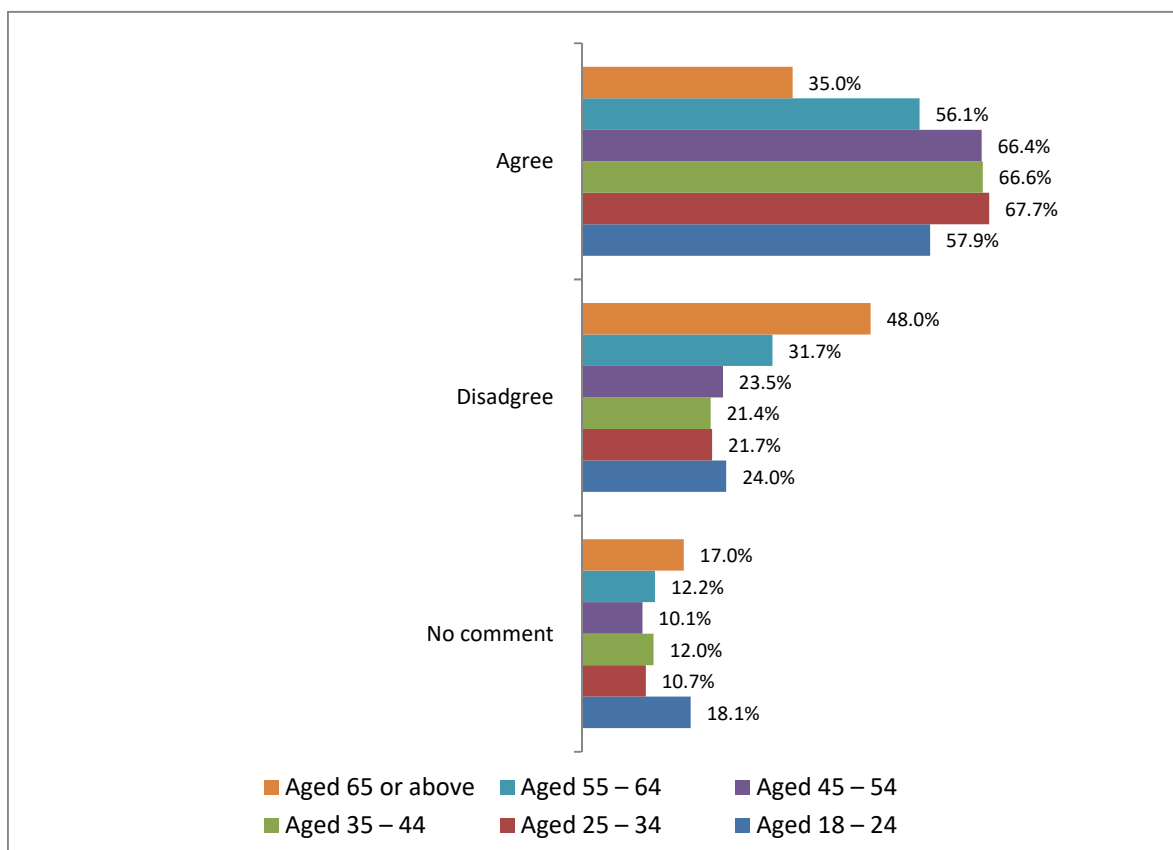
Figure 12. Views on imposing Stricter Control on Single-use Plastic Items for alleviating the excessive use – by Gender



Base: All respondents

3.3.3 Regarding age distribution, more than 55% of respondents aged 18-24 (57.9%) and 55-64 (56.1%), more than 65% of respondents aged 25-34 (67.7%), 35-44 (66.6%) and 45-54 (66.4%) agreed to imposing stricter control on single-use plastic items for alleviating the excessive use. Meanwhile, nearly half of respondents aged 65 or above (48.0%) indicted disapproval of the suggestion.

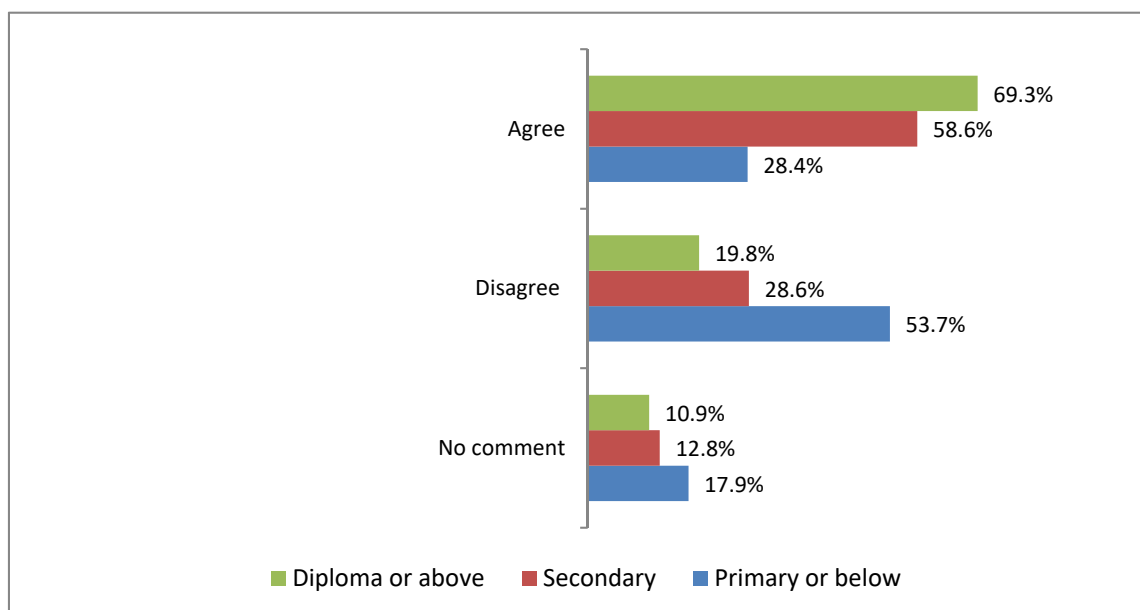
Figure 13. Views on imposing Stricter Control on Single-use Plastic Items for alleviating the excessive use – by Age



Base: All respondents

3.3.4 With respect to education level, nearly 70% of respondents with educational attainment at diploma or above level (69.3%) and nearly 60% of respondents with educational attainment at secondary level (58.6%) agreed to more strictly curb the excessive use of single-use plastic items while more than half of respondents with educational attainment at primary or below level (53.7%) disagreed with the suggestion. This demonstrated that respondents with higher education levels tended to accept the suggestion about imposing stricter control on single-use plastic items for alleviating the excessive use.

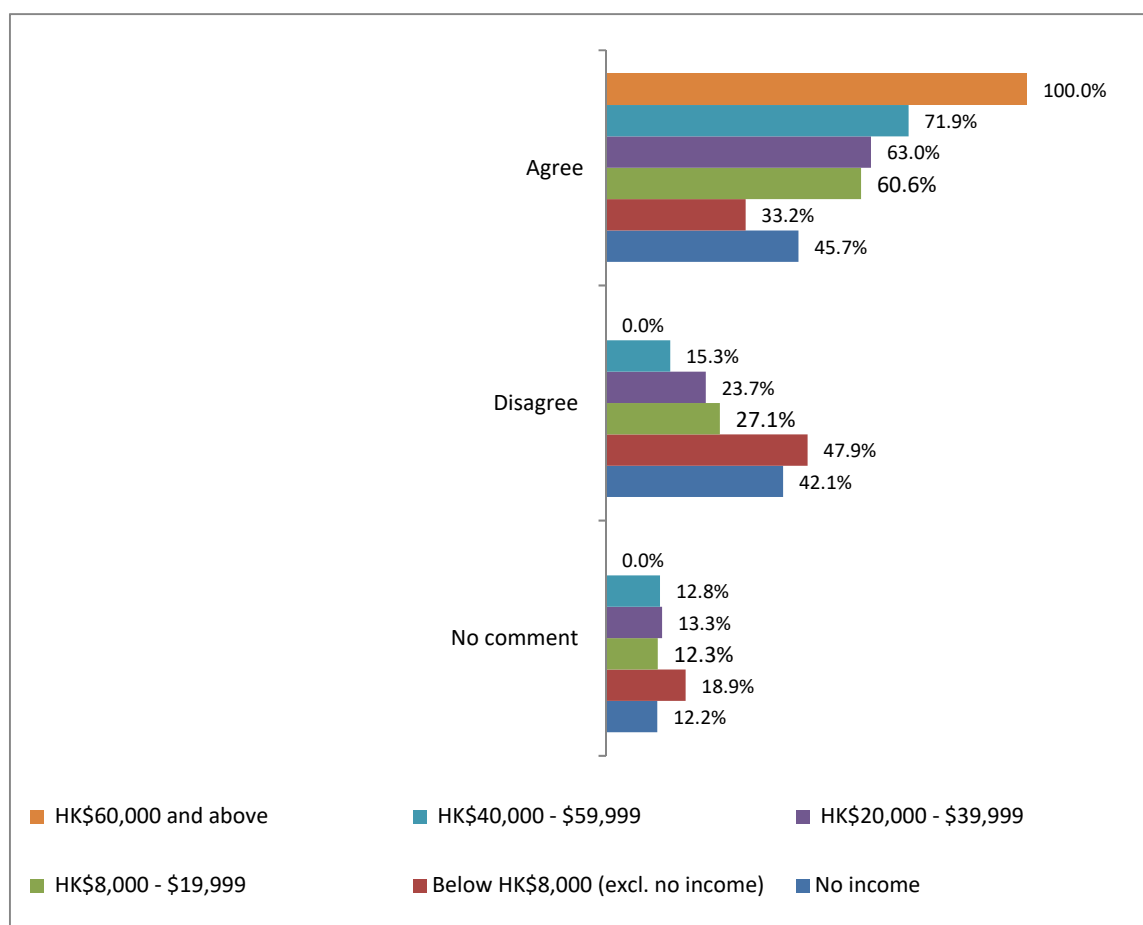
Figure 14. Views on imposing Stricter Control on Single-use Plastic Items for alleviating the excessive use – by Education Level



Base: All respondents

3.3.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, all respondents with a high-income level at \$60,000 or above (100.0%), more than 70% of respondents with an income level at \$40,000 - \$59,999 (71.9%), more than 60% of respondents with an income level at \$20,000 - \$39,999 (63.0%) and \$8,000 - \$19,999 (60.6%), and about 45% of respondents with no income (45.7%) were found to agree on imposing stricter control on single-use plastic items for alleviating the excessive use. On the other hand, nearly half of respondents with the income level below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (47.9%) were found to disagree with the suggestion.

Figure 15. Views on imposing Stricter Control on Single-use Plastic Items for alleviating the excessive use – by Personal Monthly Income

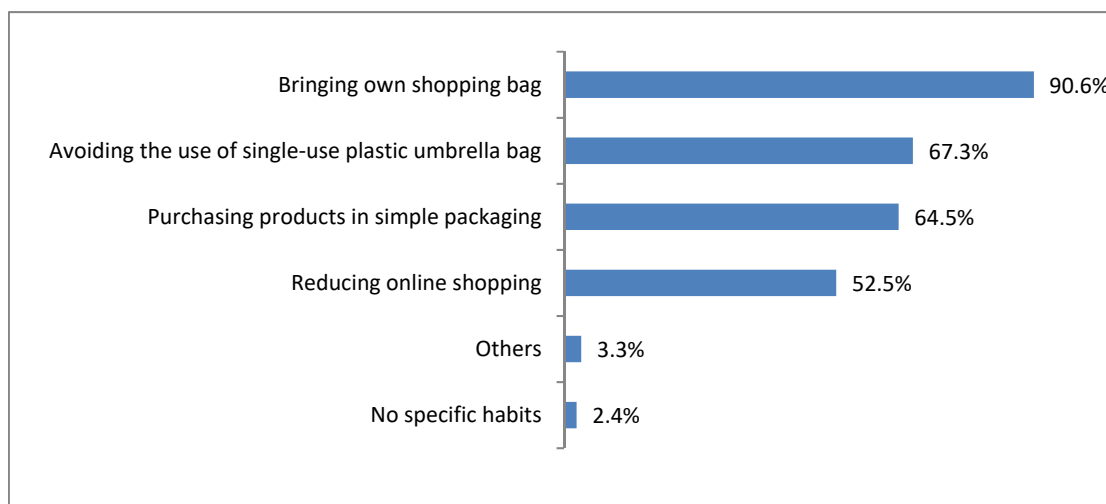


Base: All respondents

3.4 Habits to reduce the use of single-use plastics in daily life

3.4.1 When asked about the habits of reducing the use of single-use plastics in daily life, the majority of the respondents (90.6%) indicated having the habits on bringing own shopping bag, followed by avoiding the use of single-use plastics umbrella bag (67.3%), purchasing products in simple packaging (64.5%) and reducing online shopping (52.5%). Only a few of respondents (2.4%) indicated that they did not have any specific habits to reduce the use of single-use plastics in everyday life.

Figure 16. Habits to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics in Daily Life (Multiple answers)

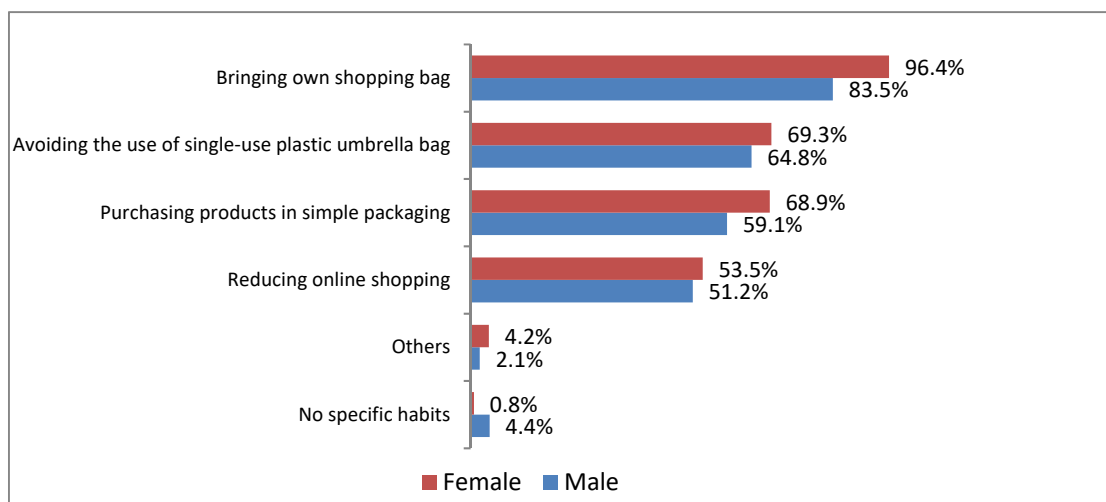


Base: All respondents

Remark: “Q4. Do you have any habit to reduce the use of single-use plastics in daily life?”

3.4.2 Female accounted for the highest percentage on the habit of bringing their shopping bag at 96.4% among all habits, followed by avoiding the use of single-use plastics umbrella bag (69.3%) and purchasing products in simple packaging (68.9%). On the other hand, 83.5% of male respondents indicated that they would bring their own shopping bag. Only a few male (4.4%) and female (0.8%) respondents mentioned that they did not have any specific habits to decrease the use of single-use plastics in daily life.

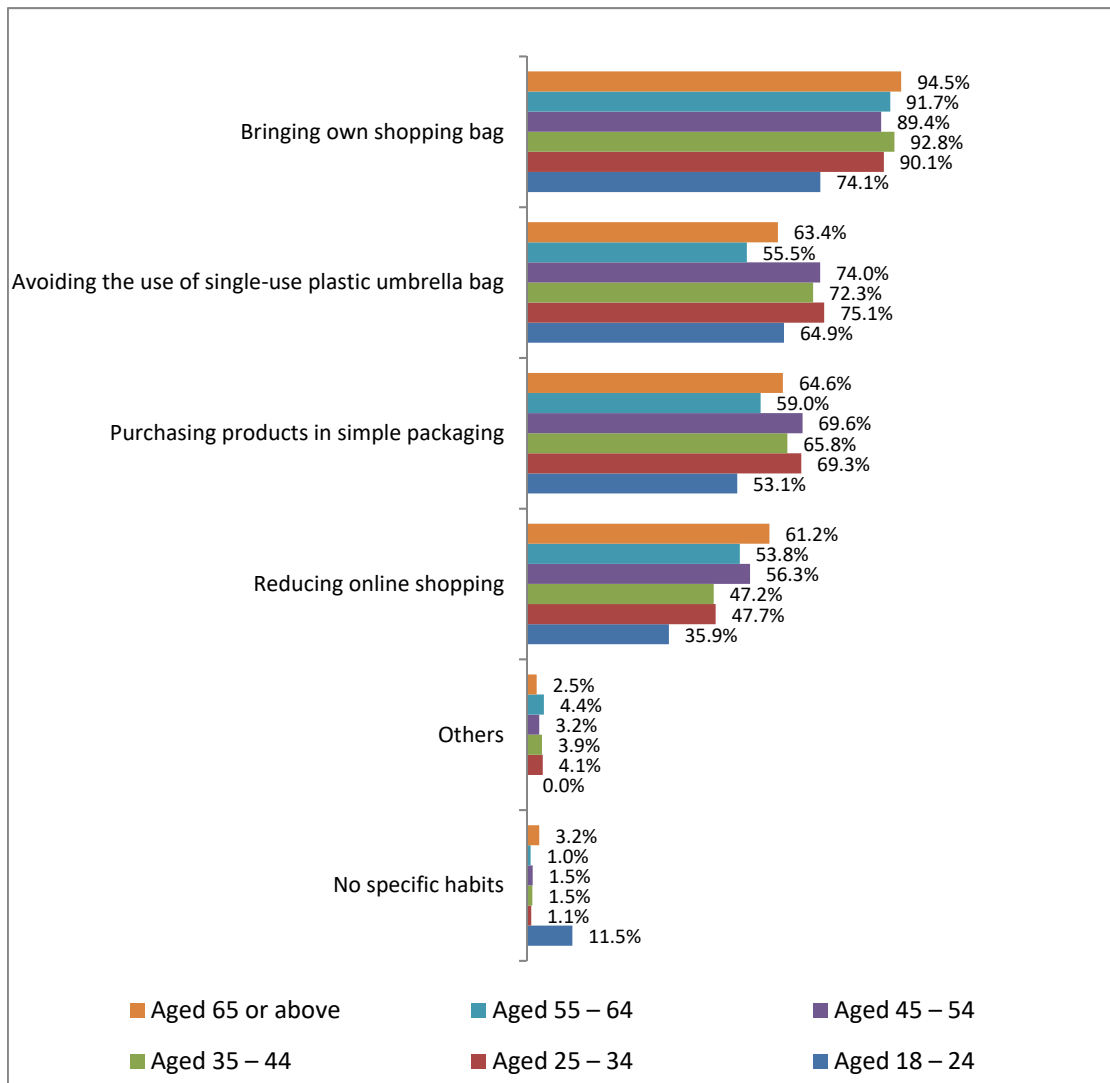
Figure 17. Habits to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics in Daily Life (Multiple answers) – by Gender



Base: All respondents

3.4.3 Regarding the age distribution, nearly 75% of respondents aged 18-24 (74.1%), nearly 90% of respondents aged 45-54 (89.4%), more than 90% of respondents aged 25-34 (90.1%), 35-44 (92.8%), 55-64 (91.7%) and 65 or above (94.5%) were found to bring their shopping bag to reduce the use of single-use plastics in daily life.

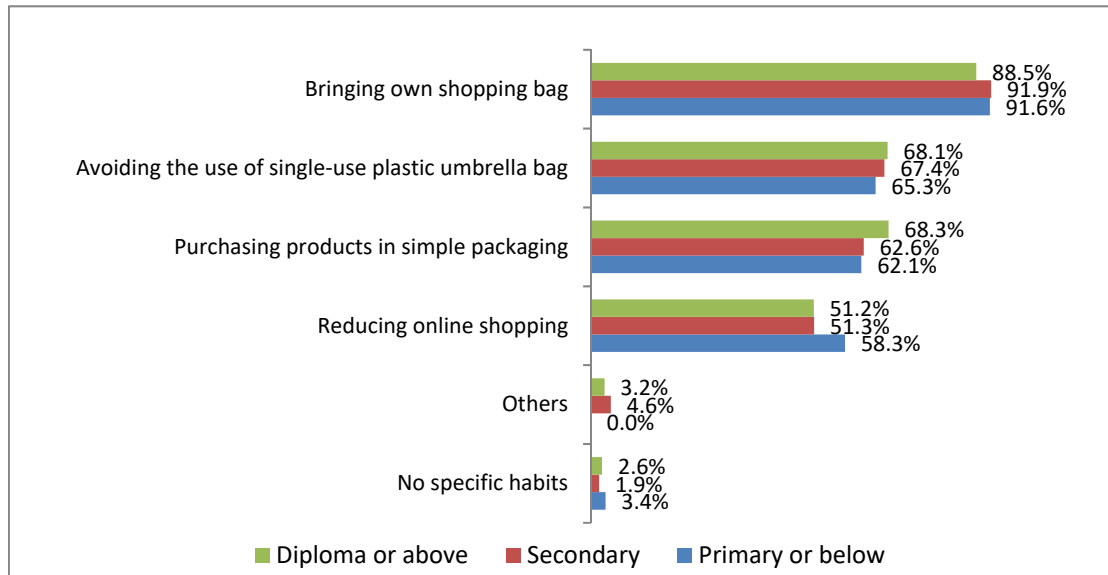
Figure 18. Habits to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics in Daily Life (Multiple answers) – by Age



Base: All respondents

3.4.4 Regarding the education level, nearly 90% of respondents with educational attainment at diploma or above (88.5%), more than 90% of respondents with educational attainment at secondary (91.9%) and primary or below (91.6%) levels would bring their shopping bag in daily life to reduce the use of single-use plastics.

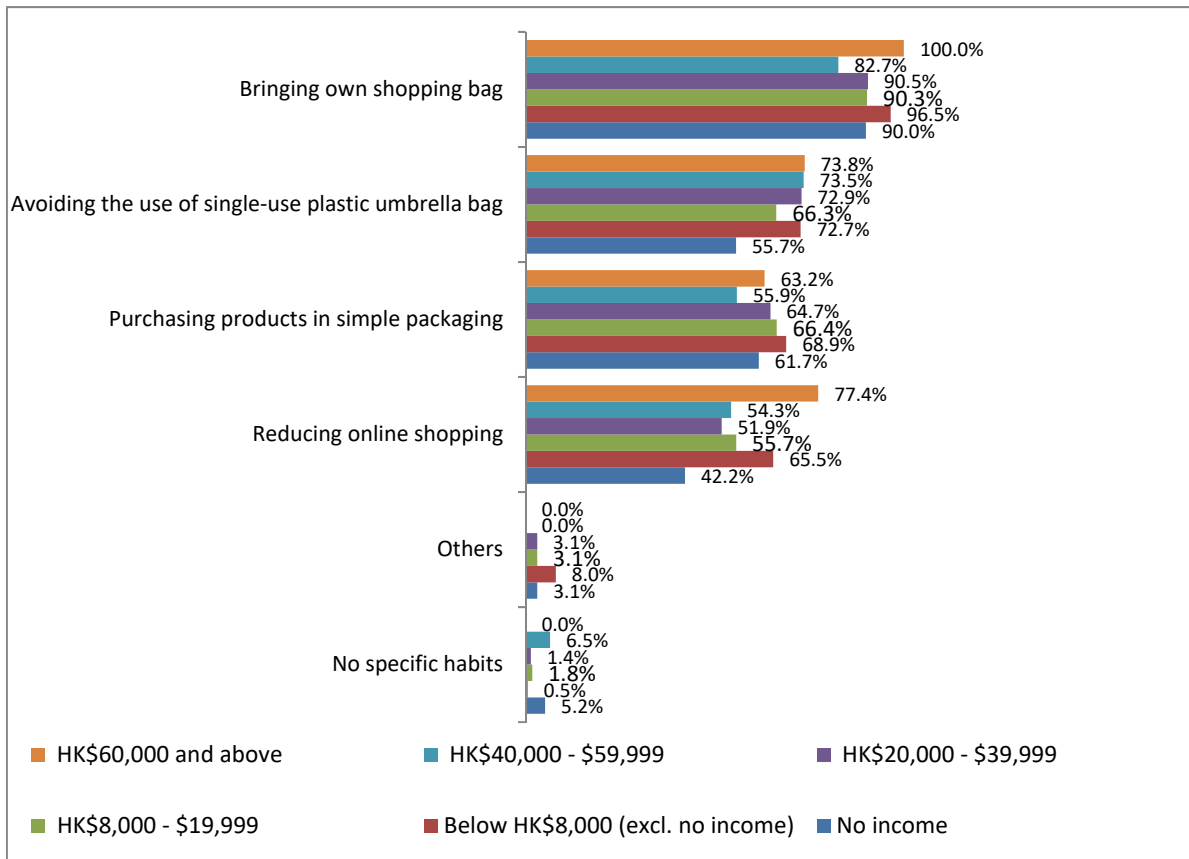
Figure 19. Habits to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics in Daily Life (Multiple answers) – by Education Level



Base: All respondents

3.4.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, all respondents with an income level at \$60,000 or above (100.0%), more than 90% of respondents with an income level at \$20,000 - \$39,999 (90.5%), \$8,000 - \$19,999 (90.3%), below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (96.5%), no income (90.0%) and over 80% of respondents with an income level of \$40,000 - \$59,999 (82.7%) were found to have the habit of bringing own shopping bag in daily life to reduce the use of single-use plastics.

Figure 20. Habits to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics in Daily Life (Multiple answers)
 – by Personal Monthly Income

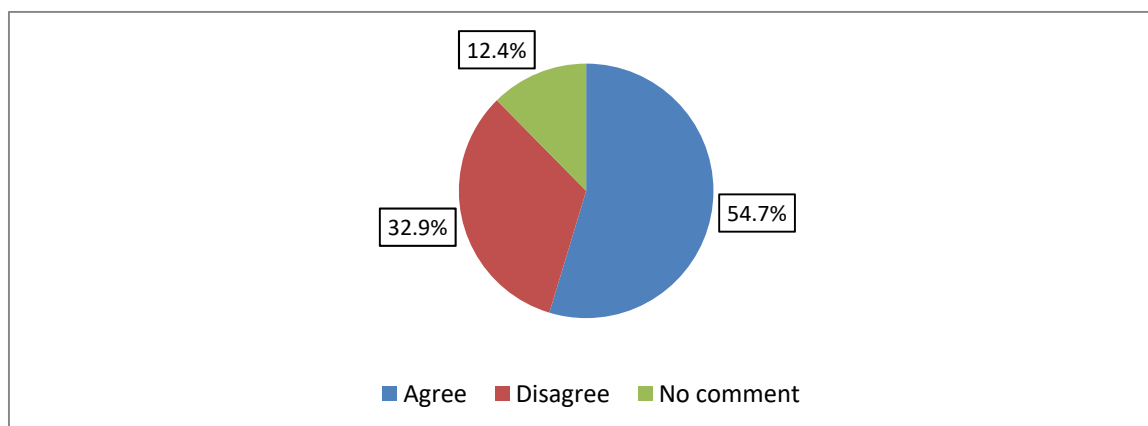


Base: All respondents

3.5 Views on the Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme - tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging

3.5.1 When asked whether the exemption should be tightened for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging, over half of respondents (54.7%) agreed that the exemption should be tightened, whereas more than 30% of respondents (32.9%) disagreed with the suggestion and 12.4% indicated “No comment”.

Figure 21. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging

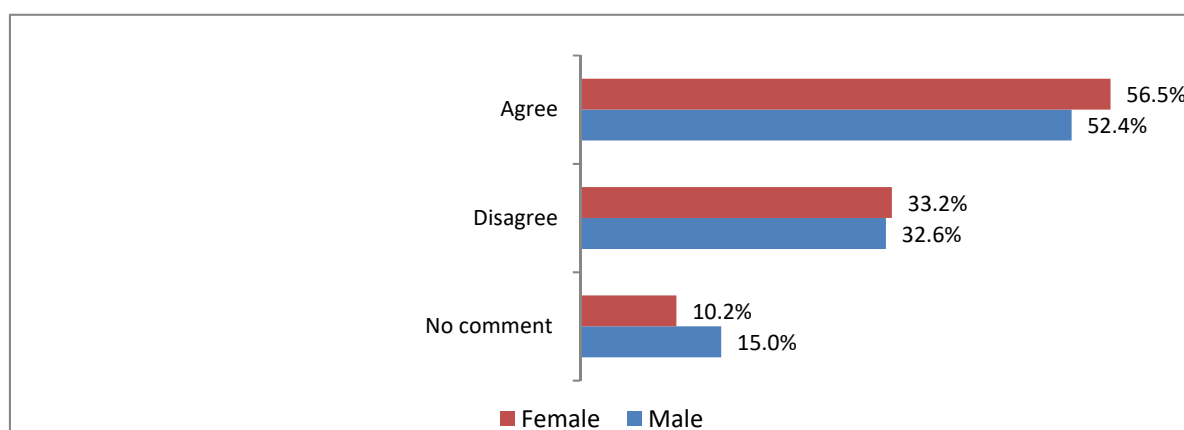


Base: All respondents

Remark: “Q5. Do you agree that the current exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging provided by merchants should be tightened? ”

3.5.2 In terms of gender, over half of the females (56.5%) and males (52.4%) agreed to tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging.

Figure 22. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging – by Gender

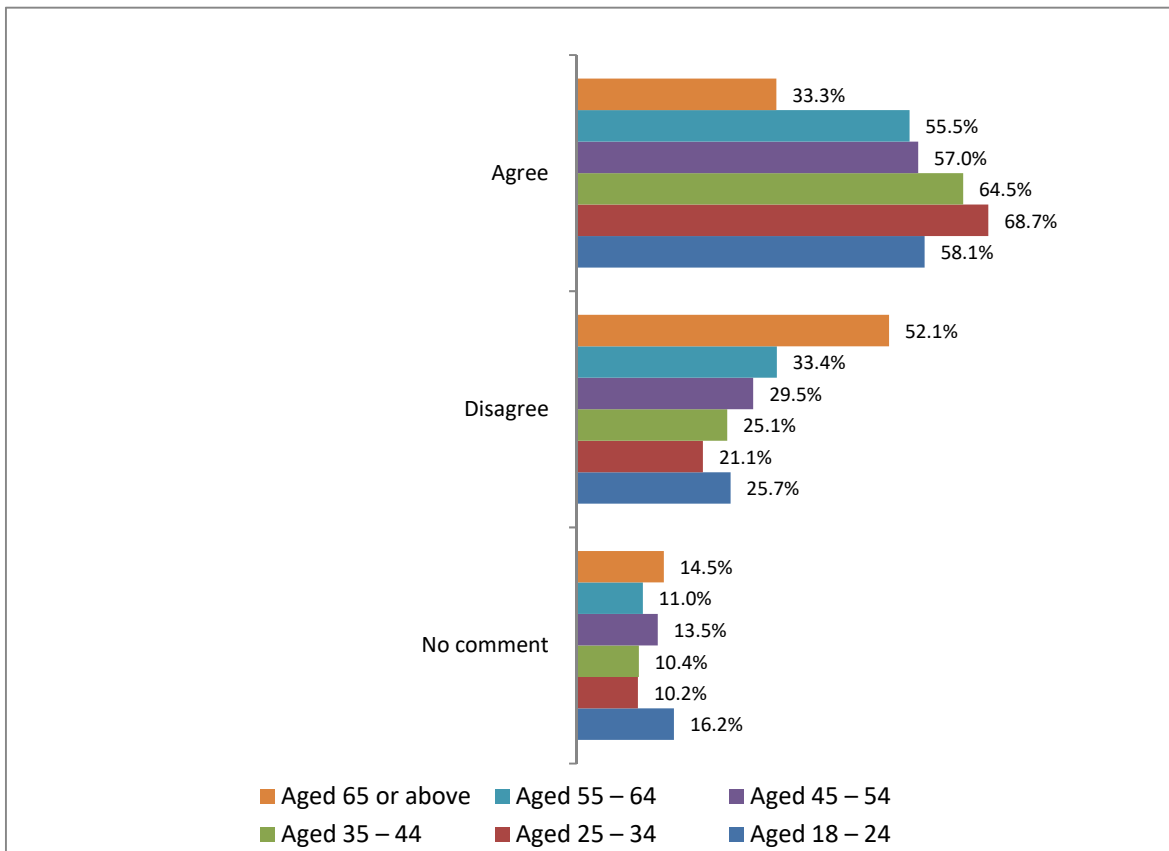


Base: All respondents

3.5.3 Regarding age distribution, more than 65% of respondents aged 25-34 (68.7%), about 65% of respondents aged 35-44 (64.5%), over 55% of respondents aged 18-24 (58.1%), 45-54 (57.0%) and 55-64 (55.5%) agreed that the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in

non-airtight packaging should be tightened while more than half of respondents aged 65 or above (52.1%) indicated disapproval of the suggestion.

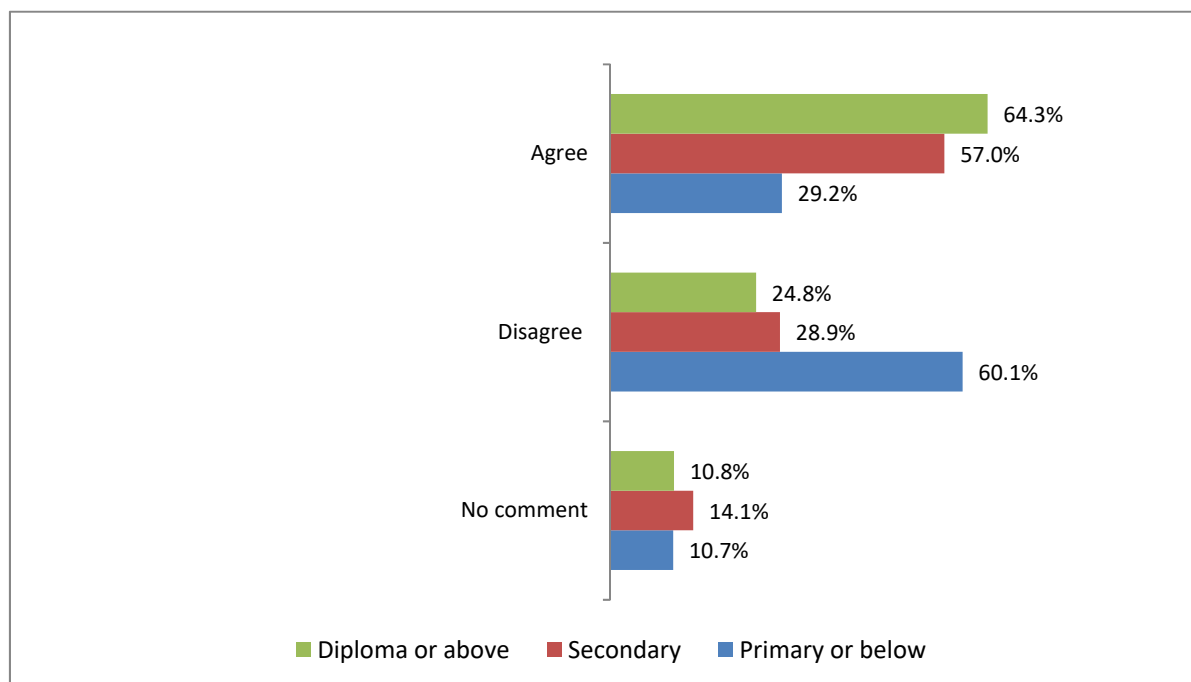
Figure 23. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging – by Age



Base: All respondents

3.5.4 Based on the education level, nearly 65% of respondents with educational attainment of diploma or above (64.3%) and more than 55% of respondents with educational attainment of secondary (57.0%) level agreed to tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging while about 60% of respondents with education attainment of primary or below level (60.1%) disapproved the suggestion. This demonstrated that respondents with higher education levels tended to accept the suggestion about tightening the exemption for plastic shopping bags carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging.

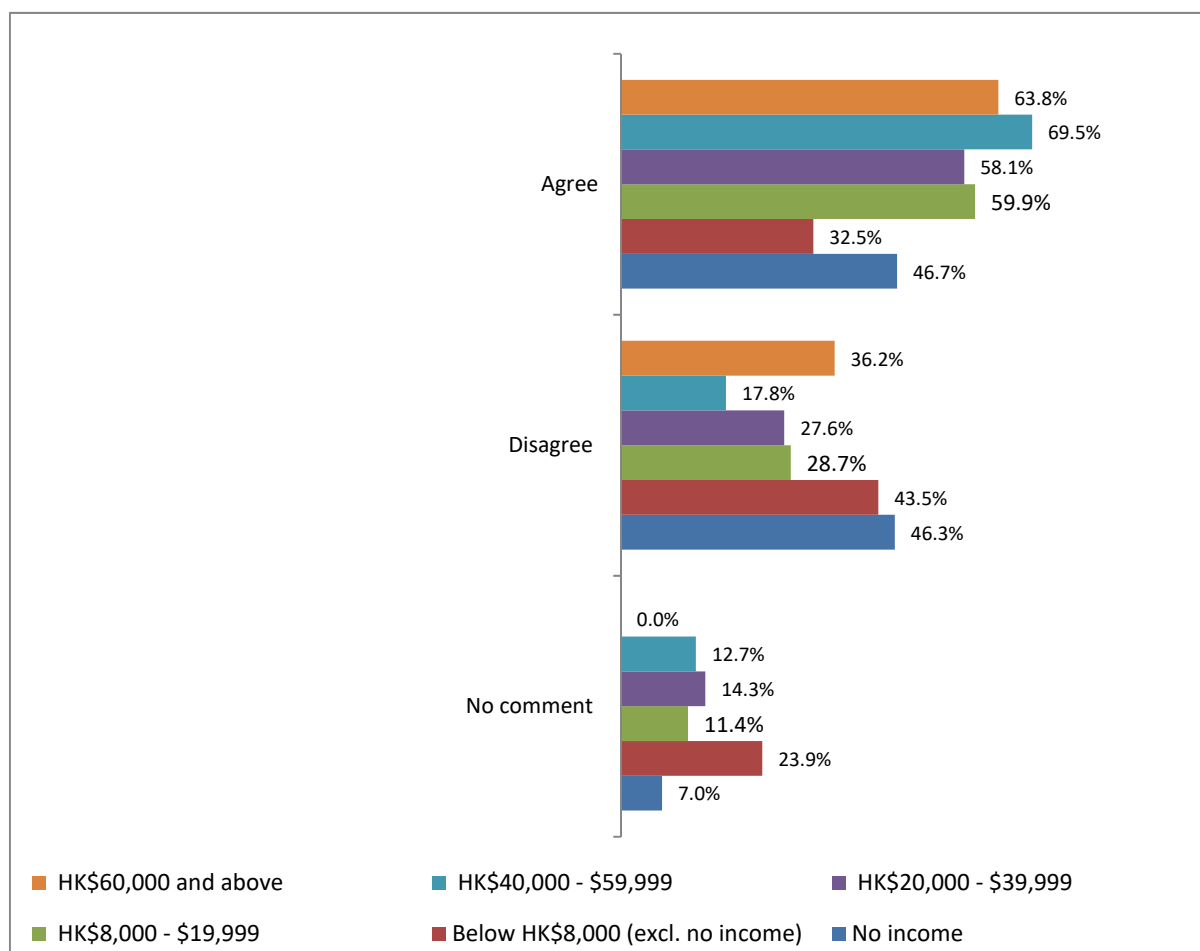
Figure 24. Views on PSB Charging Scheme – Tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging – by Education Level



Base: All respondents

3.5.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, more than 60% of respondents with an income level at \$60,000 or above (63.8%), \$40,000 - \$59,999 (69.5%), nearly 60% of respondents with an income level at \$20,000 - \$39,999 (58.1%), \$8,000 - \$19,999 (59.9%), \$8,000 - \$19,999 (59.9%) and over 45% of respondents with no income (46.7%) were found to agree to tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging. On the other hand, nearly 45% of respondents with the income level below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (43.5%) were found to disagree with the suggestion.

Figure 25. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging – by Personal Monthly Income

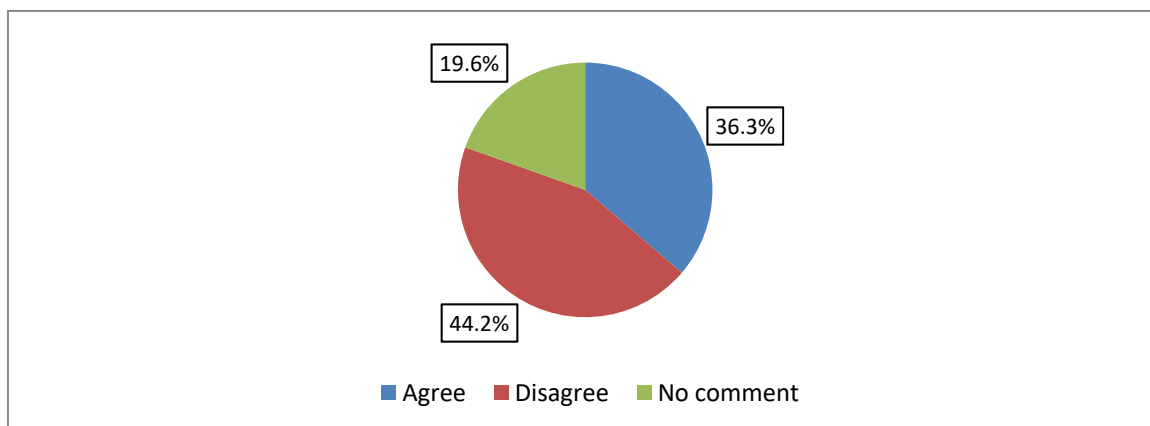


Base: All respondents

3.6 Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Adjust the charge on PSBs that can reduce the use of plastic shopping bags by the general public

3.6.1 On the issue of whether raising the charge for PSBs may reduce the use of plastic bags by the general public, nearly 45% of respondents (44.2%) disagreed that raising the charge on PSBs may reduce the use of PSBs by the general public while 36.3% of respondents agreed to the suggestion. Nearly 20% of respondents (19.6%) indicated “No comment”.

Figure 26. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Adjust the Charge on PSBs

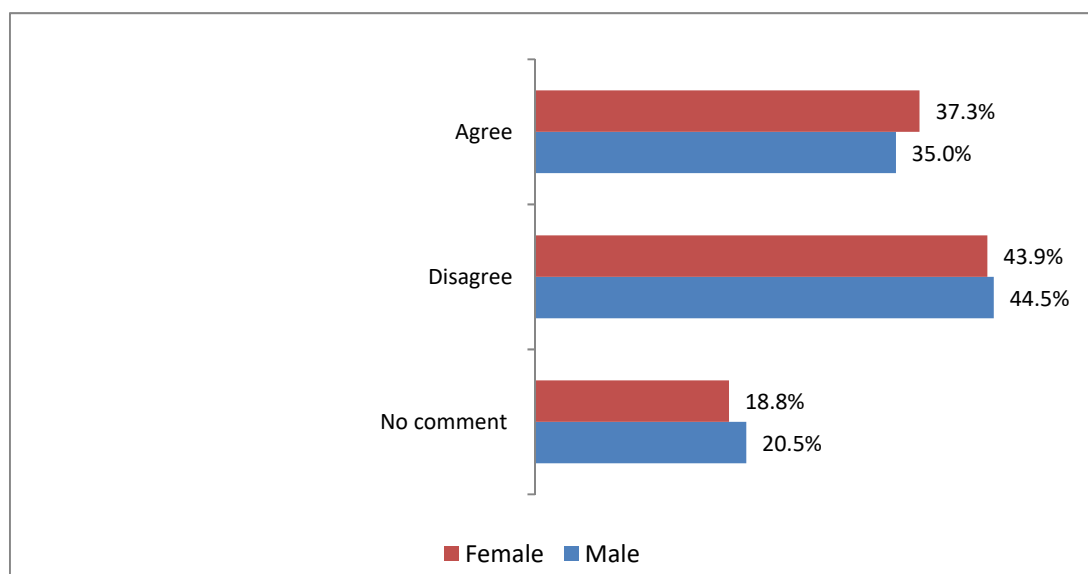


Base: All respondents

Remark: “Q6. Do you agree that raising the charge for PSBs can reduce their use? [SA]”

3.6.2 In terms of gender, males and females were found to have a similar pattern about the agreement on raising the charge on PSBs may reduce the use of PSBs by the general public. Nearly 45% of females (43.9%) and males (44.5%) disagreed that raising the charge on PSBs may reduce the use of PSBs by the general public.

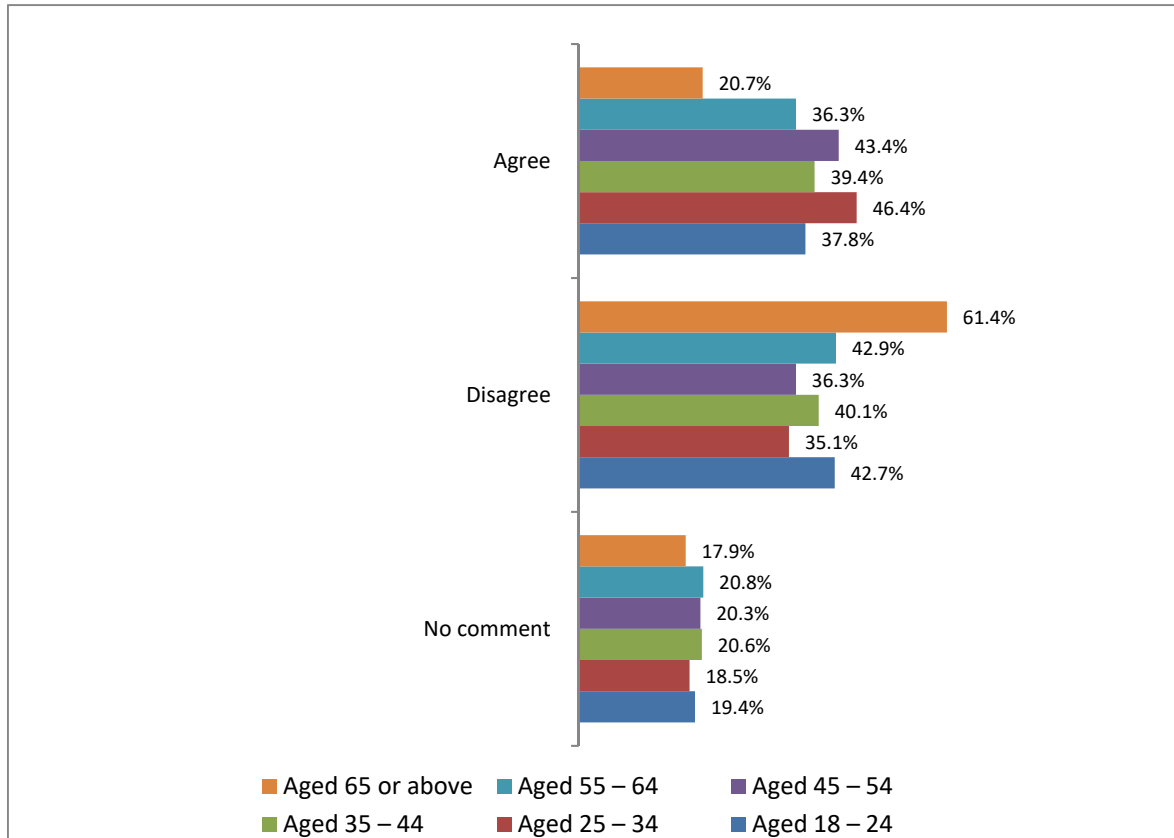
Figure 27. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Adjust the Charge on PSBs – by Gender



Base: All respondents

3.6.3 Regarding age distribution, more than 40% of respondents aged 18-24 (42.7%), 35-44 (40.1%), 55-64 (42.9%) and over 60% of respondents aged 65 or above (61.4%) disagreed with raising the charge on PSBs may reduce the use of PSBs by the general public, whereas more than 45% of respondents with age 25-34 (46.4%) and nearly 45% of respondents aged 45-54 (43.4%) indicated approval of the suggestion.

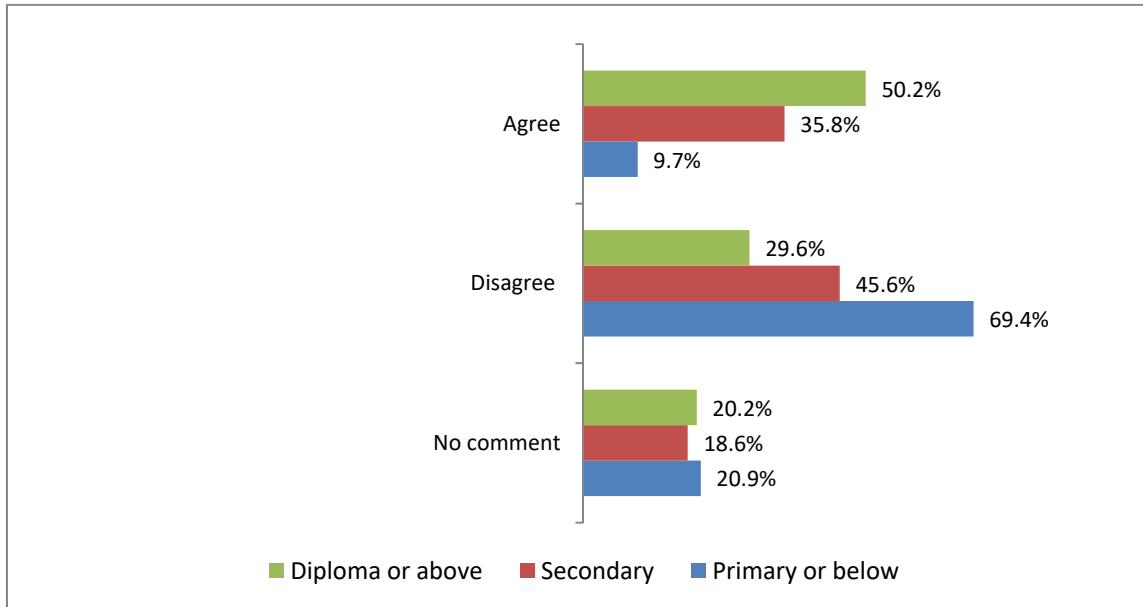
Figure 28. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Adjust the Charge on PSBs – by Age



Base: All respondents

3.6.4 Based on the education level, about half of respondents with educational attainment at diploma or above level (50.2%) agreed on raising the charge on PSBs that may reduce the use of PSBs by the general public while nearly 70% of respondents with educational attainment at primary or below level (69.4%) disapproved the suggestion. This demonstrated that respondents with higher education levels tended to agree with raising the charge on PSBs.

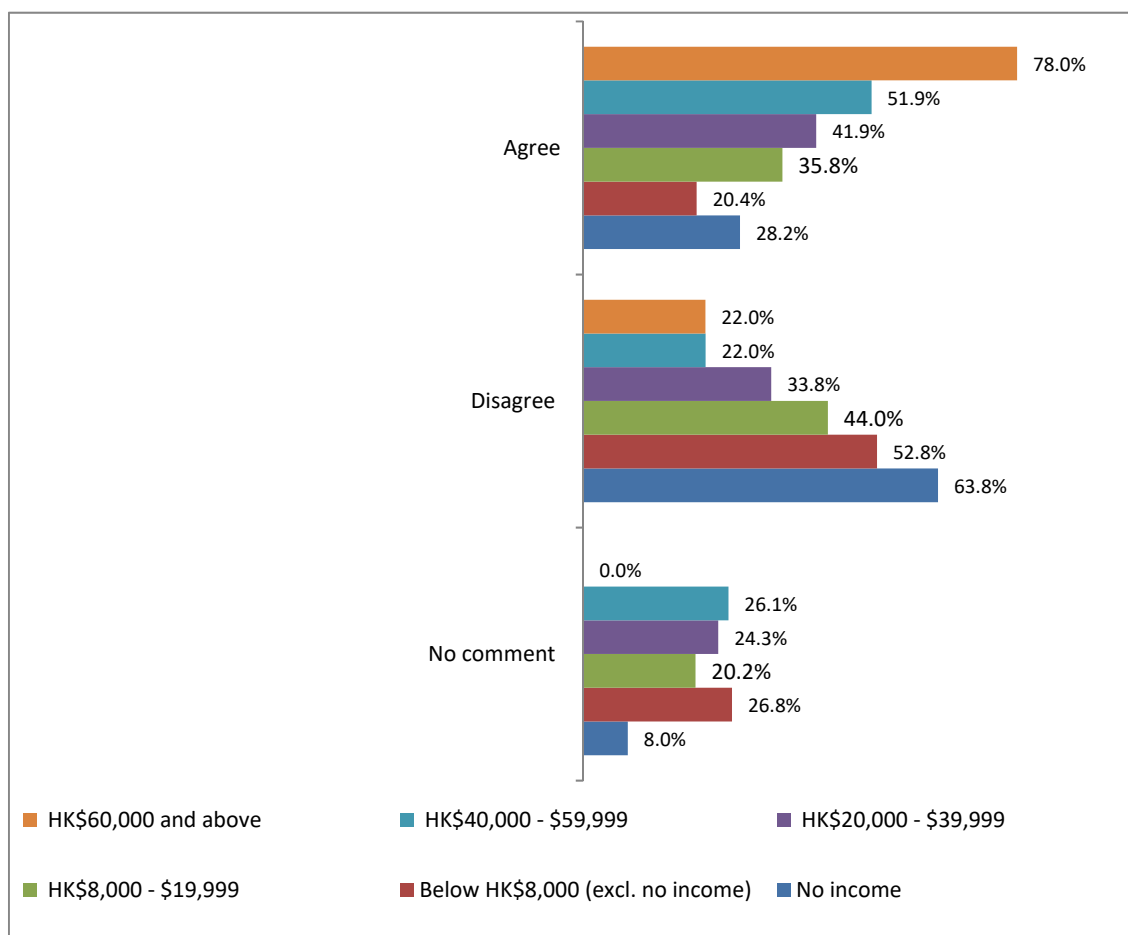
Figure 29. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Adjust the Charge on PSBs – by Education Level



Base: All respondents

3.6.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, nearly 80% of respondents with an income level at \$60,000 or above (78.0%), more than half of respondents with an income level at \$40,000 - \$59,999 (51.9%) and over 40% of respondents with an income level at \$20,000 - \$39,999 (41.9%) were found to agree with raising the charge on PSBs. On the other hand, nearly 45% of respondents with the income level \$8,000 - \$19,999 (44.0%), over half of respondents with an income level at below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (52.8%) and over 60% of respondents with no income (63.8%) were found to disagree with the suggestion.

Figure 30. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Adjust the Charge on PSBs – by Personal Monthly Income

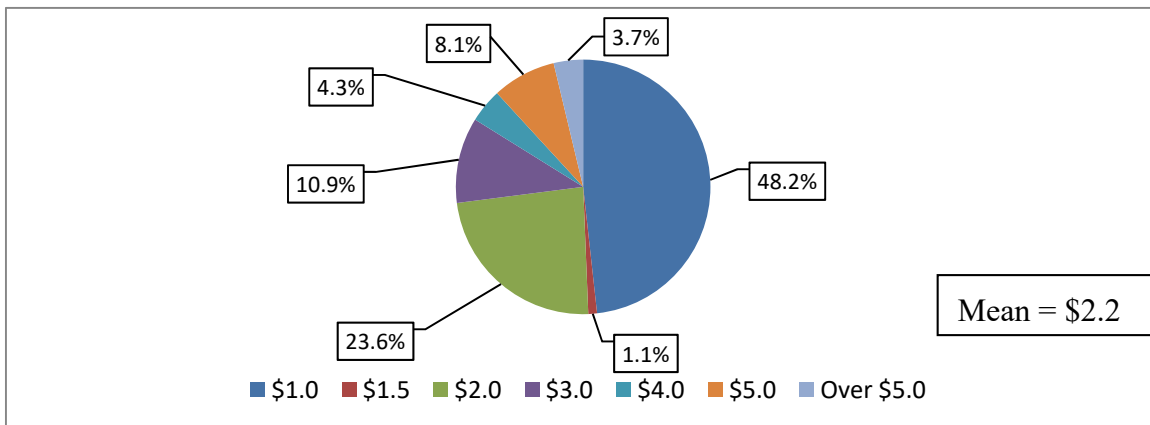


Base: All respondents

3.7 Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Suitable charging level for PSB with deterrent effect

3.7.1 Among the respondents who agreed to raising the charge of PSBs, nearly half of them (48.2%) indicated that increasing the charge level to \$1.0 can discourage the general public from using a PSB, followed by \$2.0 (23.6%) and \$3.0 (10.9%). Only 1.1% of respondents opined that raising the charge level for PSBs to \$1.5 that can discourage residents from using a PSB. A suitable charging level with deterrent effect is averaged at around \$2.2.

Figure 31. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Suitable charging level for PSBs with deterrent effect

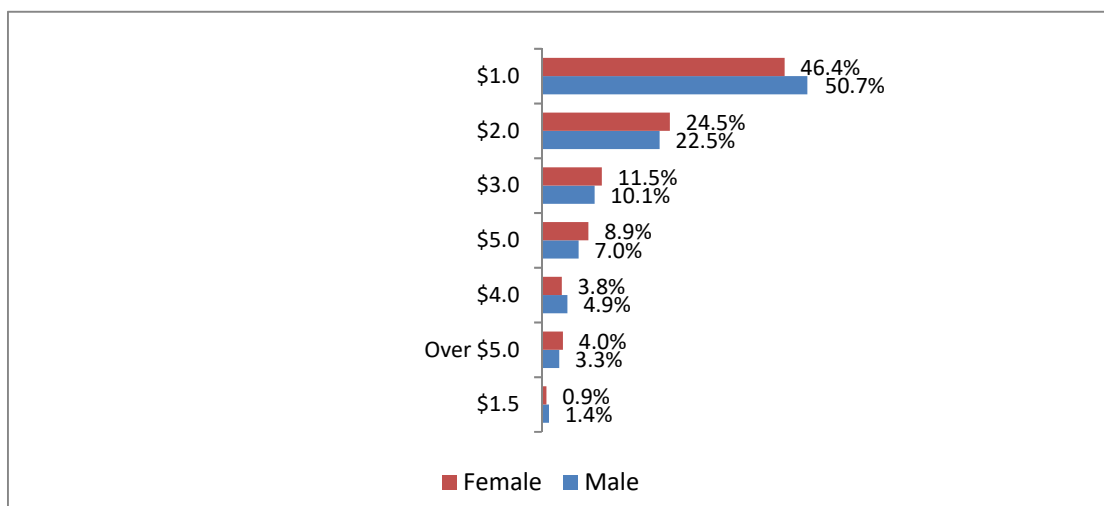


Base: All respondents who agreed to adjust the charge on PSBs

Remark: “Q7. What is the suitable charging level that can discourage the general public from using a plastic shopping bag? (Feel free to suggest any answer)”

3.7.2 In terms of gender, nearly half of females (46.4%) and about half of males (50.7%) suggested that raising the charging level to \$1.0 may discourage the general public from using a PSB.

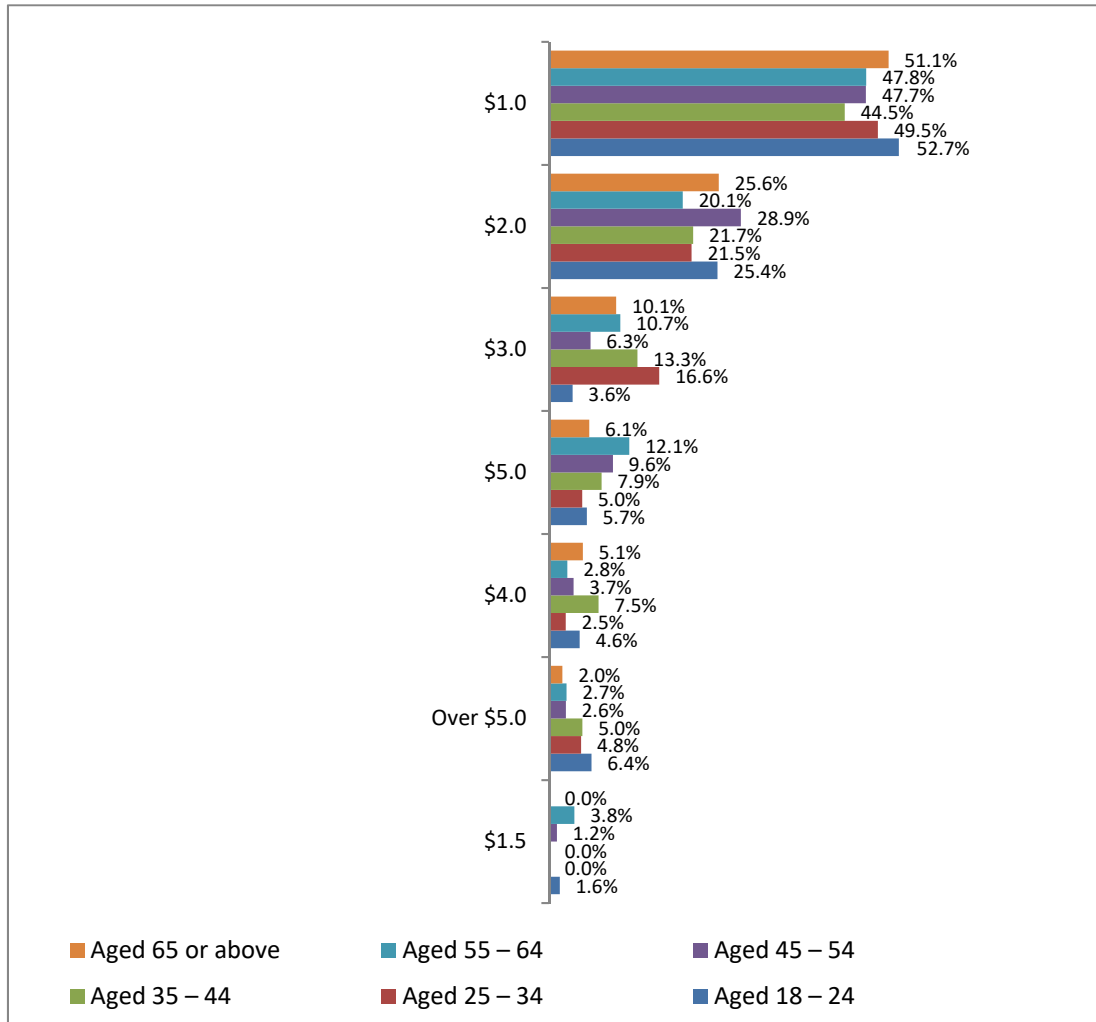
Figure 32. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Suitable charging level for PSBs with deterrent effect - by Gender



Base: All respondents who agreed to adjust the charge on PSBs

3.7.3 Regarding age distribution, more than half of respondents aged 18-24 (52.7%) and aged 65 or above (51.1%), more than 45% of respondents aged 25-34 (49.5%), 45-54 (47.7%), 55-64 (47.8%) and nearly 45% of respondents aged 35-44 (44.5%) indicated that increasing the charging level to \$1.0 may discourage the general public from using a PSB.

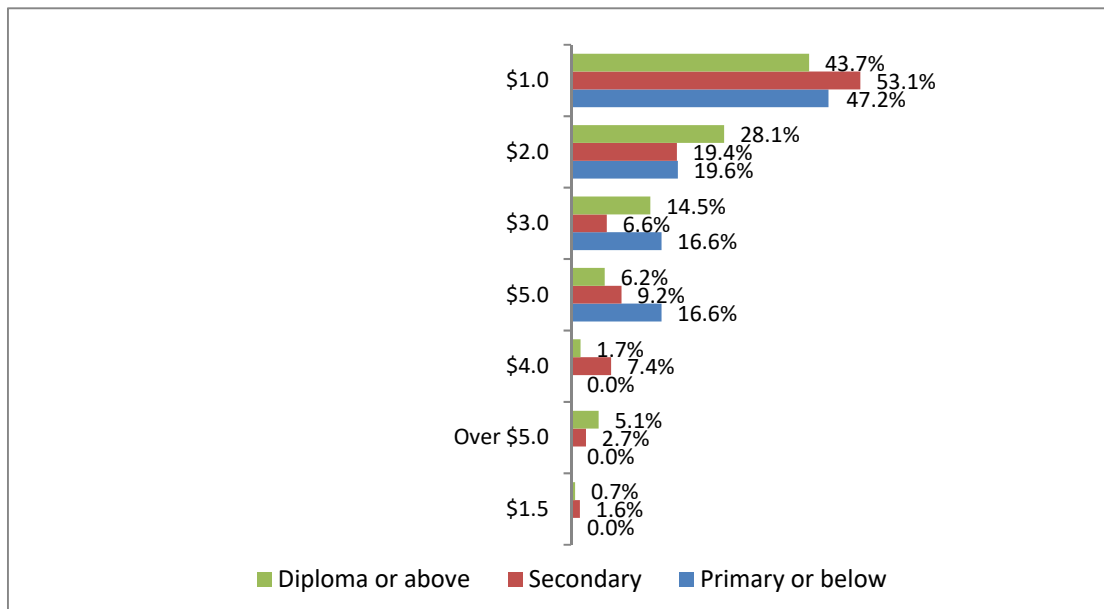
Figure 33. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Suitable charging level for PSBs with deterrent effect - by Age



Base: All respondents who agreed to adjust the charge on PSBs

3.7.4 Regarding education level, nearly 45% of respondents with educational attainment at diploma or above (43.7%), nearly 55% of respondents with educational attainment at secondary (53.1%) level and more than 45% of respondents at primary or below (47.2%) level indicated that increasing the charging level to \$1.0 may discourage the general public from using a PSB.

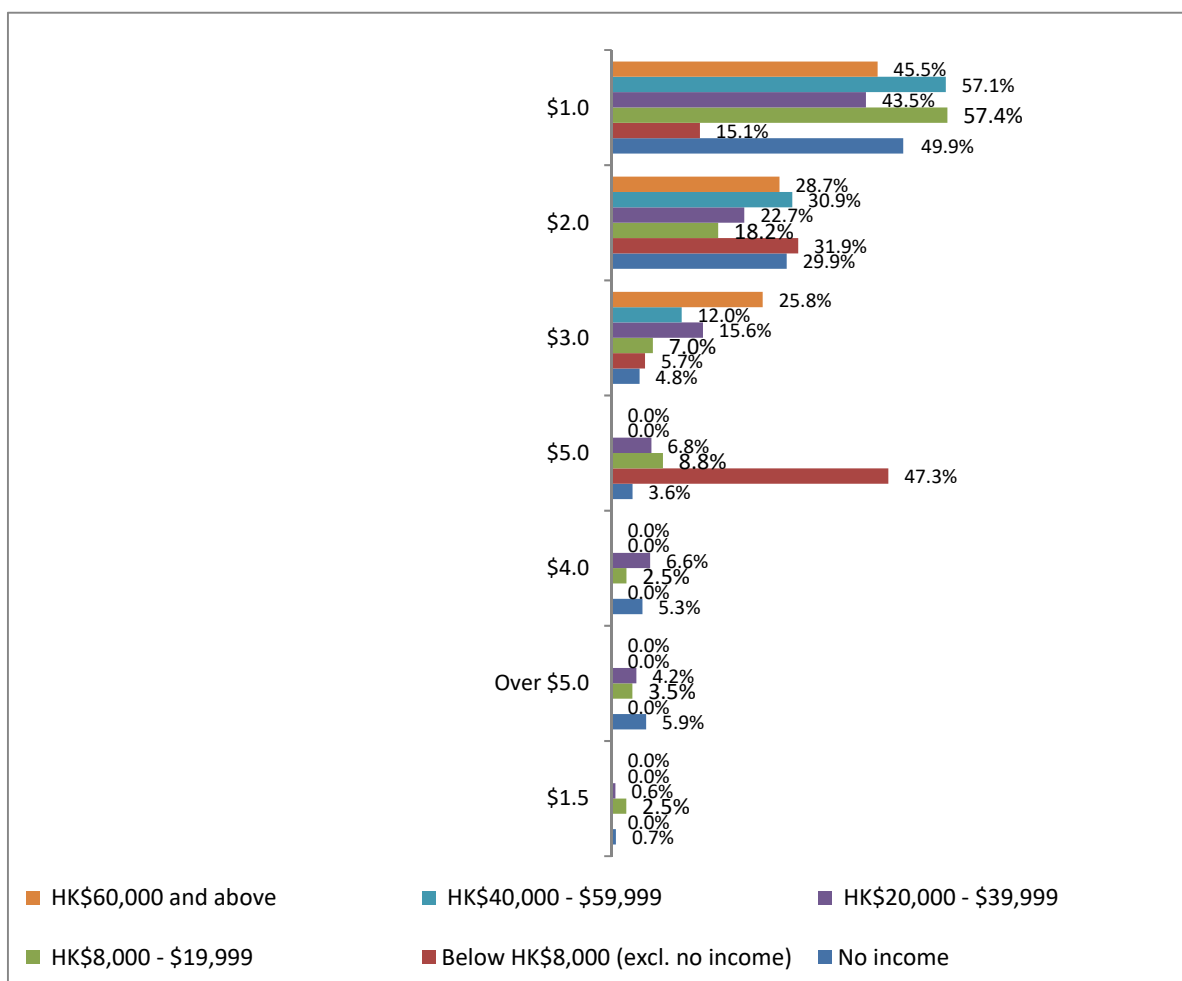
Figure 34. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Suitable charging level for PSBs with deterrent effect - by Education Level



Base: All respondents who agreed to adjust the charge on PSBs

3.7.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, about 45% of respondents with an income level at \$60,000 or above (45.5%), nearly 45% of respondents with an income level at \$20,000 - \$39,999 (43.5%), nearly half of respondents with no income (49.9%), more than 55% of respondents with an income level at \$40,000 - \$59,999 (57.1%), more than 55% of respondents with an income level at \$40,000 - \$59,999 (57.1%) and \$8,000 - \$19,999 (57.4%) were found to suggest that increasing the charging level to \$1.0 that may discourage the general public from using a PSB. Over 45% of respondents with an income level below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (47.3%) commented that increasing the charging level to \$5.0 that may discourage the general public from using a PSB.

Figure 35. Views on the PSB Charging Scheme – Suitable charging level for PSBs with deterrent effect
- by Personal Monthly Income

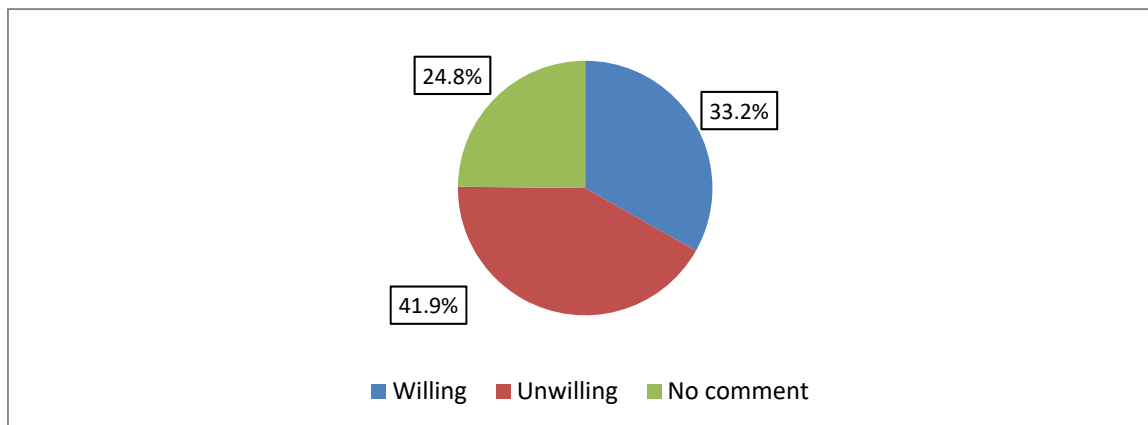


Base: All respondents who agreed to adjust the charge on PSBs

3.8 Willingness to pay more to reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics

3.8.1 When asked about their willingness to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics, more than 40% of respondents (41.9%) responded that they were unwilling to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics, whereas 33.2% of respondents were willing to pay more and 24.8% had “No comment”.

Figure 36. Willingness to Pay More to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics

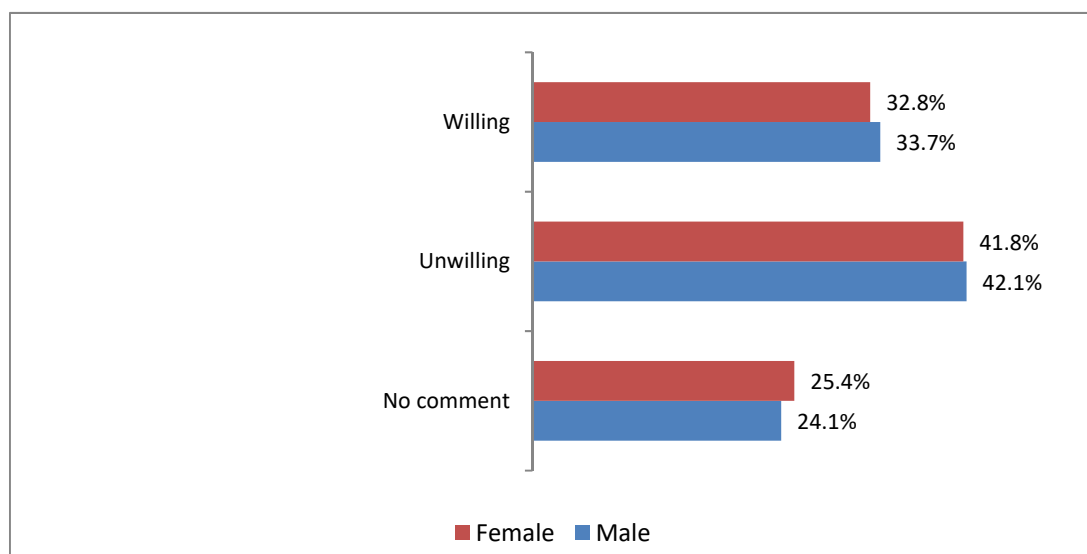


Base: All respondents

Remark: “Q8. One of the reasons that plastics are so commonly used is their comparatively cheap price. Replacing plastic by non-plastic / reusable alternatives may drive up the costs of the products. To reduce the use of single-use plastics, are you willing to pay more? [SA]”

3.8.2 In terms of gender, over 40% of females (41.8%) and males (42.1%) were unwilling to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics.

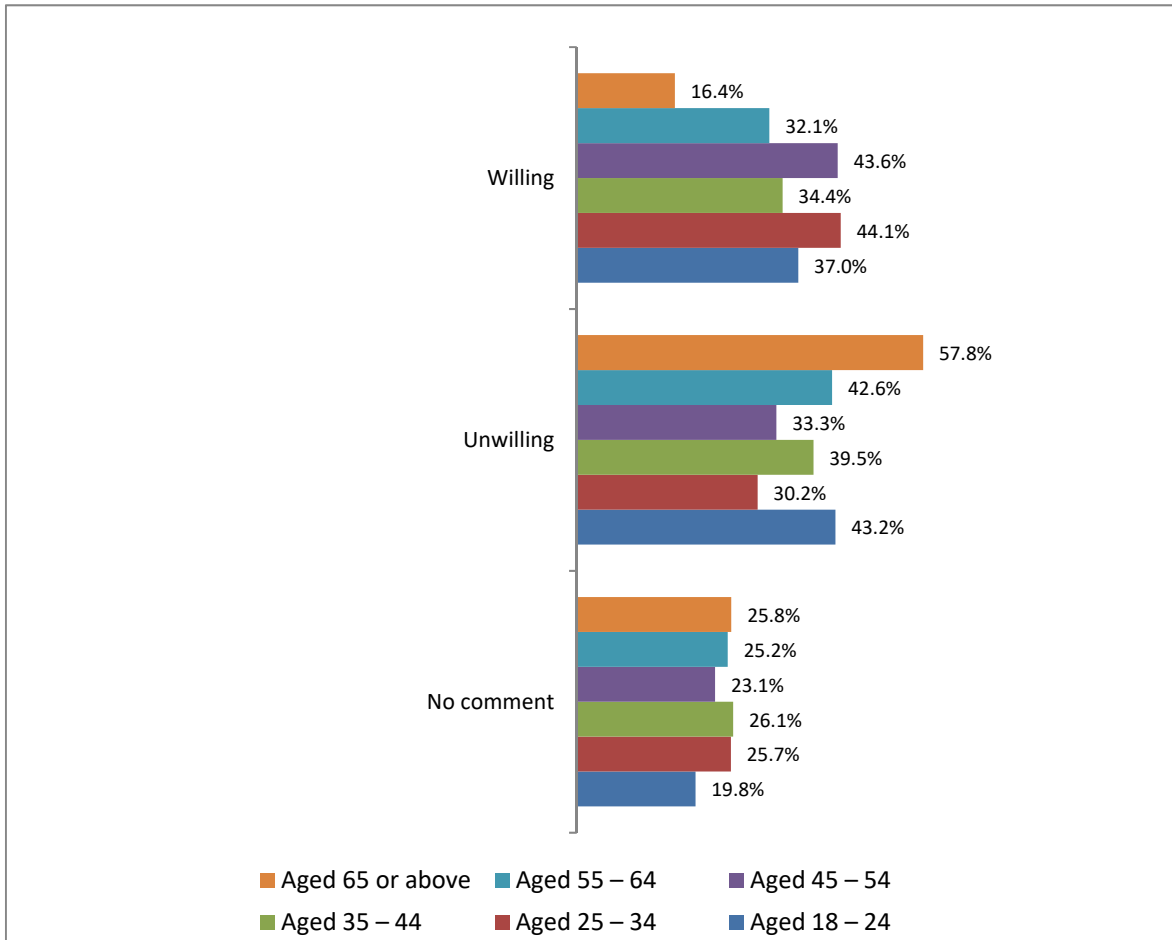
Figure 37. Willingness to Pay More to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics – by Gender



Base: All respondents

3.8.3 Regarding age distribution, more than 40% of respondents aged 18-24 (43.2%), 55-64 (42.6%), nearly 40% of respondents aged 35-44 (39.5%) and over 55% of respondents aged 65 or above (57.8%) were unwilling to pay more to reducing the use of single-use plastics while nearly 45% of respondents with age 25-34 (44.1%) and 45-54 (43.6%) were willing to pay more.

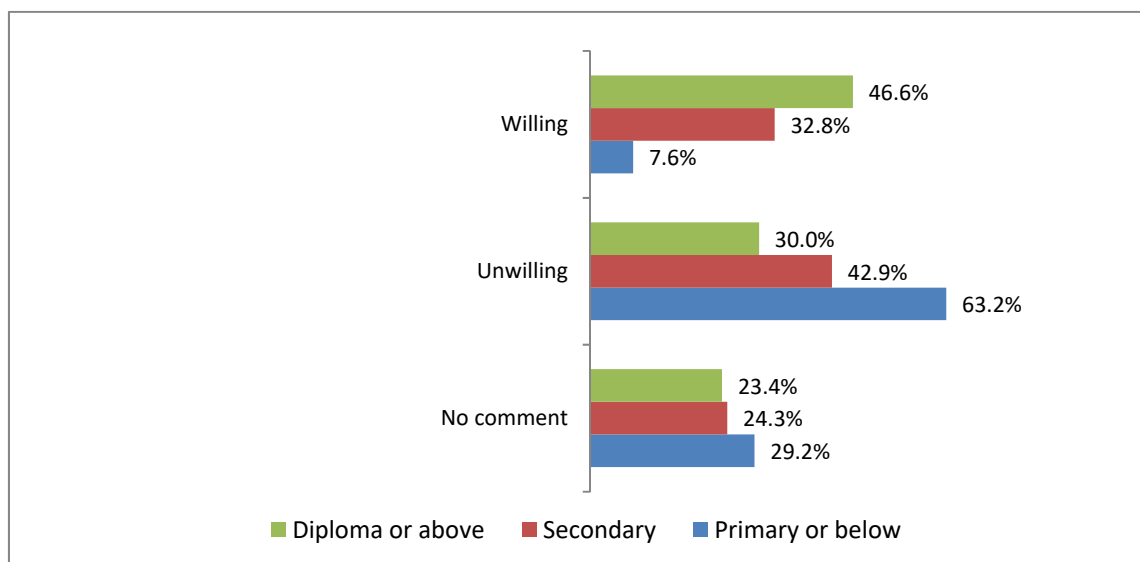
Figure 38. Willingness to Pay More to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics – by Age



Base: All respondents

3.8.4 Based on the education level, more than 45% of respondents with educational attainment at diploma or above level (46.6%) were willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics while over 60% of respondents with educational attainment at primary or below level (63.2%) and more than 40% of respondents with educational attainment at secondary (42.9%) level were unwilling to pay more. This demonstrated that respondents with higher education level are more willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics.

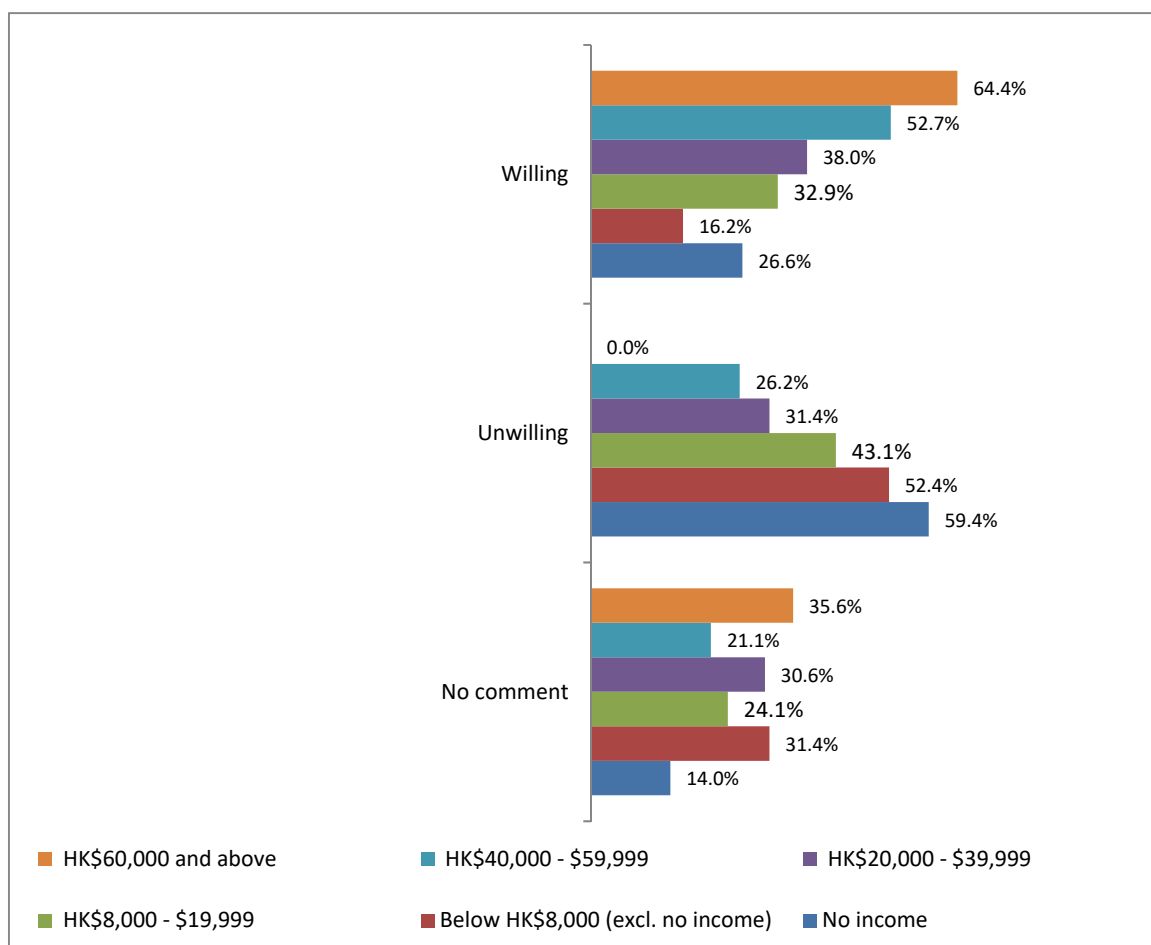
Figure 39. Willingness to Pay More to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics – by Education Level



Base: All respondents

3.8.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, nearly 65% of respondents with an income level at \$60,000 or above (64.4%), over half of respondents with an income level at \$40,000 - \$59,999 (52.7%) and nearly 40% of respondents with an income level at \$20,000 - \$39,999 (38.0%) were found willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics. On the other hand, more than 40% of respondents with the income level at \$8,000 - \$19,999 (43.1%), over half of respondents with an income level at below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (52.4%) and nearly 60% of respondents with no income (59.4%) were found unwilling to pay more.

Figure 40. Willingness to Pay More to Reduce the Use of Single-use Plastics – by Personal Monthly Income

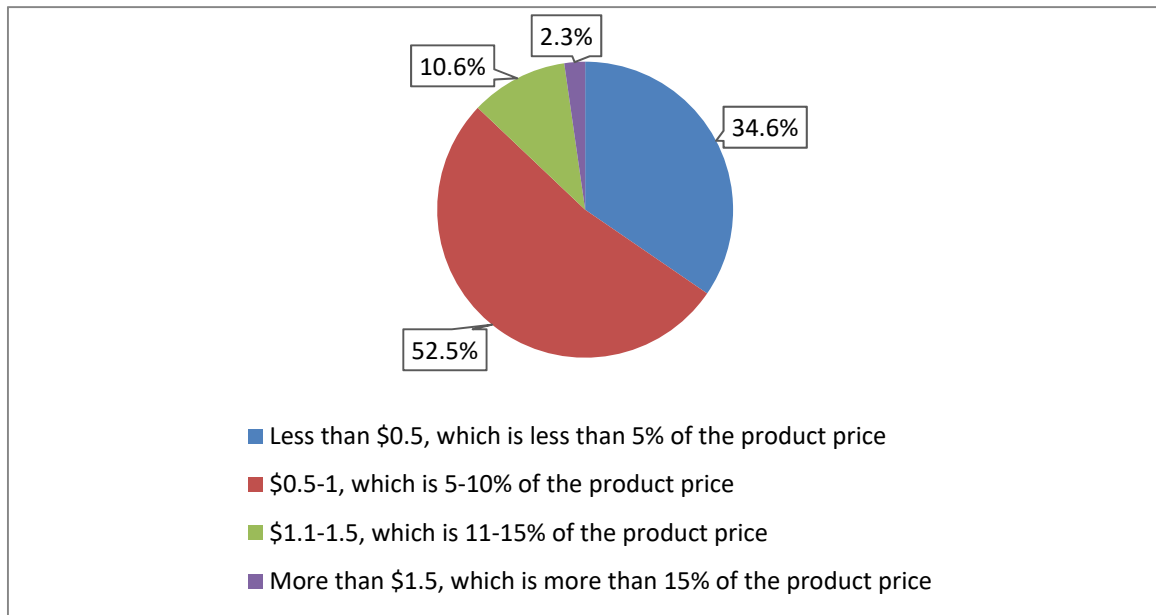


Base: All respondents

3.9 Quantitative view representing the willingness in paying more for non-plastic / reusable alternatives

3.9.1 Among the respondents who indicated willingness in paying more to reduce the use of single-use plastics, more than half of them (52.5%) indicated that they were willing to pay \$0.5 - \$1 (which is 5 – 10% of the product price) for non-plastic / reusable alternatives assuming the price of a single-use plastic item is \$10, followed by 34.6% for less than \$0.5 (which is less than 5% of the product price) and 10.6% for \$1.1 - \$1.5 (which is 11 - 15% of the product price). Only a few of them (2.3%) were willing to pay more than \$1.5 (which is more than 15% of the product price) for non-plastic / reusable alternatives.

Figure 41. The Amount of Money that People is Willing to Pay for Non-plastic / Reusable Alternatives if the Single-use Plastic Item is \$10

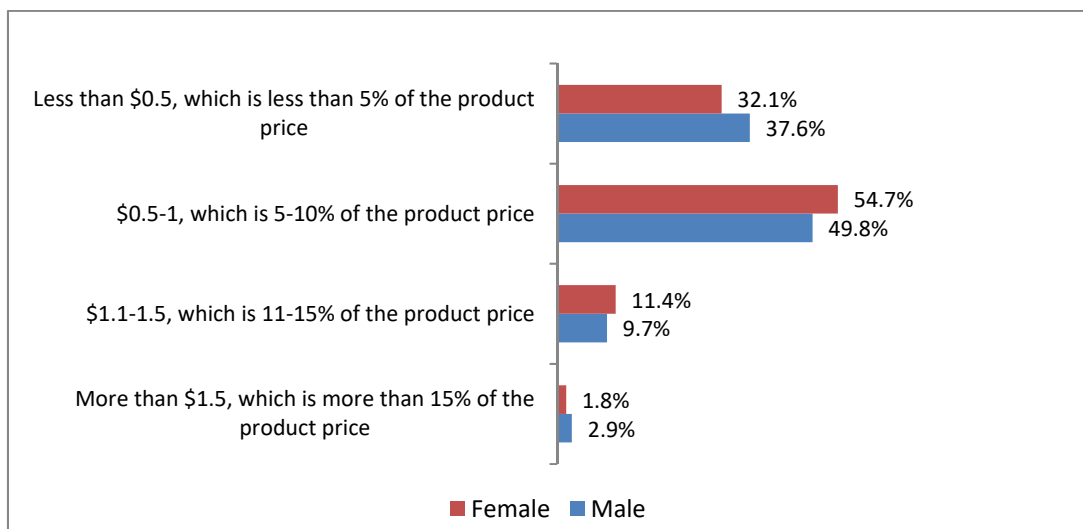


Base: All respondents who are willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics

Remark: “Q9. Assuming that a single-use plastic item costs \$10, how much are you willing to pay for the same product made from non-plastic / reusable alternatives?”

3.9.2 In terms of gender, more than half of females (54.7%) and about half of males (49.8%) were willing to pay \$0.5 - \$1 (which is 5 – 10% of the product price) for non-plastic / reusable alternatives.

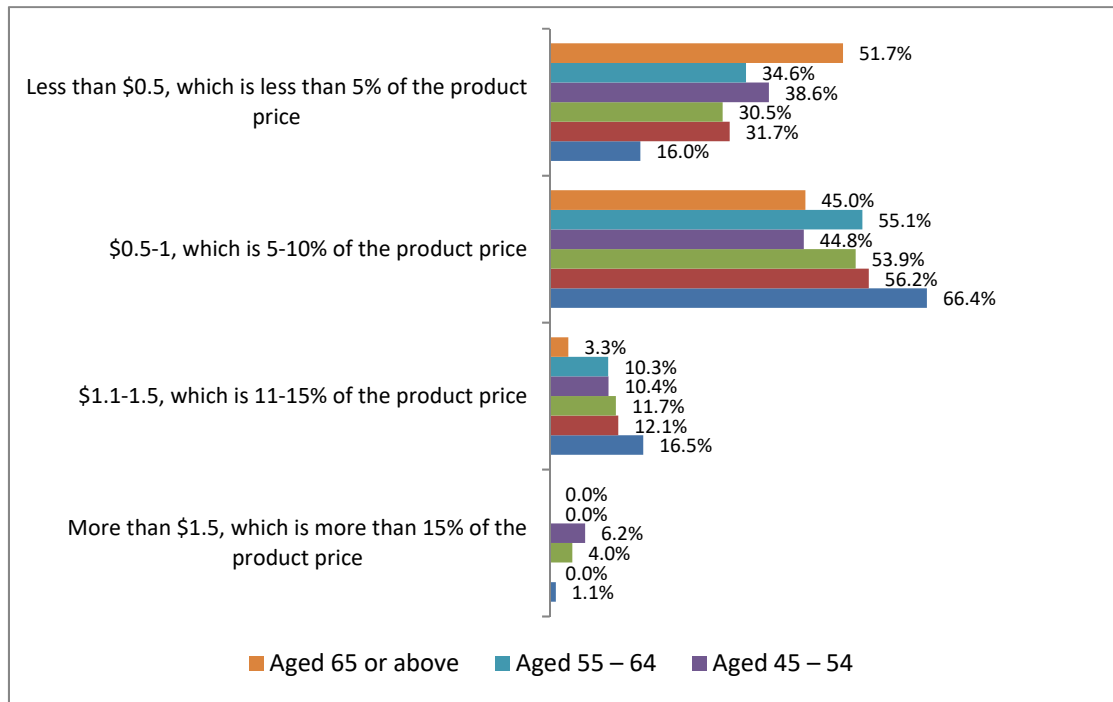
Figure 42. The Amount of Money that People is Willing to Pay for Non-plastic / Reusable Alternatives if the Single-use Plastic Item is \$10 – by Gender



Base: All respondents who are willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics

3.9.3 Regarding age distribution, more than 65% of respondents aged 18-24 (66.4%), over 55% of respondents aged 25-34 (56.2%) and 55-64 (55.1%), over half of respondents with age 35-44 (53.9%) and nearly 45% of respondents aged 45-54 (44.8%) were willing to pay \$0.5 - \$1.0 (which is 5 – 10% of the product price) more for non-plastic / reusable alternatives while respondents aged 65 or above (51.7%) were willing to pay less than \$0.5 (which is less than 5% of the product price).

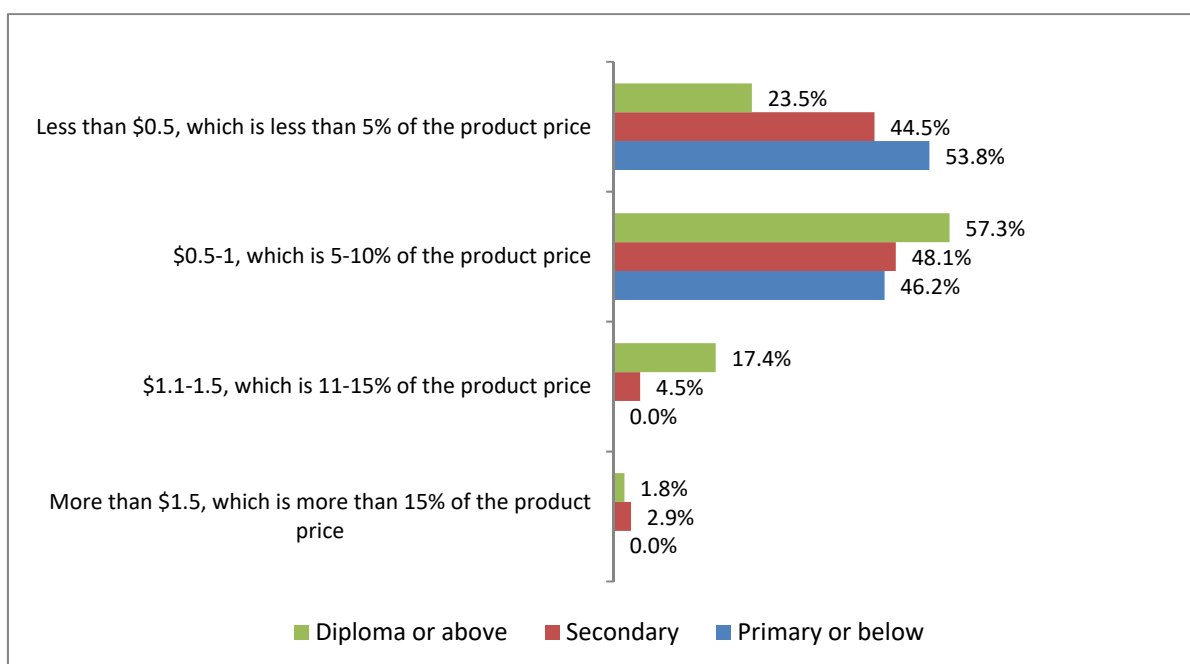
Figure 43. The Amount of Money that People is Willing to Pay for Non-plastic / Reusable Alternatives if the Single-use Plastic Item is \$10 – by Age



Base: All respondents who are willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics

3.9.4 Based on the education level, more than 55% of respondents with educational attainment at diploma or above level (57.3%) and nearly half of respondents with educational attainment at secondary (48.1%) level were willing to pay \$0.5 - \$1 for non-plastic / reusable alternatives while nearly 55% of respondents at education level of primary or below (53.8%) were willing to pay less than \$0.5. This demonstrated that respondents with higher educational levels are more willing to pay more for non-plastic / reusable alternatives.

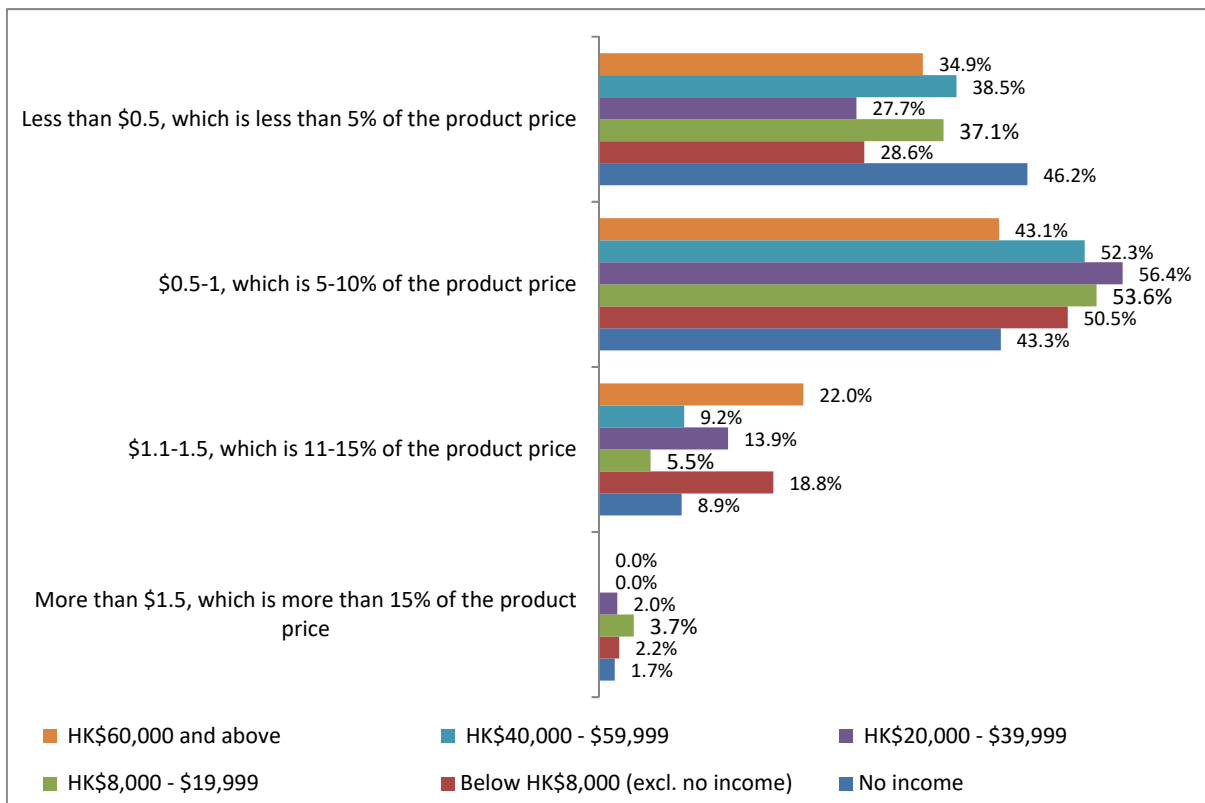
Figure 44. The Amount of Money that People is Willing to Pay for Non-plastic / Reusable Alternatives if the Single-use Plastic Item is \$10 – by Education Level



Base: All respondents who are willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics

3.9.5 Analysed by personal monthly income, nearly 45% of respondents with an income level at \$60,000 or above (43.1%), more than half of respondents with the income levels at \$40,000 - \$59,999 (52.3%), \$20,000 - \$39,999 (56.4%), \$8,000 - \$19,999 (53.6%) and below \$8,000 (exclude no income) (50.5%) were found willing to pay \$0.5 - \$1.0 for non-plastic / reusable alternatives. Over 45% of respondents with no income (46.2%) were found willing to pay less than \$0.5.

Figure 45. The Amount of Money that People is Willing to Pay for Non-plastic / Reusable Alternatives if the Single-use Plastic Item is \$10 – by Personal Monthly Income



Base: All respondents who are willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics

4 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 The majority of the respondents was of the view that the excessive use of single-use plastics occurred in everyday life. Only 4.4% of the respondents considered that there was no excessive use of single-use plastics. Nearly 80% of the respondents (79.4%) opined that “Festival and celebration products” was being used excessively, followed by “Local product & retail packaging” (78.3%), and “Local packaging for logistics and online shopping” (78.0%).
- 4.1.2 Females were more likely than males to be aware of the problem of using single-use plastics excessively. Respondents aged 25 to 64 (especially in the group aged 25-34), with educational attainment at secondary or higher level and high-income group (\$60,000 or above) were more aware of the problems of using single-use plastics excessively.
- 4.1.3 About half of the respondents (49.9%) opined that the perception on the awareness of reducing the use of single-use plastics among residents was insufficient. However, older respondents (48.4%) tended to consider that the awareness on reducing the use of single-use plastics among residents was sufficient.
- 4.1.4 Nearly 60% of respondents (57.0%) agreed to imposing stricter control on single-use plastics items for alleviating the excessive use. Respondents with higher education levels or higher personal monthly income tended to accept the suggestion about a stricter control on the single-use plastic items with excessive usage problems.
- 4.1.5 The majority of the respondents (90.6%) had the habits of bringing their shopping bag, followed by avoiding the use of the single-use plastics umbrella bag (67.3%), purchasing products in simple packaging (64.5%) and reducing online shopping (52.5%).
- 4.1.6 Over half of respondents (54.7%) agreed to tighten the exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging. Respondents who were younger or with higher education levels tended to be more agreed on the tightening of exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging.
- 4.1.7 Nearly 45% of respondents (44.2%) disagreed that raising the charge on PSBs can reduce the use of PSBs by the general public while 36.3% of respondents agreed with the suggestion. Nearly 20% of respondents (19.6%) indicated “No comment” on raising the charge on PSBs. Respondents with higher education levels or with higher personal monthly income tended to agree on raising the charge on PSBs.
- 4.1.8 Among the respondents who agreed to raise the charge of PSBs, nearly half of them (48.2%) indicated that increasing the charging level to \$1.0 can discourage the general public from using a PSB, followed by \$2.0 (23.6%) and \$3.0 (10.9%). Only 1.1% of respondents opined that increasing the charging level to \$1.5 can discourage the general public from using a PSB.
- 4.1.9 More than 40% of respondents (41.9%) responded that they were unwilling to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics, whereas 33.2% of respondents were willing to pay more and 24.8% had “No comment”. Respondents with higher education levels or with higher personal monthly income were more willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics.
- 4.1.10 Among the respondents who were willing to pay more to reduce the use of single-use plastics, more than half of them (52.5%) indicated that they were willing to pay \$0.5 - \$1 (which is 5 – 10% of the product price) for non-plastic / reusable alternatives assuming the price of a single-use plastic item is \$10. Respondents with higher educational levels are more willing to pay more for non-plastic / reusable alternatives.

5. Appendix A - Questionnaire

Q1. Do you consider the following single-use plastics were being used excessively? (Yes/No) [Read out the following single-use plastic items to allow respondents to answer them one by one. For instance, if respondents answer “No” in all single-use plastic items, 7 should be chosen]

1. Shopping bag (including flat-top bag for frozen foodstuff or fresh fruit)
2. Local product & retail packaging (e.g. platter, box and plastic wrap)
3. Local packaging for logistics and online shopping (e.g. plastic wrap and bubble wrap)
4. Plastic umbrella bag
5. Festival and celebration products (e.g. balloon, banner, single-use tableware sold at retail outlets, cheer stick and glow stick)
6. Toiletries distributed by hotels (e.g. showering product in small bottle, shower cap, toothbrush and comb)
7. [Do not read out, if respondents answer “No” in 1-6, enumerator will choose this answer] No excessive use of single-use plastics

Q2. Do you think the awareness of Hong Kong residents of reducing the use of single-use plastics is sufficient? [SA]

1. Insufficient
2. Sufficient
3. No comment

Q3. Do you agree to impose stricter control on single-use plastic items for alleviating the excessive use, such as banning the sale of certain single-use plastic products or restricting available free of charge? [SA]

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. No comment

Q4. Do you have any habit to reduce the use of single-use plastics in daily life? [Read out the following habits to allow respondents to answer them one by one. For instance, if respondents answer “No” in 1-5, 6 should be chosen]

1. Purchasing products in simple packaging
2. Bringing own shopping bag
3. Avoiding the use of single-use plastic umbrella bag
4. Reducing online shopping
5. Others, please specify: _____
6. [Do not read out, if respondents answer “No” in 1-5, enumerator will choose this answer] No specific habits

Q5. Do you agree that the current exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff or foodstuff in non-airtight packaging provided by merchants should be tightened? [SA]

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. No comment

Q6. Do you agree that raising the charge for PSBs can reduce their use [SA]

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. No comment

Q7. [Ask for Q6 = code 1 only] What is the suitable charging level that can discourage the general public from using a plastic shopping bag? (Feel free to suggest any answer)

Q8. One of the reasons that plastics are so commonly used is their comparatively cheap price. Replacing plastic by non-plastic / reusable alternatives may drive up the costs of the products. To reduce the use of single-use plastics, are you willing to pay more? [SA]

1. Willing
2. Unwilling
3. No comment

Q9. [Ask for Q8 = code 1 only] Assuming that a single-use plastic item costs \$10, how much are you willing to pay for the same product made from non-plastic / reusable alternatives? [SA]

1. Less than \$0.5 (i.e. less than 5% of product price)
2. \$0.5 - 1 (i.e. 5 - 10% of product price)
3. \$1.1 - 1.5 (i.e. 11 - 15% of product price)
4. More than \$1.5 (i.e. more than 15% of product price)

Annex F - List of comments expressed on media coverage

A: Print media

| Item | Date | Sources of the print media | Title of the news article |
|------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 1-Oct-21 | 明報 Ming Pao | 管制即棄塑膠諮詢 聚焦包裝等 6 類製品 |
| 2 | 1-Oct-21 | 香港經濟日報 Hong Kong Economic Times | 6 大非必要即棄塑膠 倡聚焦規管 |
| 3 | 1-Oct-21 | 東方日報 Oriental Daily News | 廢膠棄置 10 年升四成 |
| 4 | 1-Oct-21 | 星島日報 Sing Tao Daily | 網購包裝熒光棒等塑膠研規管 |
| 5 | 1-Oct-21 | 信報財經新聞 Hong Kong Economic Journal | 擬規管即棄膠製品 可持續委會啟諮詢 |
| 6 | 1-Oct-21 | 大公報 Ta Kung Pao | 規管使用熒光棒展公眾諮詢 |
| 7 | 2-Oct-21 | 明報 Ming Pao | Public engagement on control of single-use plastics [POSTER] |
| 8 | 4-Oct-21 | 英文虎報 The standard | Public engagement on control of single-use plastics [POSTER] |
| 9 | 5-Oct-21 | 晴報 Sky Post | Public engagement on control of single-use plastics [POSTER] |
| 10 | 8-Oct-21 | 南華早報 South China Morning Post | HK government is committed to recycling |
| 11 | 14-Oct-21 | 文匯報 Wen Wei Po | 廢物徵費在即 企業設法減排 |
| 12 | 15-Oct-21 | 星島日報 Sing Tao Daily | Microsoft 研發新材料 循環再用海洋廢膠樽 |
| 13 | 21-Oct-21 | 頭條日報 Hong Kong Headline | 港商研專利技術扭轉塑廢料命運 |
| 14 | 21-Oct-21 | 明報 Ming Pao | 信和黃金海岸酒店 再造客房推環保 |
| 15 | 22-Oct-21 | 信報財經新聞 Hong Kong Economic Journal | 新技術速降解發泡膠 |
| 16 | 22-Oct-21 | 東方日報 Oriental Daily News | 新界東北海岸 膠樽垃圾為患 |
| 17 | 22-Oct-21 | 大公報 Ta Kung Pao | 疫下多人行山 海岸膠樽飆三成 |
| 18 | 22-Oct-21 | 晴報 Sky Post | 東北 4 成海岸線垃圾囤積嚴重 |
| 19 | 24-Oct-21 | 東方日報 Oriental Daily News | 85% 海洋垃圾屬塑膠品 聯合國籲全球減塑 |
| 20 | 26-Oct-21 | 大公報 Ta Kung Pao | 減塑由你我開始 |
| 21 | 27-Oct-21 | 香港經濟日報 Hong Kong Economic Times | 維港投資: 合成生物技術 如 20 世紀石油 |
| 22 | 27-Oct-21 | 信報財經新聞 Hong Kong Economic Journal | 維港投資盼海藻膠囊 3 年取代塑料 |
| 23 | 27-Oct-21 | 文匯報 Wen Wei Po | 塑膠碳排 2030 超煤碳 創科搶製「完美替身」 |
| 24 | 27-Oct-21 | 文匯報 Wen Wei Po | 神奇噴霧取代保鮮膜「細菌塑膠」自動分解 |
| 25 | 27-Oct-21 | 文匯報 Wen Wei Po | 化學降解變回油產品 轉化率可達 90% |
| 26 | 27-Oct-21 | 信報財經新聞 Hong Kong Economic Journal | 可口可樂擬推 100%植物性膠樽 |
| 27 | 28-Oct-21 | 南華早報 South China Morning Post | City's nastiest plastic pollutant is hiding in plain sight |
| 28 | 30-Oct-21 | 頭條日報 Hong Kong Headline | 減少垃圾刻不容緩 |
| 29 | 1-Nov-21 | 明報 Ming Pao | 發泡膠回收 溶解變回原材料 |

| Item | Date | Sources of the print media | Title of the news article |
|------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
| 30 | 2-Nov-21 | 文匯報 Wen Wei Po | 用量過多包裝講究 藥劑業排放超汽車 |
| 31 | 7-Nov-21 | 明報 Ming Pao | 一個願畀 一個願拎 |
| 32 | 7-Nov-21 | 明報 Ming Pao | 買餸膠袋每日上百萬 點樣減? |
| 33 | 8-Nov-21 | 南華早報 South China Morning Post | Resolute action can help cut plastic waste |
| 34 | 28-Nov-21 | 南華早報 South China Morning Post | If we are not careful, waste will bury us all |
| 35 | 3-Dec-21 | 香港商報 Hong Kong Commercial Daily | 明輝集團環保先鋒程俊華 各大電商平台大力宣傳環保革命產品達「零塑化」目標 |
| 36 | 7-Dec-21 | 東方日報 Oriental Daily News | 平日袋遭濫用 環諮會促堵漏洞 |
| 37 | 13-Dec-21 | 南華早報 South China Morning Post | Hotels pressed to recycle plastics used in quarantine |

B: Broadcasting (radio)

| Item | Date | Station | Name of Radio Programme |
|------|-----------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | 30-Sep-21 | 香港電台 Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) | 林正財稱若公眾冀盡快管制即棄塑膠 可調節立法時間表 |

Annex G - List of comments expressed on internet and social media

A: Web-based media

| Item | Date | Sources of web-based media | Title of news articles |
|------|-----------|--|---|
| 1 | 30-Sep-21 | Now 新聞 NowTV news | 可持續發展委員會展開管制即棄塑膠公眾諮詢 |
| 2 | 30-Sep-21 | 香港電台 Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) | 可持續發展委員會收集有關管制即棄塑膠意見為期三個月 |
| 3 | 30-Sep-21 | 商業電台 (Commercial Radio) | 政府進一步研究規管即棄塑膠 今展開公眾參與活動 |
| 4 | 30-Sep-21 | 東方報業集團(On.cc) | 減塑諮詢擬規管非必要物品 包括螢光棒及充氣打氣棒等 |
| 5 | 30-Sep-21 | 香港電台 Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) | 當局收集管制即棄塑膠意見 環團冀政府 5 年內推出措施 |
| 6 | 30-Sep-21 | 有線新聞台 Cable TV news | 可持續發展委員會展開管制即棄膠公眾諮詢 |
| 7 | 30-Sep-21 | Now 新聞 NowTV news | 可持續發展委員會展開管制即棄塑膠公眾諮詢 |
| 8 | 30-Sep-21 | 無綫新聞 (TVB News) | 可持續發展委員會收集公眾對管制即棄塑膠意見 供制定政策 |
| 9 | 30-Sep-21 | 香港電台 Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) | Public consulted on regulating single -use plastics |
| 10 | 30-Sep-21 | 香港 01 (hk01) | 管制即棄塑膠諮詢今展開 提上調膠袋稅到 1 至 2 元 研會否禁遮袋等 |
| 11 | 30-Sep-21 | 中通社 | 香港就管制即棄塑膠展開公眾諮詢 |
| 12 | 30-Sep-21 | 香港特別行政區新聞公報 The Government of the HKSAR Press Release | 「管制即棄塑膠」公眾參與活動展開 (附圖 / 短片) |
| 13 | 30-Sep-21 | 獨立媒體 (inmediahk) | 管制即棄塑膠今起諮詢 環團倡膠袋徵費加至 2 蚊 |
| 14 | 1-Oct-21 | 有線新聞台 Cable TV news | 政府擬規管即棄膠 環團批僅限本地不足 林正財：有辦法管制海外產品 |
| 15 | 1-Oct-21 | 香港中國通訊社 | 管制即棄塑膠”公眾參與活動展開 |
| 16 | 1-Oct-21 | 明報 Ming Pao | 膠袋費 10 多年未變 委員會倡檢討最少收 1 元 |
| 17 | 4-Oct-21 | 明報 Ming Pao | 管制即棄塑膠諮詢 聚焦包裝等 6 類製品未有時間表 環團斥步伐慢過內地 未提目標落後國際 |
| 18 | 20-Oct-21 | 香港經濟日報 Hong Kong Economic Times | 【澳洲研究】人體每周攝入一張信用卡重量塑膠 醫生籲源頭減塑：微塑膠可致癌 |
| 19 | 23-Oct-21 | 東方報業集團(On.cc) | 政府目標 2035 年碳排放減半 林正財盼北部都會區結合零碳運輸 |
| 20 | 27-Oct-21 | 東方報業集團(On.cc) | 可口可樂第 4 年被評為全球最大塑膠污染者 數字較 2018 年倍增 |

| Item | Date | Sources of web-based media | Title of news articles |
|------|-----------|--|---|
| 21 | 31-Oct-21 | 無綫新聞 (TVB News) | 都市固體廢物徵費落實 有組織倡自攜容器買無包裝貨品 |
| 22 | 6-Dec-21 | Now 新聞 NowTV news | 環諮會商管制即棄望膠包裝 委員憂出現不公平情況 |
| 23 | 6-Dec-21 | 香港經濟日報 Hong Kong Economic Times | 可持續發展委員會指獲豁免平口袋多年遭濫用 每日棄置量佔整體膠袋3成 |
| 24 | 6-Dec-21 | 星島 Sing Tao | 環諮會商管制塑膠委員批超市平口袋遭濫用 倡研回贈鼓勵減用 |
| 25 | 6-Dec-21 | 東方報業集團(On.cc) | 濫用平口膠袋無王管 環諮會揭佔棄置量3分1 促政府加強監管 |
| 26 | 6-Dec-21 | 有線新聞台 Cable TV news | 環諮會將逐步取締即棄塑膠用具 倡購物零包裝少收5毫 |
| 27 | 6-Dec-21 | 無綫新聞 (TVB News) | 環諮會指管制即棄塑膠推行初期不宜太複雜 可考慮加入獎勵機制 |
| 28 | 6-Dec-21 | Now 新聞 NowTV news | 環諮會討論管制即棄塑膠諮詢文件 料以較大力度回應碳中和目標 |
| 29 | 7-Dec-21 | 巴士的報 Bastille Post | 調查：4類食品塑膠包裝可圍繞地球兩圈 環團促計劃走塑藍圖 |
| 30 | 8-Dec-21 | 東方報業集團(On.cc) | 入口膠量夠鋪全球 只禁本地貨 減塑得把口規管包裝袋大細超 堆填區吃不消 |
| 31 | 7-Dec-21 | 香港電台 Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) | 環團要求當局提出管制即棄塑膠時間表 |
| 32 | 7-Dec-21 | 香港經濟日報 Hong Kong Economic Times | 【即棄塑膠】環團發現四類食品包裝總長可圍繞地球兩圈 促港府盡快管制進口產品包裝 |
| 33 | 7-Dec-21 | Now 新聞 NowTV news | 環團推算去年使用近兩億件即棄塑膠包裝 促訂淘汰即棄塑膠時間表 |
| 34 | 7-Dec-21 | 東方報業集團(On.cc) | 4類塑膠食品包裝長度可圍地球兩圈 環團斥管制措施華而不實 |
| 35 | 7-Dec-21 | 晴報 Sky Post | 源頭走塑 港去年即棄膠包裝 夠繞地球兩圈 環團轟港府諮詢用字艱澀 倡企業設裸買選擇 |
| 36 | 7-Dec-21 | 獨立媒體 (inmediahk) | 環團斥即棄塑膠公眾參與有名無實 制定政策責任外判予市民 |
| 37 | 7-Dec-21 | 香港經濟日報 Hong Kong Economic Times | 【即棄塑膠】調查指去年港恐棄置58.5億件膠餐具 環團促港府規管所有即棄餐具 |
| 38 | 7-Dec-21 | 香港 01 (hk01) | 環團：去年4類食品塑膠包裝夠繞地球兩圈 批管制諮詢形同虛設 |
| 39 | 7-Dec-21 | am730 | 管制即棄塑膠公眾參與活動 環團批形同虛設 |
| 40 | 7-Dec-21 | 立場新聞 Stand News | 全面強制安心出行在即 團體憂即棄膠餐具增 建議食肆提供借還餐具 |
| 41 | 11-Jun-21 | 晴報 Sky Post | 參考日本可樂 樽裝水無招紙走塑 |

| Item | Date | Sources of web-based media | Title of news articles |
|------|-----------|---|--|
| 42 | 23-Dec-21 | 香港經濟日報 Hong Kong Economic Times | 【管制即棄塑膠】黃錦星指要檢視膠袋最低收費水平 現時平均每戶家庭 每年仍棄逾千個膠袋 |
| 43 | 23-Dec-21 | 環境局 Environment Bureau | 走塑戰！多裸買 少膠袋 |
| 44 | 24-Dec-21 | 眾新聞 | 走塑不走數，最緊要有得揀（綠色和平項目主任譚穎琳） |
| 45 | 26-Dec-21 | 星島 Sing Tao | 每個家庭每年丟棄逾千個膠袋 黃錦星：即棄塑膠問題仍嚴峻 |
| 46 | 26-Dec-21 | 香港電台 Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) | 管制即棄塑膠公眾活動周三結束 黃錦星冀市民積極回應 |
| 47 | 26-Dec-21 | 香港 01 (hk01) | 黃錦星籲市民積極回應管制即棄塑膠 以研塑膠購物袋徵費調整空間 |
| 48 | 26-Dec-21 | 東方報業集團(On.cc) | 港家庭年均棄千膠袋 黃錦星冀「與民共議」徵費及收窄豁免範圍 |
| 49 | 26-Dec-21 | 信報財經新聞 Hong Kong Economic Journal | 黃錦星冀市民積極回應管制即棄塑膠安排 |
| 50 | 26-Dec-21 | 香港特別行政區新聞公報 The Government of the HKSAR Press Release | 環境局局長及漁農自然護理署署長會見傳媒 談話全文 |
| 51 | 26-Dec-21 | 香港經濟日報 Hong Kong Economic Times | 【塑膠污染】每個家庭每年丟棄千個膠袋仍嚴峻 黃錦星：研收費上有 否調整空間 |
| 52 | 26-Dec-21 | 頭條日報 Hong Kong Headline | 每個家庭每年丟棄逾千個膠袋 黃錦星：即棄塑膠問題仍嚴峻 |
| 53 | 28-Dec-21 | 香港電台 Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) | 環團指管制即棄塑膠文件不全面 沒有完整規管產品清單 |
| 54 | 28-Dec-21 | 星島 Sing Tao | 環團指管制即棄塑膠文件不全面 欠完整規管產品清單 |
| 55 | 29-Dec-21 | 東方報業集團(On.cc) | 膠袋徵費成效差勁 環團促訂禁膠令 |

B: Facebook webpage

| Item | Date | Sources | Title |
|------|-----------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | 30-Sep-21 | 黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing | [管制即棄塑膠 公眾參與] |
| 2 | 30-Sep-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | [管制即棄塑膠 公眾參與] |
| 3 | 30-Sep-21 | 政府新聞網 | [管制即棄塑膠 公眾參與] |
| 4 | 5-Oct-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | [9月大事回顧] |
| 5 | 6-Oct-21 | 海岸清潔 Clean Shorelines | [管制即棄塑膠 公眾參與] |
| 6 | 11-Oct-21 | 環境運動委員會 Environmental Campaign Committee | [!!123 走即棄!!] |
| 7 | 17-Oct-21 | 黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing | 香港團隊貢獻 海南島長臂猿保育 |

| Item | Date | Sources | Title |
|------|-----------|--|---|
| 8 | 21-Oct-21 | 林正財 | 管制即棄塑膠 如果管制? |
| 9 | 26-Oct-21 | 林正財 | 10月19號南區分區委員會成員參與了管制即棄塑膠簡報會 |
| 10 | 1-Nov-21 | 林正財 | 第一場「管制即棄塑膠」公眾參與簡介會暨互動話劇 |
| 11 | 4-Nov-21 | 海岸清潔 Clean Shorelines | [管制即棄塑膠公眾參與] |
| 12 | 12-Nov-21 | Green Council 環保促進會 | 「管制即棄塑膠」現正進行公眾參與，誠邀大家參與會堂論壇 |
| 13 | 16-Nov-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | [#管制即棄塑膠公眾參與 等你意見] |
| 14 | 17-Nov-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 管制即棄塑膠公眾參與 等你意見 |
| 15 | 18-Nov-21 | 環保觸覺 Green Sense | [即棄塑膠要唔要管? 參與會堂論壇界意見] |
| 16 | 23-Nov-21 | 綠在新墟 San Hui Recycling Store | 承同日帖文，再次謝謝大家對綠在新墟的支持! |
| 17 | 23-Nov-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | [NO “SUP”NOVEMBER] |
| 18 | 26-Nov-21 | 環境運動委員會 Environmental Campaign Committee | [地獄慳 B] |
| 19 | 27-Nov-21 | 黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing | 大專生撐走塑 |
| 20 | 27-Nov-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 震撼來襲!! 片尾有彩蛋 Waster-man 真正身份揭盅 |
| 21 | 30-Nov-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 「鬼鬼唔係懶」，鬼鬼係有苦衷㗎 |
| 22 | 3-Dec-21 | Green 360 | 「管制即棄塑膠」公眾參與會堂論壇 |
| 23 | 3-Dec-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Challenges 篇 |
| 24 | 3-Dec-21 | 林正財 | 今日玩 Crossover! 一身二用，可持續發展委員會 x 安老事務委員會一齊聽長者意見，點樣可以管制即棄塑膠。 |
| 25 | 7-Dec-21 | T PARK 源 區 | 「管制即棄塑膠」公眾參與 |
| 26 | 7-Dec-21 | 綠領行動 Greeners Action | 綠領行動聯同多個環團，今日召開記者會 |
| 27 | 8-Dec-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Challenges 篇 |
| 28 | 9-Dec-21 | Purearth HK 「真·環保即棄餐具」 | 「管制即棄塑膠」公眾諮詢開始囉! |
| 29 | 10-Dec-21 | Y PARK 林 區 | [管制即棄塑膠公眾參與] |
| 30 | 13-Dec-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Party 篇 |
| 31 | 15-Dec-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 《大嘍俠：不棄無膠》開啟無即棄膠宇宙 |
| 32 | 16-Dec-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Office 篇 |
| 33 | 17-Dec-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Challenges 篇 |

| Item | Date | Sources | Title |
|------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 34 | 22-Dec-21 | 世界綠色組織 World Green Organisation | 管制即棄塑膠公眾參與學校活動 |
| 35 | 23-Dec-21 | 黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing | 【走塑戰爭多裸買 少膠袋】 |
| 36 | 24-Dec-21 | 大嘍鬼 Big Waster | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 shopping 篇 |
| 37 | 24-Dec-21 | 林正財 | 走塑戰！多裸買 少膠袋 |
| 38 | 28-Dec-21 | Joy Cow 牛歡喜 | 管制即棄塑膠嘅公眾諮詢明天截止 |

C: Instagram

| Item | Date | Sources | Title |
|------|-----------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 30-Sep-21 | Wongkamsinghk | [管制即棄塑膠 公眾參與] |
| 2 | 30-Sep-21 | big_waster_hk | [管制即棄塑膠 公眾參與] |
| 3 | 1-Oct-21 | drlamchingchoi | We are listening. |
| 4 | 4-Oct-21 | big_waster_hk | [My name is Waster. Big Waster] |
| 5 | 5-Oct-21 | big_waster_hk | [9月大事回顧] |
| 6 | 5-Oct-21 | drlamchingchoi | 即棄塑膠可免則免 |
| 7 | 6-Oct-21 | Cleashorelineshk | [管制即棄塑膠公眾參與] |
| 8 | 11-Oct-21 | ecc1990 | [!!123 走即棄!!] |
| 9 | 17-Oct-21 | Wongkamsinghk | 香港團隊撐海南島長臂猿保育 |
| 10 | 20-Oct-21 | drlamchingchoi | 管制即棄塑膠 如果管制? |
| 11 | 28-Oct-21 | big_waster_hk | [如... .. 入樽機伴我] |
| 12 | 4-Nov-21 | Cleashorelineshk | [管制即棄塑膠公眾參與] |
| 13 | 17-Nov-21 | mocc_cuhk | 「管制即棄塑膠」公眾參與 |
| 14 | 18-Nov-21 | greensensehk | [即棄塑膠要唔要管? 參與會堂論壇界意見] |
| 15 | 23-Nov-21 | drlamchingchoi | 管制即棄塑膠公眾參與 |
| 16 | 23-Nov-21 | big_waster_hk | [NO "SUP" NOVEMBER] |
| 17 | 26-Nov-21 | ecc1990 | [地獄慳 B] |

| Item | Date | Sources | Title |
|------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| 18 | 27-Nov-21 | Wongkamsinghk | 大專生撐走塑 |
| 19 | 27-Nov-21 | big_waster_hk | 震撼來襲!! 片尾有彩蛋 Waster-man 真正身份揭盅 |
| 20 | 1-Dec-21 | big_waster_hk | 「鬼鬼唔係懶」，鬼鬼係有苦衷㗎 |
| 21 | 3-Dec-21 | green360hk | 「管制即棄塑膠」公眾參與會堂論壇 |
| 22 | 3-Dec-21 | big_waster_hk | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Challenges 篇 |
| 23 | 3-Dec-21 | drlamchingchoi | 今日玩 Crossover! 一身二用，可持續發展委員會 x 安老事務委員會一齊聽長者意見，點樣可以管制即棄塑膠。 |
| 24 | 7-Dec-21 | greeners_action | 綠領行動聯同多個環團，今日召開記者會 |
| 25 | 8-Dec-21 | big_waster_hk | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Challenges 篇 |
| 26 | 10-Dec-21 | yparkhk | [管制即棄塑膠公眾參與] |
| 27 | 13-Dec-21 | big_waster_hk | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Party 篇 |
| 28 | 15-Dec-21 | big_waster_hk | 《大咗俠：不棄無膠》開啟無即棄膠宇宙 |
| 29 | 16-Dec-21 | big_waster_hk | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Office 篇 |
| 30 | 17-Dec-21 | big_waster_hk | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 Challenges 篇 |
| 31 | 22-Dec-21 | worldgreenorganisation | 管制即棄塑膠公眾參與學校活動 |
| 32 | 23-Dec-21 | Wongkamsinghk | [走塑戰!爭多裸買 少膠袋] |
| 33 | 24-Dec-21 | big_waster_hk | 走塑全方位 撐碳中和 走塑 shopping 篇 |
| 34 | 28-Dec-21 | joycowshk | 管制即棄塑膠嘅公眾諮詢明天截止 |

Annex H - List of written submissions from organisations or companies

All concerns and views from 30 written submissions including either by soft or hard copies from an organisation or company were collected during the public interaction phase and included in the qualitative analysis.

Table D.1: List of written submissions from organisations/companies

| Item | Name of organisation/ company (English) | Name of organisation/ company (Chinese) |
|-------------|--|--|
| D001 | ADM Capital Foundation | - |
| D002 | Business Environment Council | 商界環保協會 |
| D003 | Community Leap | 喜動社區 |
| D004 | Consumer Council | 消費者委員會 |
| D005 | Drink Without Waste | 免「廢」暢飲 |
| D006 | Environmental Management Association of Hong Kong Limited | 香港環境管理協會 |
| D007 | Friends of the Earth (HK) | 香港地球之友 |
| D008 | G.R.E.E.N. Hospitality | 綠色款待 |
| D009 | Green Power | 綠色力量 |
| D010 | Greeners Action | 綠領行動 |
| D011 | Hong Kong Institute of Qualified Environmental Professionals Limited | 香港合資格環保專業人員學會有限公司 |
| D012 | Hong Kong Professionals and Senior Executives Association | 香港專業及資深行政人員協會 |
| D013 | Hong Kong Waste Management Association | 香港廢物管理學會 |
| D014 | Liberal Party | 自由黨 |
| D015 | Momentum 107 | 107 動力 |
| D016 | Plastic Free Seas | 無塑海洋 |
| D017 | The American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong | 香港美國商會 |
| D018 | The Arete | 政賢力量 |
| D019 | The British Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong | 香港英商會 |
| D020 | The Green Earth | 綠惜地球 |
| D021 | The Hong Kong Beverage Association Limited | 香港飲品商會有限公司 |
| D022 | The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers | 香港工程師學會 |
| D023 | Vegware Hong Kong | - |
| D024 | Wealth of Flows Consulting Limited | - |
| D025 | World Wide Fund for Nature Hong Kong | 世界自然基金會香港分會 |
| D026 | (Declined to disclose) (1) | (不願意公開) (1) |
| D027 | (Declined to disclose) (2) | (不願意公開) (2) |
| D028 | (Declined to disclose) (3) | (不願意公開) (3) |
| D029 | (Declined to disclose) (4) | (不願意公開) (4) |
| D030 | (Declined to disclose) (5) | (不願意公開) (5) |

Annex I - List of written submissions from individuals

All concerns and views from 30 written submissions from individuals including either by soft or hard copies were collected and included in the qualitative analysis.

Table E.1: List of written submissions by individuals

| Item | Name of respondents |
|------|---|
| E001 | Respondent (1) |
| E002 | Respondent (2) |
| E003 | Respondent (3) |
| E004 | Respondent (4) |
| E005 | Respondent (5) |
| E006 | Respondent (6) |
| E007 | Respondent (7) |
| E008 | Respondent (8) |
| E009 | Respondent (9) |
| E010 | Respondent (10) |
| E011 | Respondent (11) |
| E012 | Respondent (12) |
| E013 | Respondent (13) |
| E014 | Respondent (14) |
| E015 | Respondent (15) |
| E016 | Respondent (16) |
| E017 | Respondent (17)* |
| E018 | Name was not provided (1) |
| E019 | Name was not provided (2)# |
| E020 | Name was not provided (3) |
| E021 | Name was not provided (4) |
| E022 | Name was not provided (5)^ |
| E023 | Name was not provided (6) |
| E024 | Name was not provided (7) |
| E025 | Name was not provided (8) |
| E026 | Name was not provided (9) |
| E027 | Name was not provided (10) |
| E028 | Name was not provided (11) |
| E029 | Name was not provided (12) |
| E030 | Remain anonymous and keep opinions confidential |

*: A total of 3 identical written submissions were received via the same email address and post

#: 2 identical written submissions received via the same email address

^: A total of 4 identical written submissions were received via the same email address