

Your submission to Proposed mandatory phase out of single-use plastic shopping bags

Reference no: 5899

Submitter Type: Individual

Clause

1. Do you agree with the proposed mandatory phase out of the sale or distribution of single-use plastic shopping bags in New Zealand, including those made of degradable (eg, oxo-degradable, biodegradable and compostable) plastic? Why / why not?

Position

Yes

Notes

I fully support the mandatory proposed mandatory phase out of the sale or distribution of single-use plastic shopping bags in New Zealand, including those made of degradable plastic for these reasons: 1. Environmental: we agree with the Ministry's assessment of the problem particularly the low rates of recycling in New Zealand and the harm associated with plastics in the natural environment. 2. A good first step for single use plastics: We acknowledge that single use plastic bags are one of many types of plastics entering the environment and a small subset of all sources of marine plastics. However, they are a great starting point for New Zealanders as they are an everyday item and a critical first step in changing behaviour and social norms around single use plastic. 3. Circular economy transition: the phase out presents an opportunity to provide a working model of the circular model. We ask that MFE take the lead by advising on best practice around material choices for reusable bags, and by investigating and coordinating a closed loop, onshore recycling system for plastic reusable bags. Compostable bags to be included in the phase out. There is currently no system in place to collect these facilities and not enough facilities to process them effectively. (A recent WasteMinz survey found that only two composting facilities in New Zealand are willing to take these bags in their facilities.) Complete ban on all oxo-degradable bags. We call on the government to implement a total ban on oxo-degradable bags as they are a contaminant to recycling and are potentially worse for the environment than non-degradable plastic bags. They cannot be recycled or composted and evidence indicates that oxo-degradable plastics do not degrade into harmless residues in the marine environment, but instead fragment into 'tiny pieces' of plastic and contribute to microplastic pollution

Clause

2. We have proposed a mandatory phase out of single-use plastic shopping bags. This could include under 50 microns or under 70 microns in thickness. If you agree with a mandatory phase out, which option do you prefer, and why?

Position

Other (please specify)

Notes

The minimum micron level for an alternative plastic bag should be 70 microns as this mean that retailers will be more likely to choose bags which are genuinely reusable. Any bag less than 70 is likely to be treated as a single use bag by customers, and so will limit the change in consumer behaviour and increase the number of thicker bags going to landfill Opportunity for transition to circular economy The removal of single use plastic bags presents an opportunity for the Government and MFE to demonstrate commitment to the circular economy. There may be an opportunity to develop a closed loop circular system for reusable shopping bags, where the reusable bags are reclaimed at the end-of use and recycled into another product (eg new reusable shopping bags). For this to happen, New Zealand would need a sizeable flow of clean material, a viable collection and sorting system and reprocessing capability (preferably onshore). MFE should investigate the possibility of a closed loop, onshore recycling system for plastic reusable bags, and conduct a New Zealand specific LCA for alternatives to plastic bags which includes the costs of plastic pollution in the marine environment. MFE should make the results of the investigation known to all retailers. MFE should advise retailers on best practice around materials for reusable bags (eg one material to facilitate recycling, choice of plastic for any onshore, closed loop recycling system). This should include the coordination of retailers to produce circular economy outcomes. We urge the government to utilise the WMF to set up a closed loop onshore recycling system, if one is viable.

Clause

3. Are you aware of types of single-use plastic shopping bags that should be exempt from a mandatory phase out?

Position

No

Notes

No single use bags of any material should be available for free in New Zealand. We support any schemes that make it possible to remove the cost barrier for low income families to adopt new habits of taking their own bags shopping, such as a free one-off provision of up to 10 reusable bags.

Clause

4. Do you currently manufacture, sell, provide or import for sale or personal use these types of single-use plastic shopping bags:

Position

No

Notes

Clause

5. Should smaller retailers be exempted from a mandatory phase out of single-use plastic shopping bags? Why / why not?

Position

No

Notes

No retailers should be exempt from the single use plastic bag ban as the alternatives are readily available and affordable for businesses of any size. New Zealand has many beachside communities with small dairies and takeaway shops. These kinds of retailers often provide single use bags for people wanting to picnic or eat takeaways on the beach where the likelihood of the plastic bag ending up in the environment is high. Consequently, exemptions for small retailers would be likely to lead to ongoing marine pollution

Clause

7. The proposed mandatory phase-out period for single-use plastic shopping bags is at least six months from when regulations are Gazetted , subject to consultation. Do you agree with this timing?

Notes

The mandatory phase-out period for single-use plastic shopping bags should be as soon as feasible, allowing enough time for a public education campaign and for retailers to train their front-line staff. We believe a 6 month phase out period to be sufficient

Clause

8. Do you agree that the benefits expected from implementing a mandatory phase out of single-use plastic shopping bags exceed the costs expected from implementing the phase out? Why / why not? Please consider both monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits (those that can be measured by money as well as those that can't).

Position

Not sure

Notes**Clause**

10. How can people be encouraged to reuse multiple-use shopping bags enough times to offset the environmental impacts of producing them? (select one or more)

Position

national information campaign and mobile phone app for shoppers

Notes**Clause**

11. What would help you and your family adjust to life without single-use plastic shopping bags?

Notes

We recommend the government develop and implement an educational campaign to support behavioural change. The campaign should involve simple positive messages to deal with the major sticking points such as bin liners and dog poo bags, including support for home composting education and composting collections. Removing food waste from kitchen bins enables householders to stop lining their bin with plastic bags as it removes most of the smell from their household waste.

Clause

12. How can data on single-use plastic shopping bags and other single-use plastics entering the market and monitoring of reductions be improved?

Notes

Retailers should be required to provide collated data on single use plastics as part of a mandatory product stewardship scheme for single use plastics and packaging. Targets for reductions over time should be set and tracked.

Clause

13. Please provide any additional comments or suggestions about the proposed mandatory phase out of single-use plastic shopping bags.

Notes

Retailers should be provided information on: • The most environmentally friendly alternatives to single use plastic bags. • The need to avoid bags made from composite materials e.g. jute bags lined with plastic; paper bags with rope handles. • The need to have certification for any reusable compostable bags • The importance of providing disposal information (eg recycling, composting, landfill) on the bag for end-of-use. We urge to government to help retailers to breakdown the regulatory barriers around food supply without reliance on single use plastics and without the burden of risk being all on the retailer

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