

Waste Minimisation Bill

Government Bill

As reported from the committee of the whole
House

Waste Minimisation Bill

Key to symbols used in reprinted bill

**As reported from the committee of the whole
House**

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Hon Trevor Mallard

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Government Bill

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Waste Minimisation Act **2006**.

Part 1
Preliminary provisions

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2 Commencement

- (1) ~~Part 3 and section 60 come into force on 1 July 2009.~~
- (2) ~~The rest of this Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.~~

2 Commencement

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- (1) Part 3 (other than section 39) and section 60 come into force on 1 July 2009.
- (2) The rest of this Act (including section 39) comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

Part 1
Preliminary provisions

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3 Purpose of this Act

The purpose of this Act is to encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to—

- (a) protect the environment from harm; and
- (b) provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

4 Act binds the Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

5 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context requires another meaning,—
- accredited scheme** means a product stewardship scheme accredited by the Minister under **section 13** 5
- appointed levy collector** means a person appointed in accordance with **section 38(1)(a)** to collect the levy
- auditor** means a person appointed under **section 85(1)** 10
- disposal** has the meaning set out in **section 5A** 10
- disposal facility** has the meaning set out in **section 5B**
- diverted material** means any thing that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded
- enforcement officer** means a person appointed as an enforcement officer under **section 74(1) or (2)** 15
- environment** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991
- financial year** means a period of 12 months ending with 30 June 20
- infringement fee** means the amount prescribed as the infringement fee for the infringement offence concerned
- infringement offence** means an offence prescribed as an infringement offence under **section 57(a)**
- judicial officer** means a District Court Judge, a Justice of the Peace, a Community Magistrate, or a Registrar (not being a member of the police) 25
- levy** means the levy imposed by **section 24**
- levy collector**, in relation to a disposal facility, means—
- (a) the Secretary, if there is no appointed levy collector for the facility; or 30
- (b) the appointed levy collector for the facility
- levy money** means the money paid as levy
- Medical Officer of Health** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Health Act 1956 35
- Minister** means the Minister for the Environment

nuisance has the same meaning as in section 29 of the Health Act 1956

objectives, in relation to a product stewardship scheme, means the objectives for the product to which the scheme relates as set under **section 12(c)(i)**

5

operator means the person in control of a disposal facility or other facility

prescribed means prescribed by regulations made under this Act

priority product means a product declared to be a priority product in accordance with **section 7**

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producer means a person who—

- (a) manufactures a product and sells it in New Zealand under the person's own brand; or
- (b) is the owner or licence holder of a trademark under which a product is sold in New Zealand; or
- (c) imports a product for sale in New Zealand; or
- (d) manufactures or imports a product for use in trade by the person or the person's agent

15

product includes—

20

- (a) packaging; and
- (b) a class of product

recovery—

- (a) means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and
- (b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost

25

recycling means the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials

reduction means—

30

- (a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and
- (b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product

reuse means the further use of waste in its or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the ~~waste~~, waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose

35

sale includes—

- (a) an offer for sale; and
- (b) distribution or delivery, whether or not for valuable consideration (including delivery to an agent for sale on consignment) 5

scheme manager means the contact person for an accredited scheme

Secretary means the Secretary for the Environment appointed in accordance with section 29 of the Environment Act 1986

territorial authority has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 10

treatment—

- (a) means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but 15
- (b) does not include dilution of waste

waste—

- (a) ~~means any thing that—~~
 - (i) ~~has been disposed of or discarded;~~ 20
 - (ii) ~~is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded; and~~
- (b) ~~includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste)~~ 25

waste—

- (a) means any thing disposed of or discarded; and
- (b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and 30
- (c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded

Waste Advisory Board or Board means the Waste Advisory Board established by **section 87** 35

waste management and minimisation means waste minimisation and treatment and disposal of waste

waste management and minimisation plan or **plan** means a waste management and minimisation plan adopted by a territorial authority under **section 41**

waste minimisation means reduction, reuse, recycling, or recovery of waste. 5

waste minimisation means—

- (a) the reduction of waste; and
- (b) the reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material

(2) In this Act,— 10

(a) **benefits** expected from implementing regulations, or from reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, or treatment of a product, include both monetary and non-monetary benefits:

(b) **costs** expected from implementing regulations include both monetary and non-monetary costs. 15

5A Meaning of disposal

(1) In this Act, unless the context requires another meaning, **disposal**—

- (a) means the final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; and 20
- (b) includes the incineration of waste.

(1) In this Act, unless the context requires another meaning, **disposal** means—

- (a) the final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or 25
- (b) the incineration of waste.

(2) In **subsection (1)(a)**, for all purposes relating to the levy, **final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste** means any deposit of waste other than a deposit referred to in **section 24(3)**. 30

(3) In **subsection (1)(b)**, **incineration** means the deliberate burning of waste to destroy it, but not to recover energy from it.

- 5B Meaning of disposal facility**
- (1) In this Act, unless the context requires another meaning, **disposal facility** means—
- (a) a facility, including a landfill,—
 - (i) at which waste is disposed of; and 5
 - (ii) at which the waste disposed of includes household waste; and
 - (iii) that operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; and
 - (b) any other facility or class of facility at which waste is disposed of that is prescribed as a disposal facility. 10
- (2) In **subsection (1)(a)(ii)**, **household waste** means waste from a household that is not entirely from construction, renovation, or demolition of the house.

Part 2 15

Product stewardship

- 6 Purpose of Part**
- The purpose of this Part is to encourage (and, in certain circumstances, require) the people and organisations involved in the life of a product to share responsibility for— 20
- (a) ensuring there is effective reduction, reuse, recycling, or recovery of the product; and
 - (b) managing any environmental harm arising from the product when it becomes waste.

Priority products 25

- 7 Declaration of priority products**
- (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare a product to be a priority product.
- (2) The Minister must not make the declaration unless he or she is satisfied that— 30
- (a) either—
 - (i) the product will or may cause significant environmental harm when it becomes waste; or
 - (ii) there are significant benefits from reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, or treatment of the product; and 35

- (b) the product can be effectively managed under a product stewardship scheme.
- (3) Before the Minister makes the declaration, he or she—
- (a) must obtain and consider the advice of the Waste Advisory Board; and 5
- (b) must consider any public concerns about environmental harm associated with the product when it becomes waste (including concerns about its disposal); and
- (c) must provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the proposal; and 10
- (d) must consider the effectiveness of any relevant voluntary product stewardship scheme in terms of the criteria set out in **subsection (2)**; and
- (e) may consider any other matters that he or she thinks relevant. 15
- (4) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, revoke a declaration made under **subsection (1)** if he or she is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so.

Product stewardship schemes

8 Product stewardship schemes required for priority products 20

As soon as practicable after a product is declared to be a priority product,—

- (a) a product stewardship scheme for the product must be developed; and 25
- (b) accreditation of the scheme must be obtained.

9 Voluntary product stewardship schemes

A product stewardship scheme that has been developed for a non-priority product may be accredited under this Part.

10 Ministerial guidelines for product stewardship schemes for priority products 30

- (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, publish guidelines about the contents and expected effects of product stewardship schemes for priority products.

- (2) The guidelines may be general guidelines or guidelines that apply to 1 or more products.
- (3) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, the guidelines may include 1 or more of the following matters:
- (a) the duration of a scheme: 5
 - (b) the expected reduction in harm to the environment from the implementation of a scheme or the expected benefits from reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, or treatment of the product to which a scheme relates:
 - (c) the time within which the matters specified in **paragraph (b)** are expected to occur: 10
 - (d) the expected waste minimisation, treatment, or disposal objectives for the product to which a scheme relates and the time frames for meeting them:
 - (e) reporting and information requirements, including information to be provided to purchasers, users, and handlers of the product to which a scheme relates: 15
 - (f) the time within which an application for accreditation of the scheme is expected to be made under **section 11**.
- (4) Before the Minister makes any guidelines, he or she must— 20
- (a) obtain and consider the advice of the Waste Advisory Board; and
 - (b) be satisfied that there has been adequate consultation with persons or organisations who may be significantly affected by the guidelines. 25

Accreditation of product stewardship schemes

11 Application for accreditation

- (1) A scheme manager may apply to the Minister for accreditation of a product stewardship scheme.
- (2) The application must— 30
- (a) be made in writing in the prescribed manner (if any); and
 - (b) include the prescribed information (if any); and
 - (c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee (if any); and
 - (d) identify how the scheme meets the requirements for accreditation under **section 12**; and 35

- (e) identify whether regulations under **section 20 or 21** will be required to implement the scheme; and
- (f) include evidence of the agreement of the participants in the scheme (being the persons referred to in **section 12(e)**).

5

12 Requirements for accreditation

To qualify for accreditation, a product stewardship scheme must—

- (a) identify the scheme manager:
- (b) provide a description of the scope of the scheme, including the product or brand of product to which it applies: 10
- (c) set—
 - (i) measurable waste minimisation, treatment, or disposal objectives for the product; and
 - (ii) time frames for meeting the objectives: 15
- (d) list the classes of person involved in the design, manufacture, sale, use, servicing, collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal of the product:
- (e) list the persons who have agreed to participate in the scheme and assign responsibility to them for meeting the scheme's objectives: 20
- (f) specify the arrangements for—
 - (i) making decisions under the scheme:
 - (ii) the control and overall operation of the scheme:
 - (iii) keeping records and making reports under the scheme: 25
- (g) specify the scheme's expiry date:
- (h) identify the processes for compliance and enforcement of any agreements between participants to the scheme:
- (i) provide for assessing the scheme's performance and for reporting on its performance to the Minister: 30
- (j) set out a strategy for publication of the scheme:
- (k) set out how information will be provided to purchasers, users, and handlers of the product to which the scheme relates: 35
- (l) clearly outline how the scheme is to be funded.

13 Accreditation

- (1) The Minister must accredit a product stewardship scheme if he or she is satisfied that the scheme—
- (a) meets the requirements of **section 12**; and
 - (b) is likely to meet the scheme’s objectives within the time frames set in the scheme; and 5
 - (c) is likely to promote waste minimisation or reduce the environmental harm from disposing of the product to which the scheme relates without, in either case, causing greater environmental harm over the life cycle of the product; and 10
 - (d) is consistent with New Zealand’s international obligations; and
 - (e) if the scheme relates to a priority product, is consistent with any guidelines published under **section 10**. 15
- (2) Despite **subsection (1)(e)**, the Minister may accredit a product stewardship scheme that is not consistent with any guidelines published under **section 10** if, before accrediting the scheme, he or she has obtained and considered the advice of the Waste Advisory Board. 20
- (3) Before deciding whether to accredit a product stewardship scheme, the Minister may seek further information from—
- (a) the scheme manager; or
 - (b) any other person who, in the Minister’s opinion, is likely to be significantly affected by the scheme. 25
- (4) As soon as practicable after deciding whether to accredit a product stewardship scheme, the Minister must provide to the scheme manager written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

14 Variation of accredited scheme 30

- (1) An accredited scheme may be varied.
- (2) However, no variation to an accredited scheme has any effect until the scheme, as varied, is re-accredited under **section 13**.
- (3) **Subsection (2)** does not apply if the variation to the scheme is a variation that will not adversely affect the scheme’s objectives or its ability to meet those objectives within the time frames set in the scheme but, if the variation adds 1 or more 35

participants to the scheme or adds 1 or more brands of product to which the scheme relates, the scheme manager must notify the Minister, in writing, of the addition not more than 5 working days after the scheme is varied.

- 15 Expiry of accreditation** 5
- (1) The accreditation of a product stewardship scheme expires on the earlier of the following dates:
- (a) the date specified in the scheme as its expiry date;
 - (b) 7 years after the date that notice is given under **section 13(4)**. 10
- (2) However, the accreditation of an existing product stewardship scheme continues if,—
- (a) not later than 6 months before its expiry date, the scheme manager applies for accreditation of a scheme to replace it; and 15
 - (b) at the expiry date, the application for the replacement scheme has not been determined by the Minister under **section 13**.
- (3) A product stewardship scheme to which **subsection (2)** applies continues as an accredited scheme until the date that the replacement scheme is accredited or the application concerned is declined by the Minister under **section 13**. 20
- 16 Revocation of accreditation**
- (1) The Minister may revoke the accreditation of an accredited scheme if— 25
- (a) he or she is satisfied that—
 - (i) reasonable steps are not being taken to implement the scheme; and
 - (ii) the scheme’s objectives are not being met or are not likely to be met within the time frames set in the scheme; or 30
 - (b) he or she is satisfied that the reporting requirements for the scheme are not being complied with; or
 - (c) the product to which the scheme relates was not a priority product at the date of the scheme’s accreditation, but has subsequently been declared a priority product, and 35

- he or she is satisfied that the objectives of the scheme are no longer adequate in relation to the product.
- (2) The Minister must not revoke the accreditation of an accredited scheme unless he or she—
- (a) notifies the scheme manager in writing; and 5
 - (b) provides a reasonable opportunity for the scheme manager to make submissions on whether the scheme's accreditation should be revoked.
- 17 Accredited scheme subject to other laws** 10
- An accredited scheme applies subject to any other enactment, the general law, and any bylaws (within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002).
- Monitoring of accredited schemes*
- 18 Monitoring of accredited schemes** 15
- The Secretary may—
- (a) monitor the performance of an accredited scheme; and
 - (b) recover the costs of doing so from the scheme manager (on behalf of the scheme) as a charge in the prescribed manner.
- 19 Monitoring costs recoverable as debt if unpaid** 20
- Any charge payable to the Secretary under **section 18** is recoverable as a debt by the Secretary in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- Regulations in relation to priority products, accredited schemes, products, materials, and waste* 25
- 20 Regulations in relation to priority products and accredited schemes**
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations for 1 or more of the following purposes: 30
- (a) prohibiting the sale of a priority product, except in accordance with an accredited scheme:

- (b) prescribing the manner in which applications for accreditation of a product stewardship scheme must be made:
 - (c) prescribing the information to be included in an application for accreditation: 5
 - (d) prescribing the fee payable for an application for accreditation (which may include the reasonable costs in assessing and accrediting a scheme):
 - (e) prescribing the charges payable to the Secretary for the monitoring of an accredited scheme. 10
- (2) Before recommending the making of regulations under **subsection (1)(a)**, the Minister must—
- (a) obtain and consider the advice of the Waste Advisory Board; and
 - (b) be satisfied that— 15
 - (i) there has been adequate consultation with persons or organisations who may be significantly affected by the regulations; and
 - (ii) without the regulations, it is likely that either— 20
 - (A) the objectives of any relevant accredited scheme cannot be met; or
 - (B) the matters referred to in **section 10(3)(b) or (d)** that are included in any guidelines published under **section 10** cannot be met; and 25
 - (iii) the benefits expected from implementing the regulations exceed the costs expected from implementing the regulations; and
 - (iv) the regulations are consistent with New Zealand’s international obligations. 30
- (3) For the purposes of **subsection (1)(e)**, regulations may provide for charges payable to the Secretary using 1 or more of the following methods:
- (a) fixed charges:
 - (b) charges fixed on an hourly or other unit basis: 35
 - (c) estimated charges paid before any monitoring, followed by reconciliation and an appropriate payment or refund after the monitoring:

- (d) actual and reasonable charges (having regard to the direct and indirect costs of any monitoring):
- (e) refundable or non-refundable deposits paid before any monitoring of an accredited scheme.
- (4) However, if more than 1 charging method is provided, the Secretary must use the method that he or she believes on reasonable grounds to be the most suitable and equitable in the circumstances concerned. 5
- 21 Regulations in relation to products (whether or not priority products), materials, and waste** 10
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations for 1 or more of the following purposes:
- Control or prohibition on disposal, sale, etc*
- (a) controlling or prohibiting the disposal, or anything done for the purpose of disposing, of products or waste: 15
- (b) controlling or prohibiting the manufacture or sale of products that contain specified materials:
- Take-back services, fees, and refundable deposits*
- (c) requiring specified classes of person to provide a take-back service for products, and prescribing requirements for— 20
- (i) the take-back service; and
- (ii) the reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, or disposal of products taken back: 25
- (d) setting fees payable for the management of a product and specifying—
- (i) the class or classes of person who must pay the fee; and
- (ii) the stages in the life of the product where the fee must be paid; and 30
- (iii) the purposes to which the fee must be applied:
- (e) requiring specified classes of person to charge a deposit on the sale of a product, requiring the deposits to be refunded in specified circumstances, and prescribing requirements for the application of any deposits not refunded: 35

- Labelling of products*
- (f) prescribing requirements for the labelling of a product:
- Quality standards*
- (g) for any product or material that has become waste, prescribing standards to be met when reusing, recycling, or recovering the product or material: 5
- (h) requiring specified persons or specified classes of person to ensure that the standards prescribed under **paragraph (g)** are met:
- Information to be collected and provided* 10
- (i) requiring specified persons or specified classes of person to collect, and provide to the Secretary, information about any requirements imposed in regulations made under **paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e)**:
- Miscellaneous* 15
- (j) providing for any other matter contemplated by this Part.
- (2) The Minister must not recommend the making of regulations—
- (a) under **subsection (1)(a)**, unless he or she is satisfied that there is adequate infrastructure and facilities in place to provide a reasonably practicable alternative to disposal or, if not, that a reasonable time is provided before the regulations come into force for adequate infrastructure and facilities to be put in place: 20 25
- (b) under **subsection (1)(b)**, unless a reasonably practicable alternative to the specified materials is available.
- (3) Before recommending the making of regulations under **subsection (1)**, the Minister must—
- (a) obtain and consider the advice of the Waste Advisory Board; and 30
- (b) be satisfied that—
- (i) there has been adequate consultation with persons or organisations who may be significantly affected by the regulations; and 35
- (ii) the benefits expected from implementing the regulations exceed the costs expected from implementing the regulations; and

- (iii) the regulations are consistent with New Zealand's international obligations.

New Zealand Customs Service to provide information about priority products

- 22 New Zealand Customs Service to provide information about priority products** 5
- (1) The Secretary may request, in writing, the New Zealand Customs Service to provide to the Secretary any information that the New Zealand Customs Service holds about the importers and importation of priority products. 10
- (2) The New Zealand Customs Service must comply with a request as soon as practicable.
- (3) Information provided to the Secretary under this section may be used by the Secretary only for the purpose of administering and enforcing regulations made under this Part. 15

Part 3

Waste disposal levy

- 23 Purpose of Part**
- The purpose of this Part is to enable a levy to be imposed on waste disposed of to— 20
- (a) raise revenue for promoting and achieving waste minimisation; and
- (b) increase the cost of waste disposal to recognise that disposal imposes costs on the environment, society, and the economy. 25

Levy must be paid

- 24 Levy imposed on waste disposed of at disposal facility**
- (1) A levy is imposed on waste disposed of at a disposal facility.
- (2) However, **subsection (1)** does not apply to waste disposed of at a disposal facility if— 30
- (a) the facility is exempted from the levy by regulations made under this Part; or
- (b) the waste concerned is exempted from the levy by regulations made under this Part.

- (3) For all purposes relating to the levy, **disposal** does not include the deposit of waste onto land if, not later than ~~3 months~~ 6 months after its deposit (or any later time that the Secretary has agreed to in writing), the waste is—
- (a) reused or recycled; or 5
 - (b) recovered or treated on the land and removed from the land for deposit elsewhere; or
 - (c) removed from the land for any other reason.
- 25 Rate of levy** 10
- The levy is payable on the amount of waste disposed of at a disposal facility—
- (a) at the prescribed rate; or
 - (b) if the rate is not prescribed, at the rate (exclusive of goods and services tax) of—
 - (i) \$10 per tonne; or 15
 - (ii) \$10 per unit of volume that, in accordance with regulations made under this Part, is considered equivalent to a tonne.
- 26 Operator of disposal facility must pay levy to levy collector** 20
- (1) The operator of a disposal facility must pay the levy on waste disposed of at the facility.
 - (2) The amount of levy payable must be calculated in accordance with regulations made under this Part.
 - (3) The levy must be paid to the levy collector in the prescribed manner and at the prescribed times. 25
 - (4) This section is subject to **section 27**.
- 27 Waiver of levy payment**
- The Secretary may waive, in writing, the requirement for an operator to pay any amount of levy, if satisfied that exceptional 30 circumstances justify the waiver.

*Distribution and spending of levy money***28 Secretary must distribute and spend levy money**

The Secretary must distribute and spend all levy money received by—

- (a) paying any refunds to operators in accordance with regulations made under **section 39(1)(k)**; and 5
- (b) paying shares to territorial authorities in accordance with **sections 29 and 31**; and
- (c) spending the remainder on 1 or more of the following:
 - (i) collecting and administering the levy: 10
 - (ii) funding projects that the Minister has approved for funding under **section 36**:
 - (iii) administration costs relating to projects that the Minister has considered or approved for funding (for example, the costs of approving or declining funding or of auditing the projects). 15

29 Territorial authorities to receive share

- (1) The Secretary must pay each territorial authority a share of the total levy money collected in respect of a financial year.
- (2) A territorial authority's share is calculated using the following formula: 20

$$\text{territorial authority's share} = \frac{(\text{levy collected} - \text{levy refunded})}{2} \times \frac{\text{district's population}}{\text{total population}}$$

where—

levy collected is the total levy money collected in respect of the financial year

levy refunded is the total levy money refunded in respect of the financial year in accordance with regulations made under **section 39(1)(k)**

district's population is—

- (a) the population of the district of the territorial authority as shown by the census of population published most recently before the start of the financial year; or
- (b) if the district was constituted, or its boundaries were altered, after that census was published, the population of the district assessed by the Government Statistician as at the date of the district's constitution or boundary alteration

total population is the total of all districts' populations.

- (3) The territorial authority's share must be paid to the territorial authority in the prescribed manner and at the prescribed times.
- (4) This section is subject to **section 31**.

30 Spending of levy money by territorial authorities

- (1) A territorial authority may spend the levy money it receives under **section 29** only—
 - (a) on matters to promote or achieve waste minimisation; and
 - (b) in accordance with its waste management and minimisation plan.
- (2) When making a decision in relation to funding any matter to which **subsection (1)** applies, the territorial authority must consider the effects that the decision may have on any existing waste minimisation services, facilities, and activities (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise).

31 Secretary must retain levy money instead of paying territorial authority in certain situations

- (1) Despite **section 29**, the Secretary must retain levy money payable to a territorial authority if,—
 - (a) at the time the payment is to be made, the territorial authority has not—
 - (i) adopted a waste management and minimisation plan; or

- (ii) reviewed its waste management and minimisation plan under **section 48**, if a review was required before the time for payment; or
 - (b) the Minister has directed the Secretary to retain the payment under **section 35**. 5
- (2) The Secretary must spend any money retained under **subsection (1)** in accordance with **section 28(c)**.

Estimated levy and unpaid levy

- 32 Estimation of amount of levy payable**
- (1) This section applies if the levy collector considers that an amount of levy payable by an operator under **section 26** cannot be accurately calculated because the operator—
 - (a) did not provide records or information in accordance with any prescribed requirement; or
 - (b) provided records or information that the levy collector considers, on reasonable grounds, to be incomplete or incorrect. 10
 - (2) The levy collector may,—
 - (a) in the prescribed manner, estimate the amount of levy payable; and 20
 - (b) make a written demand for the amount from the operator.
 - (3) Once the written demand is made, the estimated amount must be treated as the correct amount of levy payable by the operator under **section 26**. 25

33 Interest on unpaid levy

- (1) If the operator of a disposal facility does not fully pay an amount of levy (the **original amount**) by the close of the due day for payment, the levy owing is to be treated as having been increased by an amount calculated daily using the following formula: 30

$$\text{amount of increase} = \text{unpaid amount} \times \text{prescribed rate}$$

where—

unpaid amount is any part of the original amount that remains unpaid on the day of calculation

prescribed rate has the same meaning as in section 87(3) of the Judicature Act 1908.

- (2) Any amount of increase calculated under **subsection (1)** is not itself subject to an increase under that subsection.

34 Unpaid levy is debt

Any levy payable to a levy collector is recoverable as a debt by the levy collector in a court of competent jurisdiction. 5

Minister's functions in relation to levy

35 Minister may direct Secretary to retain payment to territorial authority

The Minister may direct the Secretary to retain 1 or more payments of levy money to a territorial authority in respect of a financial year if he or she is satisfied that the territorial authority has not met any of the following requirements or standards in respect of the previous financial year: 10

- (a) the requirement to spend levy money in accordance with **section 30**: 15
- (b) a performance standard set by the Minister under **section 47**:
- (c) any prescribed requirement to provide records or information.

36 Minister may approve funding of projects to promote or achieve waste minimisation 20

- (1) The Minister may approve funding of any project to promote or achieve waste minimisation.
- (2) The Minister may approve funding of a project on any terms or conditions that he or she thinks fit. 25
- (3) In deciding whether to approve funding of a project, the Minister—
- (a) must consider any criteria notified under **subsection (4)**; and

- (b) may consider any other matters that he or she thinks relevant.
- (4) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, set or vary criteria for approving funding of a project under this section.
- (5) Before setting or varying criteria, the Minister must obtain and consider the advice of the Waste Advisory Board. 5
- 37 Minister must review effectiveness of levy**
- (1) The Minister must review the effectiveness of the levy—
- (a) not later than 2 years after the commencement of this Part; and 10
- (b) then at intervals of not more than 3 years after the last review.
- (2) In undertaking a review, the Minister—
- (a) must obtain and consider the advice of the Waste Advisory Board; and 15
- (b) must consider whether the amount of waste disposed of in New Zealand has decreased since the last review (or the commencement of this Part, in the case of the first review); and
- (c) must consider whether the amount of waste reused, recycled, or recovered in New Zealand has increased since the last review (or the commencement of this Part, in the case of the first review); and 20
- (d) may consider any other matters that he or she thinks relevant. 25
- 38 Minister may appoint levy collector**
- (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*,—
- (a) appoint a person (instead of the Secretary) to collect the levy from the operators of 1 or more disposal facilities; or 30
- (b) remove the person from that appointment.
- (2) The terms of appointment may permit the appointed person to retain part of the levy money collected as a collection fee.
- (3) Subject to **subsection (2)**, an appointed person must—
- (a) pay any levy money collected into a separate trust account to be held on trust for the Secretary; and 35

- (b) pay the levy money to the Secretary upon request.
- (4) The levy money in the trust account is not available to pay any creditor of the appointed person (other than the Secretary) and is not liable to be attached or taken in execution at the instance of any such creditor. 5
- (5) A person who ceases to be an appointed levy collector must maintain the trust account concerned until all the levy the collector was appointed to collect is collected and paid to the Secretary.
- Regulations in relation to waste disposal levy
and related matters* 10
- 39 Regulations in relation to waste disposal levy and related matters**
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations for 1 or more of the following purposes: 15
- Imposition of levy*
- (a) prescribing any facility, or class of facility, at which waste is disposed of as a disposal facility for the purposes of this Act: 20
- (b) specifying any disposal facility, or class of disposal facility, that is exempt from the levy:
- (c) specifying the type, volume, or weight of any waste that is exempt from the levy, whether generally or in respect of 1 or more disposal facilities: 25
- Rate of levy*
- (d) specifying that a single levy rate applies, or different levy rates apply, to different disposal facilities, classes of disposal facility, or types of waste:
- (e) prescribing the rate of levy to apply to— 30
- (i) 1 or more disposal facilities or classes of disposal facility; or
- (ii) 1 or more types of waste:
- Calculation and payment of levy*
- (f) prescribing the manner in which the amount of levy payable by the operator of a disposal facility is calculated: 35

- (g) prescribing the manner in which, and the times at which, the operator of a disposal facility must pay the levy:
- (h) specifying when the operator of a disposal facility may be allowed more time to pay the levy, and any conditions that may apply to the payment: 5
- (i) allowing an operator who objects on conscientious or religious grounds to paying the levy in the prescribed manner to pay it in another manner:
- (j) prescribing the manner in which a levy collector may estimate the amount of levy payable by the operator of a disposal facility: 10
- Distribution and spending of levy money*
- (k) providing for the refund of all or part of a payment of levy money in any specific case or type of case:
- (l) prescribing the manner in which, and the times at which, the Secretary must pay a share of levy money to a territorial authority: 15
- Miscellaneous*
- (m) providing for any other matter contemplated by this Part. 20
- (2) Before recommending the making of regulations under **subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e)**, the Minister must—
- (a) obtain and consider the advice of the Waste Advisory Board; and
- (b) be satisfied that there has been adequate consultation with persons or organisations who may be significantly affected by the regulations; and 25
- (c) consider the costs and benefits expected from implementing the regulations.
- (3) The Minister must not recommend the making of regulations under **subsection (1)(b), (c), or (k)** unless he or she is satisfied that exceptional circumstances justify the exemption or refund. 30
- (4) Regulations made under **subsection (1)(e)**,—
- (a) if made on or before 30 June in any year, expire on the close of 30 June in the following year, unless Parliament passes an Act confirming the regulations before they expire: 35

- (b) if made on or after 1 July in any year, expire on the close of 31 December in the following year, unless Parliament passes an Act confirming the regulations before they expire.
- (5) To avoid doubt, if regulations expire under **subsection (4)**, the levy rate specified in the regulations remains valid in respect of the period before expiry. 5

Part 4

Responsibilities of territorial authorities in relation to waste management and minimisation

10

40 Territorial authorities to encourage effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

A territorial authority must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district. 15

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 538

Waste management and minimisation plans

41 Waste management and minimisation plans

- (1) For the purposes of **section 40**, a territorial authority must adopt a waste management and minimisation plan. 20
- (2) A waste management and minimisation plan must provide for the following:
- (a) objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district: 25
- (b) methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including—
- (i) collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise); and 30
- (ii) any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and 35

- (iii) any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority:
- (c) how implementing the plan is to be funded: 5
- (d) if the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with **section 45**, the framework for doing so.
- (3) A territorial authority may amend its waste management and minimisation plan or revoke it and substitute a new plan. 10
- (4) A waste management plan adopted under Part 31 of the Local Government Act 1974 as at the commencement of this section must be treated as if it were a waste management and minimisation plan adopted under this section, and this Part applies to the plan accordingly. 15

42 Requirements when preparing, amending, or revoking plan

In preparing, amending, or revoking a waste management and minimisation plan, a territorial authority must—

- (a) consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation (which are listed in descending order of importance): 20
 - (i) reduction:
 - (ii) reuse:
 - (iii) recycling: 25
 - (iv) recovery:
 - (v) treatment:
 - (vi) disposal; and
- (b) ensure that the collection, transport, and disposal of waste does not, or is not likely to, cause a nuisance; and 30
- (c) have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy, or any government policy on waste management and minimisation that replaces the strategy; and
- (d) have regard to the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial authority under **section 49**; and 35
- (e) use the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 and, in doing so, the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial

authority under **section 49** must be notified with the statement of proposal.

43 Joint plans

Two or more territorial authorities may jointly prepare and adopt a waste management and minimisation plan for the whole or parts of their districts, and **sections 41 and 42** apply accordingly, with all necessary modifications.

44 Funding of plans

- (1) A territorial authority is not limited to applying strict cost recovery or user pays principles for any particular service, facility, or activity provided by the territorial authority in accordance with its waste management and minimisation plan. 10
- (2) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, a territorial authority may charge fees for a particular service or facility provided by the territorial authority that is higher or lower than required to recover the costs of the service or facility, or provide a service or facility free of charge, if— 15
 - (a) it is satisfied that the charge or lack of charge will provide an incentive or disincentive that will promote the objectives of its waste management and minimisation plan; and 20
 - (b) the plan provides for charges to be set in this manner.

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 544

45 Grants

- (1) If authorised to do so by its waste management and minimisation plan, a territorial authority may make grants or advances of money to any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation. 25
- (2) A grant or advance of money may be made on any terms or conditions that the territorial authority thinks fit, including that an advance of money is free of interest. 30

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 543

- 46 Governor-General may give directions to territorial authority**
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, direct a territorial authority to include, omit, or amend 1 or more provisions in its waste management and minimisation plan. 5
- (2) The Minister must not make a recommendation under **subsection (1)** unless he or she is satisfied that—
- (a) the territorial authority’s waste management and minimisation plan is inadequate to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district; or 10
- (b) the proposed changes to the waste management and minimisation plan will achieve or assist in achieving the New Zealand Waste Strategy, or any government policy on waste management and minimisation that replaces the strategy. 15
- (3) A territorial authority must, as soon as practicable, amend its waste management and minimisation plan to give effect to a direction given to it under **subsection (1)**. 20
- (4) **Section 42** does not apply to an amendment to a waste management and minimisation plan made under this section.
- 47 Minister may set performance standards for territorial authorities**
- (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, set performance standards for the implementation of waste management and minimisation plans. 25
- (2) A performance standard may apply generally, or to 1 or more territorial authorities.
- Review of waste management and minimisation plans* 30
- 48 Review of waste management and minimisation plan**
- (1) A territorial authority must review its waste management and minimisation plan—
- (a) not later than 1 July 2012; and 35

- (b) then at intervals of not more than 6 years after the last review.
- (2) Before conducting a review, the territorial authority must make an assessment under **section 49**.
- (3) If, after the review, the territorial authority considers that the plan—
 - (a) should be amended or revoked and a new plan substituted, it must act under **section 42**;
 - (b) should continue without amendment, it must use the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 and, in doing so, notify the assessment with the statement of proposal.

49 Requirements for waste assessment

- (1) A waste assessment must contain—
 - (a) a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's district (whether by the territorial authority or otherwise); and
 - (b) a forecast of future demands for collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services within the district; and
 - (c) a statement of options available to meet the forecast demands of the district with an assessment of the suitability of each option; and
 - (d) a statement of the territorial authority's intended role in meeting the forecast demands; and
 - (e) a statement of the territorial authority's proposals for meeting the forecast demands, including proposals for new or replacement infrastructure; and
 - (f) a statement about the extent to which the proposals will—
 - (i) ensure that public health is adequately protected;
 - (ii) promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.
- (2) An assessment is not required to contain any assessment in relation to individual properties.
- (3) Information is required for an assessment to the extent that the territorial authority considers appropriate, having regard to—

- (a) the significance of the information; and
 - (b) the costs of, and difficulty in, obtaining the information; and
 - (c) the extent of the territorial authority's resources; and
 - (d) the possibility that the territorial authority may be directed under the Health Act 1956 to provide the services referred to in that Act. 5
- (4) However, an assessment must indicate whether and, if so, to what extent, the matters referred to in **subsection (3)(b) and (c)** have impacted materially on the completeness of the assessment. 10
- (5) In making an assessment, the territorial authority must—
- (a) use its best endeavours to make a full and balanced assessment; and
 - (b) consult the Medical Officer of Health. 15

Waste management and minimisation services, facilities, and activities

- 50 Waste management and minimisation services, facilities, and activities**
- (1) A territorial authority may undertake, or contract for, any waste management and minimisation service, facility, or activity (whether the service, facility, or activity is undertaken in its own district or otherwise). 20
- (2) A territorial authority must exercise a power under **subsection (1)**, and charge fees associated with the exercise of the power, in accordance with its waste management and minimisation plan. 25
- Compare: 1974 No 66 s 540
- 51 Proceeds from activities and services must be used in implementing waste management and minimisation plan** 30
- A territorial authority may sell any marketable product resulting from any activity or service of the territorial authority carried out under this Part, but any proceeds of sale must be used in implementing its waste management and minimisation plan.

*Collection and disposal of waste***52 Waste must be collected promptly, efficiently, and regularly**

A territorial authority that provides a service that collects waste, or any person who provides a service that collects waste on behalf of a territorial authority, must do so promptly, efficiently, and at regular intervals. 5

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 540A

53 Health Protection Officer may serve notice on territorial authority for causing nuisance 10

(1) A Health Protection Officer may serve notice on a territorial authority if—

- (a) the territorial authority provides a waste collection service to premises; and
- (b) he or she considers that— 15
 - (i) the territorial authority has failed to collect waste from the premises promptly or efficiently; and
 - (ii) the failure to do so is causing, or is likely to cause, a nuisance.

(2) The notice must state— 20

- (a) the premises to which it relates; and
- (b) a description of the waste that needs to be collected from the premises; and
- (c) the time frame in which the Health Protection Officer expects the waste to be collected; and 25
- (d) that failure to comply with the notice is an offence; and
- (e) the Health Protection Officer's name and contact details.

(3) On receipt of a notice under **subsection (1)**, the territorial authority must— 30

- (a) comply with the notice itself; or
- (b) if applicable, give the notice to the person providing the waste collection service to the premises on its behalf and direct the person to comply with the notice.

(4) The Medical Officer of Health may collect and dispose of the waste concerned, and may recover the reasonable costs of doing so, as a debt due, from a territorial authority if the territorial 35

authority, or any person collecting the waste on its behalf, fails to comply with a notice given under **subsection (1)**.

- (5) In this section, **Health Protection Officer** means a person designated by the chief executive of the Ministry of Health as a Health Protection Officer under the Health Act 1956. 5

Bylaws

54 Bylaws

- (1) A territorial authority may make bylaws for 1 or more of the following purposes:
- (a) prohibiting or regulating the deposit of waste: 10
 - (b) regulating the collection and transportation of waste:
 - (c) regulating the manner of disposal of dead animals, including their short-term storage pending disposal:
 - (d) prescribing charges to be paid for use of waste management and minimisation facilities provided, owned, or operated by the territorial authority: 15
 - (e) prohibiting, restricting, or controlling access to waste management and minimisation facilities provided, owned, or operated by the territorial authority:
 - (f) prohibiting the removal of waste intended for recycling from receptacles provided by the territorial authority by anyone other than— 20
 - (i) the occupier of the property from which the waste in the receptacle has come; or
 - (ii) a person authorised by the territorial authority to remove the waste. 25
- (1A) A bylaw must not be inconsistent with the territorial authority's waste management and minimisation plan.
- (2) Bylaws made under **subsection (1)(b)** may provide for the licensing of persons who ~~commercially~~ carry out the collection and transportation of waste, and the conditions specified in the bylaws as conditions of the licences may include conditions requiring each licensee— 30
- (a) to provide a performance bond or security, or both, for the performance of the work licensed: 35
 - (b) to provide to the territorial authority, at times or periods specified in the bylaws, reports setting out the quan-

tity, composition, and destination of waste collected and transported by the licensee (for example, household waste to a disposal facility).

- (2A) In **subsection (2), persons**—
- (a) includes commercial and non-commercial collectors and transporters of waste (for example, community groups and not-for-profit organisations); but 5
- (b) does not include individuals who collect and transport waste for personal reasons (for example, a person taking household garden waste to a landfill). 10
- (3) Despite anything to the contrary in the Local Government Act 2002, sections 151, 155, and 156 of that Act apply, with all necessary modifications, to any bylaw made under this section.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
- (a) **section 44** of this Act applies, but section 150(4) of the Local Government Act 2002 does not apply, to a territorial authority when making a bylaw under this section in relation to waste management and minimisation facilities provided, owned, or operated by the territorial authority: 15 20
- (b) the power of a territorial authority to make bylaws under this section is in addition to its power to make bylaws under the Local Government Act 2002:
- (c) subject to **paragraph (a)**, this section does not limit any provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 that apply to a bylaw made under this section. 25

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 542

55 Crown bound by bylaws

- (1) The Crown is bound by any bylaw made by a territorial authority under **section 54**. 30
- (2) However, the Minister may, by written notice to the territorial authority concerned, exempt the Crown from any bylaw by which it is bound under **subsection (1)**, if he or she is satisfied that the exemption is in the national interest.
- (3) If a notice is given under **subsection (2)**, the Minister must, as soon as practicable after giving the notice, publish in the 35

Gazette and present to the House of Representatives a copy of the notice.

56 Review of bylaws

- (1) A territorial authority must review a bylaw made by it under **section 54**— 5
- (a) not later than 10 years after the bylaw was made; and
 - (b) then at intervals of not more than 10 years after the last review.
- (2) A territorial authority must review a bylaw to which **section 62** applies— 10
- (a) not later than 1 July 2012; and
 - (b) then at intervals of not more than 10 years after the last review.
- (3) For the purposes of **subsections (1) and (2)**, sections 160 and 160A of the Local Government Act 2002 apply, with all necessary modifications. 15

57 Regulations in relation to bylaws

The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, make regulations for the following purposes:

- (a) prescribing offences against bylaws that are infringement offences under this Act: 20
- (b) prescribing infringement fees (not exceeding \$1,000) for infringement offences:
- (c) prescribing the form of, and any additional particulars required in, infringement notices issued under **section 72**. 25

Relationship of this Part with Local Government Act 2002

58 Relationship of this Part with Local Government Act 2002

- (1) In exercising its powers and performing its duties under this Part, a territorial authority must comply with the Local Government Act 2002. 30
- (2) However, if a conflict arises between this Part and the Local Government Act 2002, this Part prevails. 35

Consequential and transitional provisions

- 59 Consequential repeal of Part 31 of Local Government Act 1974**
Part 31 of the Local Government Act 1974 is consequentially repealed. 5
- 60 Sanitary services**
- (1) The definition of **sanitary services** in section 124 of the Local Government Act 2002 is amended by omitting “(c),”.
- (2) Section 128(3)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 is repealed. 10
- 61 Waste management plans**
- (1) Clause 3(1)(b) of Part 1 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 is amended by omitting “plan in force under section 539 of the Local Government Act 1974” and substituting “and minimisation plan in force under **section 41 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2006**”. 15
- (2) Clause 3(2) of Part 1 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 is amended by omitting “waste management plan” in each place where it appears and substituting in each case “waste management and minimisation plan”. 20
- (3) Clause 3(3) of Part 1 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 is amended by omitting “waste management plan” and substituting “waste management and minimisation plan”.
- 62 Bylaws made ~~or having effect~~ under Local Government Act 1974** 25
- (1) Bylaws made ~~or having effect~~ under Part 31 of the Local Government Act 1974 that were in force immediately before the commencement of this section are deemed to be validly made under **section 54** of this Act, and continue in force accordingly, if validly made under the Local Government Act 1974. 30
- (2) Legal proceedings in relation to bylaws continued by **subsection (1)** that are pending by or against a territorial authority on the commencement of this section may be carried on, completed, enforced, or defended by or against the territorial authority as if this Act had not been passed. 35

Part 5 Offences and enforcement

Offences

63 Offences

- (1) The following persons commit an offence and are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000: 5
- (a) a producer who contravenes regulations made under **section 20(1)(a)**:
 - (b) any person (other than a producer) who knowingly contravenes regulations made under **section 20(1)(a)**: 10
 - (c) a person who contravenes regulations made under **section 21(1)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (i)**:
 - (d) a person who knowingly contravenes regulations made under **section 21(1)(a), (b), (g), or (h)**:
 - (e) a person who contravenes regulations made under **section 84(1)(a) or (b)**: 15
 - (f) a person who, in providing records or other information required by regulations made under **section 21(1)(i) or 84(1)(a), (b), or (c)**, knowingly—
 - (i) supplies false or misleading information; or 20
 - (ii) makes any material omission.
- (2) A territorial authority that fails to comply with **section 53(3)** commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.
- (3) The following persons commit an offence and are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000: 25
- (a) a person who intentionally prevents an enforcement officer or auditor from carrying out his or her statutory functions or duties; or
 - (b) a person who— 30
 - (i) refuses to give information when required to do so by an enforcement officer acting under **section 76** or an enforcement officer or auditor acting under **section 77**; or
 - (ii) intentionally supplies false or misleading information to an enforcement officer acting under **section 76** or an enforcement officer or an auditor acting under **section 77**; or 35

- (c) a person who incites any other person to do an act referred to in **paragraph (a) or (b)**.
- (4) A territorial authority convicted of an offence under **subsection (2)** is liable, in addition to the penalty for the offence, for any reasonable costs incurred by the Medical Officer of Health in collecting and disposing of the waste to which the offence relates. 5
- (5) Costs under **subsection (4)** must be assessed by the court.
- 64 Offences against bylaws** 10
Every person commits an offence who breaches a bylaw made under **section 54** and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.
- 65 Additional penalty for contravention involving commercial gain** 15
- (1) If a person is convicted of an offence under **section 63**, the court may, on the application of the Secretary or the territorial authority, as the case may be, in addition to any penalty that the court may impose under that section, order the person to pay an amount not exceeding the value of any commercial gain resulting from the contravention, if the court is satisfied that the contravention occurred in the course of producing a commercial gain. 20
- (2) The value of any gain must be assessed by the court, and any amount ordered to be paid is recoverable in the same manner as a fine. 25
- (3) The standard of proof in proceedings under this section is the standard of proof that applies in civil proceedings.

Strict liability and defences

- 66 Strict liability** 30
In any prosecution for an offence specified in **section 63(1)(a), (c), or (e), 63(2), or 64**, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

67 Defences

- (1) It is a defence to an offence against this Act, or a bylaw made under **section 54**, if the court is satisfied—
- (a) that—
- (i) the act or omission giving rise to the offence was necessary—
 - (A) to save or protect life or health or prevent injury; or
 - (B) to prevent serious damage to property; or
 - (C) to avoid actual or likely significant harm to the environment; and
 - (ii) the conduct of the defendant was reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (iii) the effects of the act or omission were adequately remedied or mitigated by the defendant after the offence occurred; or
- (b) that—
- (i) the act or omission giving rise to the offence was due to an action or event beyond the control of the defendant; and
 - (ii) the action or event could not reasonably have been foreseen or prevented by the defendant; and
 - (iii) the effects of the defendant's act or omission were adequately remedied or mitigated by the defendant after the offence occurred.
- (2) It is a defence to an offence against **section 63(1)(a), (c), or (e)** if the court is satisfied—
- (a) the defendant took all reasonable steps to prevent or stop the commission of the offence; and
 - (b) the effects of the defendant's act or omission giving rise to the offence were adequately remedied or mitigated by the defendant after the offence occurred.

*Liability of principals for acts of agents***68 Liability of principals for acts of agents**

- (1) The consequence specified in **subsection (2)** applies if a person (**person A**) commits an offence against this Act while acting as an agent (including a contractor) or employee of another person (**person B**).

- (2) Person B is liable under this Act in the same manner and to the same extent as if person B had personally committed the offence.
- (3) The liability of person B under **subsection (2)** is without prejudice to the liability of person A. 5
- (4) If any proceedings are brought by virtue of **subsection (2)**, it is a defence if person B proves,—
- (a) in the case of a natural person (including a partner in a firm), that—
- (i) he or she did not know nor could reasonably be expected to have known that the offence was to be or was being committed; or 10
- (ii) he or she took all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence:
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, that— 15
- (i) neither the directors nor any person involved in the management of the body corporate knew or could reasonably be expected to have known that the offence was to be or was being committed; or
- (ii) the body corporate took all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence. 20
- (5) If a body corporate is convicted of an offence against this Act, every director and every person involved in the management of the body corporate is guilty of the same offence if it is proved— 25
- (a) that the act or omission that constituted the offence took place with that person's authority, permission, or consent; or
- (b) that he or she knew or could reasonably have been expected to know that the offence was to be or was being committed and failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent or stop it. 30

Time for laying informations

69 Time for laying information

- (1) An information in respect of an offence against this Act may be laid at any time within 12 months after the time when the matter giving rise to the information first became known, or 35

should have become known, to the person laying the information.

- (2) An information in respect of an offence against a bylaw made under **section 54** may be laid at any time by the territorial authority concerned within 6 months after the time when the matter giving rise to the information first became known, or should have become known, to the territorial authority. 5

Injunctions

70 Injunctions restraining commission of offence under section 63(2) 10

- (1) A District Court may, on the application of the Medical Officer of Health, grant an injunction restraining a territorial authority from committing an offence against **section 63(2)**.
- (2) An injunction may be granted under **subsection (1)**— 15
- (a) despite anything in any other enactment: 15
 - (b) whether or not proceedings in relation to the offence have been commenced:
 - (c) if a person is convicted of the offence,— 20
 - (i) in substitution for, or in addition to, any other penalty; or
 - (ii) in subsequent proceedings. 20

Infringement offences

71 Proceedings for infringement offences

A person who is alleged to have committed an infringement offence may either— 25

- (a) be proceeded against under the Summary Proceedings Act 1957; or
- (b) be served with an infringement notice under **section 72**.

72 Issue and service of infringement notices 30

- (1) An infringement notice may be issued to a person if an enforcement officer—
- (a) observes the person committing an infringement offence; or

- (b) has reasonable cause to believe that an infringement of-
fence is being or has been committed by the person.
- (2) An infringement notice may be served—
- (a) by an enforcement officer (not necessarily the person
who issued the notice) personally delivering it (or a 5
copy of it) to the person alleged to have committed the
infringement offence; or
- (b) by post addressed to the person’s last known place of
residence or business.
- (3) For the purposes of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957, an 10
infringement notice sent to a person under **subsection (2)(b)**
must be treated as having been served on the person when it
was posted.
- (4) An infringement notice must be in the prescribed form and 15
must contain the following particulars:
- (a) details of the alleged infringement offence sufficient to
fairly inform a person of the time, place, and nature of
the alleged offence:
- (b) the amount of the infringement fee specified for the of- 20
fence:
- (c) the time within which the infringement fee must be
paid:
- (d) the address of the place at which the infringement fee
must be paid:
- (e) a summary of section 21(10) of the Summary Proceed- 25
ings Act 1957:
- (f) a statement that the person served with the notice has a
right to request a hearing:
- (g) a statement of what will happen if the person served
with the notice neither pays the infringement fee nor 30
requests a hearing:
- (h) any other particulars that are prescribed.
- (5) If an infringement notice has been served under this section,—
- (a) proceedings in respect of the offence to which the notice 35
relates may be commenced in accordance with section
21 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957; and
- (b) the provisions of that section apply with all necessary
modifications.

73 Entitlement to infringement fees

A territorial authority may retain the infringement fees received by it for any infringement offences resulting from infringement notices issued by enforcement officers appointed by the territorial authority.

5

*Enforcement officers***74 Enforcement officers**

- (1) The Secretary may appoint—
- (a) a person to be an enforcement officer for the purposes of ensuring compliance with regulations made under this Act (except any regulations made under **section 21(1)(a)**); or 10
 - (b) an auditor to be an enforcement officer for the purposes of exercising the power of entry under **section 77(1)(a)** in relation to an audit. 15
- (2) A territorial authority may appoint a person to be an enforcement officer in its district—
- (a) for the purposes of ensuring compliance with any regulations made under **section 21(1)(a)**: 20
 - (b) for the purposes of ensuring compliance with any bylaw made by the territorial authority under **section 54**. 20
- (3) A person must not be appointed as an enforcement officer unless the person has appropriate experience, technical competence, and qualifications relevant to the area of responsibilities proposed to be allocated to that person. 25
- (4) The Secretary or the territorial authority, as the case may be, must supply each enforcement officer with a warrant that states—
- (a) the full name of the person; and
 - (b) the powers conferred on the person under this Act. 30
- (5) An enforcement officer who holds a warrant issued under this section must, on the termination of his or her appointment, surrender the warrant to the Secretary or the territorial authority, as the case may be.

*Enforcement officer powers***75 Exercise of powers**

- (1) An enforcement officer may exercise the powers under this Act, in accordance with his or her warrant, only for the purposes for which he or she was appointed. 5
- (2) An enforcement officer exercising a power under this Act must have with him or her, and must produce if required to do so, his or her warrant and evidence of his or her identity.
- (3) An enforcement officer exercising the power of entry under **section 77(1)(a)** must produce his or her warrant and evidence of identity to the occupier of the land, building, or place concerned,— 10
- (a) if practicable, on first entering the land, building, or place; and
- (b) whenever subsequently reasonably required to do so by the occupier. 15

76 Power to require certain information

An enforcement officer may require a person to give his or her full name and residential address, if the officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person is committing or has committed an offence against this Act or a bylaw made under **section 54**. 20

77 Power to inspect property and obtain information

- (1) An enforcement officer may, if he or she believes on reasonable grounds that an offence against this Act or a bylaw made under **section 54** has been or is being committed,— 25
- (a) enter any land, building, or place at any reasonable time:
- (b) inspect and examine any property and any books, accounts, records, or documents (including records or documents held in electronic or any other form): 30
- (c) require any person to produce any books, accounts, records, or documents (including records or documents held in electronic or any other form) in that person's possession or under that person's control, and allow copies of or extracts from those books, accounts, records, or documents to be made or taken. 35

- (2) Before exercising the power in **subsection (1)(a)**, the officer must, if practicable, give reasonable notice to the occupier of the land, building, or place of the intention to exercise the power, unless the giving of notice would defeat the purpose of the entry. 5
- (3) This section is subject to **section 78**.

78 Consent or warrant required to inspect dwellinghouse or marae

- (1) An enforcement officer may not exercise the power of entry under **section 77(1)(a)** in relation to a dwellinghouse or marae— 10
- (a) except with the consent of the occupier of the dwellinghouse or marae; or
- (b) unless— 15
- (i) authorised to do so by a warrant issued under **subsection (2)**; and
- (ii) when exercising the power, the enforcement officer is accompanied by a member of the police.
- (2) A judicial officer may, on the written application of an enforcement officer made on oath, issue a warrant authorising the enforcement officer to enter the dwellinghouse or marae specified in the application. 20
- (3) The judicial officer may issue a warrant under **subsection (2)**—
- (a) only if he or she is satisfied that— 25
- (i) the proposed entry is necessary for the purposes of **section 77(1)(a)**; and
- (ii) the enforcement officer has taken all reasonable steps to obtain the consent of the occupier to the proposed entry; and 30
- (b) subject to any conditions that he or she thinks fit.
- (4) In this section,—
- dwellinghouse**—
- (a) means any building or any part of a building to the extent that it is occupied as a residence; and 35

- (b) in relation to a homemaker who works in a building that is not wholly occupied as a residence, excludes any part of the building not occupied as a residence

marae includes—

- (a) the buildings associated with a marae, for example, the wharenui (meeting house), the wharekai (dining room), and ablution blocks; and 5
- (b) the land on which the buildings are situated.

79 Seizure of property not on private land

- (1) An enforcement officer may seize and impound property that is not on private land if— 10
- (a) the property is materially involved in the commission of an offence; and
- (b) it is reasonable in the circumstances to seize and impound the property; and 15
- (c) the property is in possession of a person at the time the officer proposes to seize and impound it, and before seizing and impounding it, the officer—
- (i) directs (orally or in writing) the person committing the offence to stop committing the offence; and 20
- (ii) advises (orally or in writing) the person committing the offence that, if he or she does not stop committing the offence, the enforcement officer has the power to seize and impound the property; and 25
- (iii) provides the person with a reasonable opportunity to stop committing the offence.
- (2) As soon as practicable after seizing and impounding property, an enforcement officer must give notice— 30
- (a) to the person in possession of the property at the time it was seized and impounded; or
- (b) to any person who the enforcement officer can ascertain is the owner of, or has an interest in, the property, if **paragraph (a)** does not apply. 35
- (3) A notice given in accordance with **subsection (2)(b)** must be delivered, or sent by registered mail, not later than 7 working days after the property concerned was seized.

- (4) A notice must—
- (a) include a description of the property seized; and
 - (b) state the date and time that the property was seized; and
 - (c) state that the property was seized under this section; and
 - (d) state the name of the enforcement officer who seized the property; and 5
 - (e) include the address of the place where inquiries can be made in relation to the property.
- (5) In this section and **section 80, offence**—
- (a) means an offence against this Act; and 10
 - (b) includes an offence against a bylaw.

80 Seizure of property from private land

- (1) A judicial officer may issue a warrant authorising an enforcement officer to enter private land and seize and impound property materially involved in the commission of an offence. 15
- (2) A warrant may be issued only if—
- (a) the application for it is made in writing and on oath; and
 - (b) the judicial officer is satisfied that—
 - (i) the property is materially involved in the commission of an offence; and 20
 - (ii) it is reasonable in the circumstances for the property to be seized; and
 - (iii) the enforcement officer has—
 - (A) directed the person committing the offence to stop committing the offence; and 25
 - (B) advised the person that, if he or she fails to do so, the officer intends to apply for a warrant; and
 - (C) given the person committing the offence a reasonable opportunity to stop committing the offence. 30
- (3) A warrant—
- (a) may be issued subject to any terms and conditions imposed by the judicial officer issuing the warrant; and
 - (b) authorises an enforcement officer, subject to any terms and conditions imposed under **paragraph (a)**, to— 35
 - (i) use any assistance that is necessary in the circumstances; and

- (ii) use any force that is reasonably necessary to enter the land and seize and impound the property concerned.

- 81 Conditions for exercise of warrant to seize property on private land** 5
- (1) An enforcement officer executing a warrant issued under **section 78** must—
- (a) be accompanied by a member of the police; and
 - (b) when entering the land and when reasonably requested to do so afterwards, produce for inspection by any person occupying the land at the time— 10
 - (i) the warrant; and
 - (ii) evidence of the officer's identity; and
 - (c) if requested, whether at the time or later, provide a copy of the warrant within 7 days after receiving the request. 15
- (2) If no person is present and occupying the land when an enforcement officer executes the warrant, the enforcement officer must—
- (a) leave a copy of the warrant—
 - (i) affixed to a building or fixture on the land; or 20
 - (ii) in a prominent place on the land; and
 - (b) on a copy of the warrant, endorse—
 - (i) the date and time of the execution of the warrant; and
 - (ii) the name of the enforcement officer executing the warrant; and 25
 - (iii) a description of any property seized and impounded in sufficient detail to enable the property to be identified.
- 82 Return of property seized and impounded** 30
- (1) The owner of property that has been seized and impounded under **section 79 or 80**, or the person from whom the property was seized, may request the Secretary or the territorial authority concerned, as the case may be, to return the property.
- (2) The Secretary or the territorial authority must return the property if— 35

- (a) the property is not likely to be involved in the offence for which it was seized; and
- (b) the owner or person has paid, or tenders with the request payment of, the costs of the Secretary or the territorial authority in seizing, impounding, transporting, and storing the property. 5
- (3) If the Secretary or the territorial authority refuses to return the property, the owner or person from whom it was seized may apply to a District Court to review the Secretary's or the territorial authority's decision. 10
- (4) The District Court may—
- (a) confirm the Secretary's or the territorial authority's decision; or
- (b) order that the property be returned.
- 83 Power to dispose of property seized and impounded 15**
- (1) The Secretary or a territorial authority, as the case may be, may dispose of property that has not been returned within 6 months after it was seized and impounded.
- (2) The Secretary or the territorial authority must not dispose of property before giving the owner of the property and the person it was seized from not less than 14 working days' notice of his, her, or its intention to do so. 20
- (3) The Secretary or a territorial authority may dispose of the property by way of sale or otherwise as it thinks fit.
- (4) Any proceeds from the disposal of the property must be applied to pay,— 25
- (a) first, the costs incurred in seizing, impounding, transporting, and storing the property;
- (b) secondly, the costs of disposing of the property;
- (c) thirdly, any surplus to the owner of the property or the person from whom it was seized. 30

Part 6 Reporting and audits

Reporting

- 84 Regulations in relation to records, information, and reports** 5
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations for 1 or more of the following purposes:
- Information from operator of disposal facility*
- (a) requiring the operator of a disposal facility to keep, and provide to the Secretary and any appointed levy collector, records and information to enable amounts of levy payable by the operator to be accurately calculated: 10
- Information from any class of person*
- (b) requiring any class of person ~~(for example, operators of disposal facilities or other facilities at which waste is received for reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, or disposal)~~ to keep, and provide to the Secretary, records and information to assist the Secretary to compile statistics in order to— 15
- (i) measure progress in waste management and minimisation: 20
- (ii) report on the state of New Zealand's environment:
- (iii) assess New Zealand's performance in waste minimisation and decreasing waste disposal: 25
- (iv) identify improvements needed in infrastructure for waste minimisation:
- Information from territorial authority*
- (c) requiring a territorial authority to keep, and provide to the Secretary each year, records and information about the territorial authority's— 30
- (i) spending of levy money; and
- (ii) performance in achieving waste minimisation with the services, facilities, and activities provided or funded in accordance with its waste management and minimisation plan; and 35

- (iii) performance as measured against any performance standards set by the Minister under **section 47**:

Miscellaneous

- (d) prescribing the form and manner in which, and the times at which, the records and information referred to in **paragraph (a), (b), or (c)** must be kept or provided: 5
- (e) prescribing requirements for a person to verify that records and information are correct before providing them under **paragraph (a), (b), or (c)**: 10
- (f) providing for any other matter contemplated by this Part.
- (2) Before recommending the making of regulations under **subsection (1)**, the Minister must— 15
- (a) obtain and consider the advice of the Waste Advisory Board; and
- (b) be satisfied that there has been adequate consultation with persons or organisations who may be significantly affected by the regulations; and
- (c) consider the costs and benefits expected from implementing the regulations. 20
- (3) Before recommending the making of regulations under **subsection (1)(b)**, the Minister must also consult the Government Statistician.

Audits

25

85 Secretary may require audit

- (1) The Secretary may appoint, in writing, 1 or more auditors to conduct an audit under **section 86**.
- (2) None of the following persons may be appointed as an auditor: 30
- (a) a person who may be audited under **section 86**, or the person's officers or employees; or
- (b) a person with a conflict of interest in respect of the audit for which the auditor is to be appointed.

- 86 Audit in respect of certain matters relating to facility or person**
- (1) An auditor may audit the following facilities or persons for the purpose of obtaining, and reporting to the Secretary on, information about the matters specified in relation to the facility or person: 5
- (a) a disposal facility, or its operator, in respect of—
 - (i) payment of the levy by the operator:
 - (ii) compliance by the operator with any prescribed requirement to keep or provide records or other information: 10
 - (b) any person, in respect of the person’s compliance with any prescribed requirement to keep or provide records or other information:
 - (c) an appointed levy collector, in respect of the collection of levy that the collector is appointed to collect: 15
 - (d) a territorial authority that receives levy money, in respect of the spending of the levy money:
 - (e) any person who is paid levy money under **section 28(c)(ii)**, in respect of the spending of the levy money: 20
 - (f) the scheme manager of an accredited scheme, or any person who has agreed to participate in the scheme, in respect of their compliance with the scheme’s requirements to keep records or make reports:
 - (g) any person, in respect of the person’s compliance with regulations made under **section 20(1)(a) or 21**. 25
- (2) For the purposes of **subsection (1)**, an auditor may exercise—
- (a) the power of entry under **section 77(1)(a)** only if appointed an enforcement officer under **section 74(1)(b)**; 30
or
 - (b) the powers of an enforcement officer under **section 77(1)(b) or (c)**, despite not being an enforcement officer, but must produce evidence of his or her identity and appointment as an auditor whenever reasonably required to do so. 35
- (3) An auditor must not disclose to any person information obtained in the exercise of the auditor’s powers, except—
- (a) in a prosecution under this Act; or

- (b) in an action for the recovery of any amount due under this Act; or
- (c) to the Secretary, the Minister, or a person authorised by the Secretary or the Minister to receive the information.

Part 7

5

Waste Advisory Board

87 Establishment of Waste Advisory Board

This section establishes the Waste Advisory Board.

88 Function of Board

- (1) The function of the Board is to provide advice to the Minister upon request, including advice about— 10
 - (a) declaring a product to be a priority product (under **section 7(3)(a)**):
 - (b) making guidelines about the contents and expected effects of product stewardship schemes for priority products (under **section 10(4)(a)**): 15
 - (c) accrediting a product stewardship scheme that is not consistent with any guidelines published under **section 10** (under **section 13(2)**):
 - (d) recommending the making of regulations prohibiting the sale of a priority product except in accordance with an accredited scheme (under **section 20(2)(a)**): 20
 - (e) recommending the making of regulations in relation to products (whether or not priority products), materials, and waste (under **section 21(3)(a)**): 25
 - (f) setting or varying criteria for approving funding of a project (under **section 36(5)**):
 - (g) reviewing the effectiveness of the levy (under **section 37(2)(a)**):
 - (h) recommending the making of regulations in relation to the imposition of the waste disposal levy or the rate of the levy (under **section 39(2)(a)**): 30
 - (i) recommending the making of regulations in relation to records, information, and reports (under **section 84(2)(a)**). 35

- (2) The advice is to relate to waste minimisation or the functions of the Secretary or the Minister under this Act.
- (3) The Board must provide advice within terms of reference set by the Minister.
- 89 Terms of reference** 5
- (1) The Minister must, by written notice to the Board, set terms of reference for the advice to be provided under **section 88**.
- (2) The Minister may, by written notice to the Board, vary the terms of reference at any time.
- 90 Minister to appoint members to Board** 10
- (1) The Minister must appoint at least 4, but not more than 8, members to the Board.
- (2) The Minister must appoint 1 member as the chairperson of the Board.
- (3) The Minister may reappoint a member for a further term or terms. 15
- (4) An appointment must be made by written notice to the person concerned.
- 91 How members appointed**
- (1) The Minister must comply with this section in appointing or reappointing members. 20
- (2) The Minister must request nominations for members of the Board, and allow 1 month to receive nominations, by giving public notice—
- (a) in the *Gazette*; and 25
- (b) in daily newspapers circulating in Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin; and
- (c) on a website maintained by, or on behalf of, the Ministry for the Environment.
- (3) However, the Minister may appoint a person as a member of the Board whether or not he or she receives a nomination for the person under **subsection (2)**. 30
- (4) The Minister must consult the Minister of Māori Affairs before appointing any member to the Board.

- (5) In appointing members, the Minister must consider the need for the Board to have available to it, from its members, knowledge, skill, and experience relating to—
- (a) this Act; and
 - (b) matters that are likely to come before the Board; and 5
 - (c) community projects for waste minimisation; and
 - (d) industry, including the commercial waste industry; and
 - (e) local government; and
 - (f) tikanga Māori.
- (6) The Minister must notify an appointment in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable after appointing the member to the Board. 10

92 Term of office of members

- (1) A member of the Board holds office for a term of 3 years, or any shorter term stated in his or her notice of appointment.
- (2) A member continues in office despite the expiry of the member's term of appointment until— 15
- (a) a successor is appointed; or
 - (b) the Minister gives written notice to the member that the member is not to be reappointed and no successor is to be appointed at that time. 20
- (3) A member may resign from office by giving written notice to the Minister.

93 Removal of members

- (1) The Minister may remove a member of the Board from office at any time, for just cause. 25
- (2) The removal must be made by written notice to the member stating the reasons for the removal.
- (3) The Minister must notify the removal in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable after giving the notice to the member.
- (4) In **subsection (1), just cause** includes misconduct, inability to perform the functions of office, neglect of duty, and breach of duty. 30

- 94 No compensation for loss of office**
A member of the Board is not entitled to any compensation or other payment or benefit relating to his or her ceasing, for any reason, to hold office as a member.
- 95 Fees and expenses of members** 5
(1) A member of the Board is entitled to be—
(a) paid fees at a rate set by the Minister, in accordance with the fees framework; and
(b) reimbursed for actual and reasonable travelling and other expenses incurred in carrying out the member's office, in accordance with the fees framework. 10
(2) In **subsection (1), fees framework** has the same meaning as in section 10 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.
- 96 Proceedings of Board** 15
The Board may regulate its own proceedings, subject to the provisions of this Part.
- 97 Nominations before commencement of this Part must be treated as complying with section 91**
(1) This section applies to any process undertaken before the commencement of this Part— 20
(a) in the manner set out in **section 91(2)**; and
(b) for the purpose of receiving nominations for members of the Board.
(2) For the purposes of this Act, the process must be treated as complying with **section 91**. 25
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Waste Minimisation Bill

Legislative history

4 May 2006	Introduction (Bill 43-1)
14 June 2006	First reading and referral to Local Government and Environment Committee
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30 July 2008	Committee of the whole House
27 August 2008	Committee of the whole House
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