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Recommended actions for councils to support the growth of reusable packaging

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Councils, industry sector groups, and individual businesses can all take action to support the uptake and growth of reusable packaging systems, and to put pressure on central government to take regulatory action. **The following recommendations are based on suggestions made by businesses and other stakeholders we have interviewed, and from the wider research on reusable packaging.**

For more information about the appropriateness and necessity of council and industry action to support reusable packaging and create the enabling conditions for it to scale, see our *Setting the Scene* chapter on the current barriers to reusable packaging and the case for supportive action from government and industry.

For recommendations for industry groups or central government, see the other Taking Action chapters of this report.

THE ROLE OF COUNCILS IN SUPPORTING THE GROWTH OF REUSABLE PACKAGING

In the New Zealand context, councils hold responsibility for managing and minimising waste. However, they often end up doing more managing than minimising. Partly, this is because the regulatory powers to shift economic activity towards practices that reduce waste generation, like reusable packaging, largely sit with central government. Nevertheless, local government is not powerless to effect change. **Councils can do more to reduce the barriers to reusable packaging systems and be a louder and more supportive voice for reuse.**

Councils are “anchor institutions” who can leverage their significant purchasing power and mana in the community, their property and land assets, and their bylaw-making power to promote certain practices that build up local circular economies and community wealth.¹ For reusable packaging, Tauranga City Council could expand the accessibility and availability of reusable packaging by:

- leading by example at council-run events and venues, and through staff behaviour and communications
- procuring businesses offering reusable packaging options and reuse services to fulfil council contracts and in-house requirements; and
- using its significant property and land assets to support reusable packaging initiatives.

“Municipal governments can support the structural transition to a reuse model, for example by creating enabling environments for reuse-focused businesses to thrive, driving policy change, leveraging public procurement, and building out the necessary physical infrastructure.”—City Playbook Working Group (2021)²



1 Prioritise reuse in Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and through a Reusable Packaging Programme

“People’s mindsets already are changing, from waste to recyclable, now to reusable. Reuse is the most important one, that’s what we should invest most of our time and focus on.”—Business/service provider interviewee



Councils are required by law to consider the waste hierarchy when developing their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans (WMMP).³ This gives councils

both a responsibility and a mandate to reprioritise their waste-related activities and focus more on prevention, reduction and reuse. Most interviewees expressed gratitude that Tauranga City Council (TCC) had funded a research project into reusable packaging. The Tauranga-based interviewees also acknowledged TCC's successful implementation of a new, best-practice kerbside waste and recycling collection service. These interviewees felt that it was now time for Council to do more in the area of reuse.

Cities need to give themselves a strategic mandate to focus on waste prevention, source reduction and reuse and refill in their relevant waste and climate plans.⁴ **We recommend council develops a programme of policies for increasing the uptake of reusable packaging in Tauranga City, reinforced by some specific, timebound reuse targets and initiatives in its next WMMP.** These plans, targets and initiatives should be developed specifically for reuse, i.e. separate from any recycling and composting goals/targets.⁵ For example:

- Commit to a preliminary study to inform any reuse targets and initiatives in the WMMP, e.g. a baseline measurement of single-use packaging generation, combined with a city-wide stocktake and gap analysis of reuse/reuse services, including reusable packaging.⁶ This could be commissioned as part of the city's Waste Assessment.
- Set reuse-specific targets for the availability and impact of reusable packaging systems, e.g.:
 - A target reduction in packaging waste generation (e.g. reduction in packaging waste sent to both landfill and recycling), based on reduction of overall packaging units (not just weight).
 - All hospitality outlets to offer reusable takeaway serviceware by 2030.
 - A percentage increase in businesses vending a significant proportion of groceries via reusable packaging (e.g. at least 50 different products in-store or at least 50% of products). Assuming a current baseline of ~37 outlets offering some form of reusable packaging system.

- An increase in drinking water fountains across the city.⁷

- Include specific reporting requirements on reuse and use of reusable packaging in any waste minimisation reporting requirements that council sets for contractors or council-procured services.
- Establish a programme to enable transfer stations, resource recovery centres and other existing infrastructure for waste and recycling to better service businesses that operate higher up the waste hierarchy, e.g. collection/drop-off services for reusable packaging, and infrastructure to support 'preparation for reuse' (such as packaging return points throughout the city, and washing facilities).⁸

2 **Ring-fence a proportion of waste minimisation funding for reuse or offer benefits in kind (e.g. space/rates rebate)**

"In order to upscale what we are doing, there is so much money needed – for things like marketing, being able to pay influencers, dispensing and cleaning equipment. It's all a lot of money required. So, we need more money."—Business interviewee operating reusable packaging system



Substantial investment is already being made, nationally and locally, in systems waste disposal and recycling that directly compete with reuse systems. **Council can support reuse by using grant funding, rates rebates, and benefits in kind**, to start to rebalance the current market distortions that favour single-use packaging (some of which are created by its own services).⁹ When assessing which initiatives to fund, and where reuse services or spaces could be located, **consideration should be given to ensuring that low-income or marginalised communities are prioritised.**¹⁰

Council can ring-fence a proportion of available waste minimisation grant funding for reuse to help cover upfront capital costs of critical reuse infrastructure (e.g.

washing facilities), reusable packaging fleets/pools, or bulk dispensing set-ups.¹¹ All applicants could be encouraged to apply, including individual businesses focused on vertically integrated systems for their own product. However, **clear weighting criteria could help steer funding towards shared infrastructure or pooled assets, given the current network gaps**, particularly for returnable and transit packaging systems. For example, the council could give greater weighting to applicants seeking to establish third party reusable packaging businesses or to unlock sector-wide collaboration for a shared solution.

“Offer some sort of assistance for entrepreneurs to get into a glass bottle reuse system that we could then use – so we could get cheaper glass bottles and provide the stores with our product in reusable glass.”—Business/product manufacturer interviewee

Council could also explore benefits in kind, particularly addressing the need for factory and storage space for small, vertically integrated companies with reusable packaging, as well as infrastructure or retail space for businesses operating reuse systems.¹² For example, suitable (and affordable) space is needed to expand the community’s access to refill by bulk dispenser retailers of essentials like groceries. Accessibility can be further aided by securing locations that have adequate parking space and/or are situated on public transport routes. Lack of parking is frequently cited as a barrier for small grocery retailers operating refill systems.

“Accessibility to refill is what makes it easy and possible to form a habit – e.g. if your local store has a refill solution, if you see it everywhere and it’s easier to do, if you don’t need to drive across town to refill. There could be opportunities for council to promote refill spaces... They could come to businesses and suppliers and say “people want a refillery in the centre of town where

you can refill different brands and we want you to be part of that along with other brands.”—Business/product manufacturer interviewee

Such space-related benefit-in-kind support could include **rent subsidies or targeted rates rebates, opening access to Council-controlled areas for reuse businesses, actively establishing a well-located hub for businesses operating refill by bulk dispenser systems, or supporting transfer stations and other public areas to host more reusable packaging infrastructure.**¹³ One Tauranga-based interviewee noted that having access to a rent subsidy for a retail location in town had made it possible to establish, operate and pilot a refill by bulk dispenser system for their products, which they were forced to discontinue with the closure of the space and the prohibitive cost of commercial rent elsewhere.

“Having subsidised, cheap rent made a difference for me – it meant I could trial the brick and mortar business without significant financial risk and make key decisions, do market research. Not something small business often have, especially a year into operating.”—Business/producer manufacturer interviewee

3 **Take an active role in raising awareness about existing reusable packaging systems and reuse behaviour change**

“ABC have just celebrated 100 years of reusing glass beer bottles, so it’s clear the system works and is viable. The story just needs to be told and more products and councils brought on board to support...”—Reusable packaging provider interviewee

Councils could **develop more messaging to explain and raise awareness about the benefits and availability of reusable packaging systems**

amongst the wider community and industry groups.¹⁴

Interviewees emphasised the need for more education, training and behaviour change around reuse. This is also supported in the literature, but with a clear caveat: more awareness and education is not enough to significantly lift reuse behaviour and should be seen as a supporting mechanism to accompany investment and policy targeted at reuse, and to reinforce the success of reusable packaging pilots and trials.¹⁵

“...it’d be good to see some PR of the reuse concept... There needs to be a huge push from government and local government about what reuse actually means. That doesn’t have to mean councils saying “go and spend money at these stores” - people will join the dots.”—Business interviewee operating reusable packaging system



Reuse should be built into council’s existing waste education and training programmes. TCC already produces, delivers or procures waste minimisation communications and education programmes for schools, households, businesses and organisations. These are good avenues to talk more about reuse as a waste minimisation strategy and explain “why reuse is a better option than recycling alone”.¹⁶ Through these programmes, councils could also provide more practical support and guidance for businesses and households about ‘how to do’ reusable packaging.¹⁷

“Education is not there at the moment. What about schools? If we are looking in terms of the future, we need to dive deeper in terms of those areas... Until we do education on why we need to use more reusable packaging, people will be hesitant. We should be providing that knowledge.”—business/service provider interviewee



Industry-facing waste programmes could also focus on key sectors and might involve upskilling sector leaders in circular practices. For example, in relation to the construction industry, Purchase et al (2022) note that local government could offer the construction industry and workers “educational seminars, meetings, workshops, etc.”¹⁸ on the circular economy, which could include greater guidance on the potential role of reuse in lifting the sector’s circular performance.

“Finding and investigating better options is time consuming for households and for businesses. If council could do it once for everyone and put it somewhere accessible that would be helpful.”—Business/service provider interviewee



Most interviewees felt that getting more people into using reusable packaging systems requires behaviour change campaigns. Interviewees thought it was better if council leads these types of campaigns rather than businesses because it comes across as more neutral and evidence-based. Having an external and independent organisation like council promoting reuse as a legitimate waste minimisation strategy also removes the current burden on reusable packaging businesses and workplace sustainability advisors to have to make this case to their customers or colleagues. A lot of reusable packaging businesses are start-ups, and so “receiving the support of municipalities is key, as it gives consistency and credibility to the project.”¹⁹

“If you can make the community want that change to reuse then the commerce sorts itself out.”—Reusable packaging provider interviewee



Council could also do more to compile and share information about existing reusable packaging systems, particularly locally-operated ones.²⁰ As one reusable packaging provider interviewee noted, lots of businesses are already doing reusable packaging all across New

Zealand, why not “give us a little bit of a shout out”? One example would be to add reuse and refill packaging options to the waste and recycling directory currently hosted on the council website.²¹ The directory’s current focus on waste and recycling services steers the community towards the bottom of the waste hierarchy.

“Communicate opportunities for waste reduction alternatives... council could have a directory of businesses and say ‘if you feel like you don’t want your bins chocka, these are the businesses in the city that actually help you to reduce waste’.”—Business/producer manufacturer interviewee

4 **Walk the talk in council operations and procurement**

Councils leading by example in their own practices will help to normalise reuse in the community, and create a significant customer for businesses operating reusable packaging systems.²²

“It’s imperative that councils lead by example and start actually in-house rolling out some tangible reuse schemes, whether it’s for events or day-to-day. I’m thinking about an office environment—the amount of dishwash liquid that people go through in the office. All that kind of stuff, corporate and councils can play a huge role by leading by example there.”—Business interviewee operating reusable packaging system

Councils can work to transition all council events, venues, buildings and facilities towards reuse models for food, drink and other items. This could involve setting a timeline for phasing-out disposables—from serviceware to single-use beverage bottles and cans—, procuring products in reusable packaging (particularly from local businesses, where possible),²³ and expanding access to public drinking water at all council venues and facilities.²⁴

Bylaws could also be passed that **require all events on council land to operate reusable serviceware systems by a set date**,²⁵ as has occurred in Copenhagen.²⁶

“Mandate reusables in council venues – say all our swimming pools are going to be single-use free. All events are going to be single-use free.”—Reusable packaging provider interviewee

For council offices, **in-house procurement policies for office and kitchenette supplies could prioritise products that are unpackaged/in reusable packaging**—from milk to coffee beans and cleaning products—especially if these are locally-produced,²⁷ and investigate using reusable courier satchels for internal and external mail.

Active steps could be taken to **ensure all council offices have fleets of reusable serviceware that staff are expected to use** when getting coffee and lunch. Council could subsidise local outlets near council buildings to participate in a reusable serviceware scheme and/or to provide council staff discounts when using reusables.²⁸ Aside from creating a major purchaser for reuse operators, these actions increase the visibility of reuse in the community by supporting staff to be social modellers. Preliminary research suggests that a powerful factor influencing customers to use reusables for takeaways is observing others in the cafe doing so.²⁹

“...the waste team at TCC is pretty amazing... We’re improving systems across the city, but my concern is that the service providers are driving more than the council. It’s not the council saying “this is what we require”, it’s the service providers saying “this is what we can give you”.”—Industry/service provider interviewee

Council already procures waste and recycling services in line with its statutory requirement to manage and

minimise waste within its boundaries. In line with its responsibility to consider the waste hierarchy, **council should begin to tender for waste minimisation services that cater to businesses and households who are acting higher up the waste hierarchy.**³⁰ This could include evolving existing services to better accommodate reuse, including hosting collection services for reusable packaging, establishing infrastructure for drop-off/returns and preparation for reuse at council resource recovery facilities, and other support with the logistics for reusable packaging systems.³¹ These expectations could be built into waste minimisation and resource recovery contracts from the outset, and bids could be evaluated based on their potential to reduce waste generation.³²

“We would welcome the chance to work closer with Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty district councils on collection opportunities for reusable packaging.”— Reusable packaging provider interviewee



5 **Council to lead in brokering collaboration or partner with businesses to deliver reuse systems**

“Most people in the hospitality and tourism sector don’t have time or resources at the moment to work together. So council’s brokerage role could help.”—Business/service provider interviewee



Making reusables “go mainstream” requires coordination between public authorities, businesses and consumers.³³ A strongly recurring request from most interviewees was that **council take on a brokerage or “middleman” role to enable the collaboration needed to establish reuse systems.** As an anchor institution, council is uniquely positioned to dialogue with multiple stakeholders and broker collaboration between different actors in the supply

chain to work to enable reusable packaging systems to ‘breakthrough’ and flourish.³⁴

This brokerage role could involve bringing multiple parties to the table alongside reusable packaging companies to work through solutions. It could look like **council taking on the time, administration and mana associated with facilitating, so that businesses in time-pressured sectors have the space to work together.** Alternatively, it could look like council partnering with businesses to co-create and co-deliver solutions.

“...there’s a lot that councils can do to harness all those people and bring them together. Like bring together an entrepreneur group. Councils have a great convening power because they know all the people.”—Business/product manufacturer interviewee



When bringing parties together, council should identify the different knowledge held by different sectors, institutions or parts of the supply chain and ensure all voices are included, especially any businesses who are already operating reusable packaging systems or trying to.³⁵ It is also important “to actively engage diverse communities and neighbourhoods in the design, implementation and iterative evaluation of reuse programmes in order to enable inclusive and locally relevant choices.”³⁶ While interviewees wanted council to help bring parties together, most felt it was important that council enabled businesses and sectors to come up with their own solutions rather than telling them ‘how’ to do it.

“I’d like the opportunity to talk about the wider picture of what business looks like in Tauranga for sustainable package-free businesses, to offer a solution and have that conversation with council... council should set aside time to work with the businesses to co-create solutions together because the solution needs to come

from the people you want to make the change. Sit down with the businesses and create a solution-based model moving forward.”—Business/product manufacturer interviewee



Council’s brokerage role can also include **more active attempts to influence key businesses, sectors or institutions to trial and support reuse where they have clear opportunities or responsibilities to do so.** For example, public institutions within the council’s jurisdictional boundaries—such as tertiary institutions, hospitals, or district courts—or major influential businesses or industry associations, such as supermarkets.³⁷ This could be achieved through setting a public expectation, combined with support or direct funding to organisations capable of supporting this transition.

“Partnership is key—work with large employers, like hospitals, and do work around prioritising sustainable practice and climate change. Talk to us and find out what the challenges are. Look at the big employers who bring a bunch of people to the same place each day. See if those workplaces can make change because all those employees will go home and make change there too.”—Industry/service provider interviewee



6 **Subsidise groups of businesses to trial reusable packaging systems**

“Municipal authorities in many cases have the leeway, political will and citizen proximity to experiment with innovative models and provide pragmatic support to reuse stakeholders... This makes cities natural champions and partners for activating concrete reuse pilots on the

ground and engaging in a learning-by-doing approach that is hard to realize at the national or global levels.”—City Playbook Working Group (2021)³⁸



One way in which council can partner with businesses is to identify particular examples of single-use packaging that could be replaced with reusables, identify a reusable packaging company that is willing and able to deliver an alternative system, and **subsidise businesses to participate in a trial.**³⁹ This could include covering some of the costs of the local businesses to participate, e.g. subsidising investment in the initial reusables fleet, if required by the packaging provider, and/or any subscription costs associated with the system.

For example, with reusable serviceware, some local authorities overseas have decided to operate reusable serviceware programmes themselves, to subsidise outlets’ participation in a scheme, or to partner with a local reusable serviceware operator to undertake outreach and promotion.⁴⁰ Creating incentives for customers to choose reusable serviceware not only creates an initial customer base for reuse, but has the potential to trigger wider shifts in practice because of the impact of social modelling on others.⁴¹

Some of the initiatives recommended by interviewees as possible trials were:

- hospitality outlets in a part of the city or in closed environment settings such as hospitals transitioning to reusable serviceware
- reusable wrap for timber
- reusable pallet wrap for fast moving consumer goods
- establishing a refill hub in central locations where many suppliers and brands can be invited to retail their product in a reusable packaging format.

Councils can help unlock further funding for reusable packaging pilots if they partner with local businesses and community groups to apply for existing central government funding grants, such as the Waste Minimisation Fund or the Plastics Innovation Fund. Councils can help these businesses and organisations by

providing the co-funding needed to make a successful application to these funds.

“...someone from council, get a facilitator, sort it out with master builders and do some test pilot projects, then put that out to all Master Builders members, push it through all the councils... Council needs to help create the facilities, and then builders act under guidelines. That could all be promoted through Master Builders... There are the right channels to go through if we say, “here’s a pilot project – trial this with ten or 20 people on sites.”—Business/ service provider interviewee



7 **Work with other councils regionally and nationally to take a consistent approach to reusable packaging**

“There’s no use a manufacturer trying to do something in Tauranga, if Hamilton is doing something different. Think about driving more uniformity at local council level so as we get national there are some reasonable points of connection and consistency.”— Reusable packaging provider interviewee



Many interviewees stressed the need for councils to take a uniform approach to reuse that avoids the issues and confusion created by the fragmented approach to recycling. Research has also emphasised the benefit of having unified and standardised requirements for reusable packaging to achieve greater cost and emissions reductions.⁴²

We recommend councils collaborate through platforms such as Local Government New Zealand Taituarā and WasteMINZ to coordinate a shared programme of action around reusable packaging.

This will help to ensure consistency amongst New

Zealand’s territorial authorities and regional councils and enable national messaging and education materials that all councils can use. Cross-council coordination of programmes and investment would also enable reusable packaging infrastructure to be built strategically, to reflect that most companies operate across territorial boundaries.⁴³

8 **Bring greater clarity and reassurance around the intersection between reusable packaging, food safety, infection control, and covid**

“Local activists and municipal partners should ensure that state health codes enable rather than hinder reusables.”— Miriam Gordon (2020)⁴⁴



Councils can work to bring greater clarity and consistency to the enforcement of other areas of law that impact on the acceptability and uptake of reusable packaging, such as food safety and infection prevention control. In particular, **councils could lead in coordinating relevant expert guidance about the safety and appropriateness of reuse in these other contexts.** Councils and DHBs could work with central government agencies such as the Ministry of Primary Industries and the Ministry of Health to ensure any protocols and guidelines that relate to packaging specifically accommodate reusable packaging systems. Time could then be invested in **training food safety inspectors, infection prevention control officers, and others in how reuse systems can be managed safely.**⁴⁵

Communications should also be provided to reassure the public that reusable packaging is safe, if properly managed, and to dispel misinformation about reusables being ‘unhygienic’.⁴⁶ One interviewee noted that this research and reassurance is largely being driven by the non-profit or community sector, and that greater support from local and central government to push this message out (while also developing food safety and

infection prevention guidelines specifically for reusable packaging) would help.

Having official guidance makes a real difference to businesses trying to operate reusable packaging systems on the ground. For example, the official government covid-19 guidelines that expressly specified that personal reusable cups and containers were permissible at all alert levels/traffic light settings have been actively relied upon by businesses and industry sectors when deciding to continue reusable packaging systems.⁴⁷ These statements do not need to be excessively complex. As with the covid-19 guidance, sometimes all that is needed is a simple statement of reassurance from an agency with the requisite training and authority to make such statements.

Additionally, **councils could also consider how other areas of its jurisdiction could support the uptake of reusable packaging.** For example, council could average its power to issue food licenses to boost reuse by setting a sinking lid⁴⁸ on active food licenses for operators without access to washing facilities (whether their own or contracted to a third party).⁴⁹

9 **Invest in methodologies for capturing data about waste avoidance through reuse strategies**

“It would be useful for someone, somewhere, to keep track of the waste avoidance of zero waste stores like ours. It would be interesting to have some proper analytics done on that.”—Business interviewee operating reusable packaging system



The story of waste avoidance and reuse is not being told to its fullest potential because the data and the methods for gathering this data, are lacking. We recommend that **councils start to measure and communicate the impact of waste avoidance and reuse activities in their jurisdictions,** as well as overall packaging flows (as distinct from the waste or material streams currently

measured by Waste Assessments).⁵⁰ This will require the development of an appropriate methodology for capturing and interpreting relevant data that goes beyond waste diversion. Not only will this assist councils in tracking their own progress with moving up the waste hierarchy towards circularity, it will also enable businesses operating reusable packaging systems to better track and communicate their impact in this way.

“We are wanting to get better data back so we can tell the story better. We have a lot more work to do on telling the story of our impact. Creating impact is great, but unless you are explaining it and bringing people with you, it doesn’t mean anything... I want to be able to better talk about the amount of jars that come back and what that is achieving... We’ve got to get better at the stats to tell that story.”—Business/product manufacturer interviewee



10 **Advocate for central government policy action to level the playing field between reusable and single-use packaging**

“We have an adverse economic environment – incentives are all going in the wrong direction. So people act as they act, it’s as simple as that.”—Boris Palmer, Mayor of Tübingen, Germany (2021)⁵¹



Lifting the uptake, availability and accessibility of reusable packaging across major sectors of the economy will require **central government action, policy and regulation to ‘demarket’ single-use, emphasise and promote reuse over recycling, and direct private innovation and investment towards products and business models based around reuse.**⁵² As Kunamaneni et al (2019) note “A successful transition into reusable/refillable products is highly unlikely without government intervention.”⁵³

Interviewees see a role for council in more strongly advocating for central government to implement the policy and regulatory measures that will help to grow the market share of reusable packaging vis-à-vis single-use.

See our *Taking Action* chapter of recommendations for central government for a full list of such policy and regulatory measures that council could call for.

Many councils already publicly advocate for a number of waste-related policies, like product stewardship, mandatory phase-outs, and a beverage container return scheme, while councillors and mayors have frequently supported Local Government New Zealand remits to that effect. **Councils could strengthen their advocacy to Government to design these proposals in a way that prioritises a shift towards reusables over recycling**, and to also develop targeted measures to benefit reusables and help the reusable packaging industry to catch-up after decades of neglect.

Council can also advocate for **central government to follow the waste hierarchy when allocating funding and investment towards packaging waste minimisation**, and increase financing for reuse initiatives.⁵⁴ Available funds will increase with the expansion and increase of the waste disposal levy, as Government develops clearer strategies for investment through proposed Action and Investment Plans, and as Government progresses with its intention to fill waste and resource recovery infrastructure gaps. However, advocacy is needed to direct waste minimisation funding towards reuse.

MORE RECOMMENDED ACTIONS TO INCREASE REUSE.

Other groups have a role to play in increasing the uptake of reusable packaging too. Find recommendations for industry groups and central government in the other *Taking Action* chapters of this report.

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- 39 City Playbook Working Group (2021), above n 2, pp.51-52.
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- 44 Miriam Gordon (2020) Reuse wins: the environmental, economic, and business case for transitioning from single-use to reuse in food service (UPSTREAM). Accessible at <https://upstreamsolutions.org/reuse-wins-report>, p.69.
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- 47 See, for example, Countdown (N.D.) "Can I still bring my personal, reusable containers in to be filled?" on covid-19 Frequently Asked Questions. Accessible at <https://www.countdown.co.nz/community-environment/covid-19/frequently-asked-questions>; Takeaway Throwaways (4 May 2020) NZ's Guide to Contactless Reusables – for people and hospo. Accessible at <https://takeawaythrowaways.nz/blog/nzs-guide-to-contactless-reusable-serviceware-under-alert-level-3>; Reusabowl (N.D.) covid Guidelines. Accessible at <https://www.reusabowl.nz/covid19>; Again Again (N.D.) covid-19: Safe and waste free coffee. Accessible at <https://www.againagain.co/covid19>; Restaurant Association (2021) Operating your business at RED: Guidelines for hospitality businesses operating under covid-19 Protection Framework requirements. Accessible at https://www.restaurantnz.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/RED-operating-guidelines_web9Dec.pdf, p.7.
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- 51 Palmer, Mayor of Tübingen, Germany (2021), above n 40.
- 52 Copello, Porteron and Schweitzer (2021), above n 42; Kunamaneni, Jassi, Hoang (2019), above n 15, pp.253, 268; Patricia Megale Coelho et al (2020) "Sustainability of reusable packaging– Current situation and trends" *Resources, Conservation & Recycling: X*, Vol 6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rcrx.2020.100037>, p.9.
- 53 Kunamaneni, Jassi, Hoang (2019), above n 15, p.265. See also pp.253 and 268.
- 54 City Playbook Working Group (2021), above n 2, p.36; Beechener et al (2020), above n 22, p.28.