

SINGLE-USE PLASTICS LAWS JURISDICTIONAL SCAN

PREPARED BY WASTE FREE EDMONTON



CANADA

Province	Municipality	Type of Law (Effective Date)	Details of Law	Efficacy	Source
Alberta	Wetaskiwin	Bag Hybrid (July 9, 2019)	<p>Retail establishments are prohibited from selling or distributing single-use plastic checkout bags thinner than 2.0 mm thick. This will apply to any location where goods are offered for sale, including grocery stores, retail stores, farmers' markets, fast food or restaurants.</p> <p>After June 1, 2020 stores must charge a minimum of \$0.15 per single-use paper checkout bag (exceptions for fast food restaurants, food delivery, sit-down restaurants, and mobile catering businesses).</p> <p>An establishment found guilty of breaching the bylaw could be fined up at \$1,000 a day.</p>	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.wetaskiwin.ca/826/Plastic-Checkout-Bag-Bylaw

			Exemptions: plastic produce bags; plastic bags to contain fresh meat or fish products; plastic bags used to contain bulk food items or bulk hardware items; plastic bags used to contain freshly prepared bakery items or other food items; plastic bags used for wrapping flowers or potted plants; dry-cleaning bags or other professional laundering bags; plastic bags used to contain dirty, greasy, or hazardous products or materials.		
	Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (10 communities including Fort McMurray)	Bag Ban (2010, revised in 2012)	<p>The ban includes single-use bags made of polyethylene, pulp and paper. Reusable bags are permitted and must be more than 2.25 mm thick.</p> <p>An establishment found guilty of breaching the bylaw could be fined up at \$10,000.</p> <p>Exemptions: single-use bags for bulk goods and meat products; food service establishments; pharmacies, dry-cleaners; and non-profits in the normal course of business.</p>	<p>According to RMWB staff interviewed in 2014, there has been 100% compliance with the bylaw. That conclusion is based on the fact that no fines have been issued. However, it is unclear whether the lack of fines resulted from 100% compliance, or if it is the result of a lack of monitoring and enforcement to ensure that violations are detected and tickets issued.</p> <p>RMWB also asserts that in the first year of the Bag Bylaw “a couple million bags were diverted from the landfills.” They credit the reduction, in part, to the fact that compliance was compulsory.</p> <p>A 2011 report found that approximately 70% of citizens were</p>	<p>https://www.rmwb.ca/Doing-Business/Bylaw-Enforcement/Single-Use-Shopping-Bag-Bylaw.htm; http://www.rmwb.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=4417</p>

				supportive of the ban one-year after it came into effect.	
	Jasper	Bag Ban (July 1, 2019)	<p>Bans plastic, biodegradable, compostable plastic bags.</p> <p>Bans paper bags with less than 40% post-consumer recycled content.</p>	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.jasper-alberta.com/2530/Bring-Your-Own-Bag-Jasper
British Columbia	Victoria	Bag Hybrid (July 1, 2018)	<p>Bans single-use plastic checkout bags and paper bags not containing at least 40% post-consumer material.</p> <p>Businesses may provide paper checkout bags for a minimum charge of 15 cents per bag (rising to 25 cents on July 1, 2019), and reusable checkout bags for a minimum charge of \$1 per bag (rising to \$2 in 2019). These fees should be stated on customer bills. The Bylaw defines a reusable bag as a bag designed and manufactured to be capable of at least 100 uses, and primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric.</p> <p>The City's current focus is on developing education and awareness related to the bylaw. A Retail Toolkit has been developed to provide businesses with information and tools to help transition to the new bylaw.</p> <p>The City will begin administering fines in January 2019. Individual can be fined between \$50 and \$500, while a</p>	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.victoria.ca/EN/main/residents/climate-change/single-use-plastic-bags.html

			corporation can be fined between \$100 and \$10,000.		
	Vancouver	Single-use Plastics Strategy that includes a cup, straw and utensil ban (Nov 1, 2019)	<p>Priority Actions of the Single-Use Item Reduction Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-law amendments that prohibit the distribution of: a) prepared food in expanded polystyrene foam cups and take-out containers, b) single-use plastics straws, and c) single-use utensils unless requested by the customer. • By-law amendments that require business license holders to have reduction plans that significantly reduce the amount of disposable cups and plastic/paper shopping bags they distribute, with options to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Distribute no disposable cups or plastic/paper shopping bags; o Distribute no free disposable cups or free plastic/paper shopping bags; o Other mechanisms that achieve a reduction target set by the City. • A recommendation to investigate options for the City to reduce the costs of collecting disposable cups and take-out containers in public waste bins and as litter and recover those costs through an appropriate mechanism from businesses that generate this waste. • Introduce a requirement for single-use cups, take-out containers, straws and utensils to be recyclable or compostable. • A future action to require businesses to collect single-use items for recycling or 	Bylaw not yet implemented.	https://vancouver.ca/green-vancouver/single-use-items.aspx ; http://council.vancouver.ca/20180516/documents/pspc2b-AppendixA.pdf

			composting, contingent on development of recycling markets.		
	Courtney	Bag Hybrid (July 1, 2019)	Bans bags including biodegradable and compostable plastic. Paper bags – at least 25 cent fee Reusables – must be capable of least 100 washes, primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric for at least \$1	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.courtenay.ca/EN/main/community/environment/single-use-plastics-regulations.html
		Straw Ban (July 1, 2019)	Bans plastic straws	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	
	Cumberland	Bag Ban (July 1, 2019)	Bans plastic bags. Reusables – must be capable of least 100 washes and made primarily of cotton or other washable fabric	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://cumberland.ca/plastic-s-single-use-item-regulation-faqs/
		Straw ban (July 1, 2019)	Bans plastic straws, including biodegradable and compostable plastic straws.	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://cumberland.ca/plastic-s-single-use-item-regulation-faqs/
	Sooke	Bag Hybrid (Jan 1, 2020)	Bans plastic bags and paper bags less than 40% post-consumer recycled content. Paper bags containing at least 40% post-consumer recycled content – at least 15 cent fee. Reusables – must be capable of least 100 washes, primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric for at least \$1	Bylaw not yet implemented.	https://sooke.civicweb.net/document/32010

	Qualicum Beach	Bag Ban (July 1, 2019)	Bans plastic bags. Reusables – must be capable of least 100 washes and 2.25 mils	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.qualicumbeach.com/plastic-bags#targetText=Plastic%20Bag%20Ban&targetText=Starting%20July%201%2C%202019%20businesses,Bylaw%20No.%20723%2C%202018.&targetText=Attached%20is%20a%20certified%20copy%20of%20the%20adopted%20bylaw
		Straw ban (July 1, 2019)	Bans plastic straws		
	Salmon Arm	Bag Ban (July 1, 2019)	Bans plastic bags including biodegradable and compostable plastic. Bans plastic bags and paper bags less than 40% post-consumer recycled content. Paper bags containing at least 40% post-consumer recycled content – at least 15 cent fee. Reusables – must be capable of least 100 washes, primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric for at least \$1 (rising to \$2)	The bylaw is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.salmonarm.ca/384/Reducing-Single-Use-Plastic-Bags
Quebec	Montreal	Bag Ban (January 1, 2018)	Retail establishments are banned from selling light plastic bags. A grace period for compliance was granted until June 5, 2018. Banned bags: conventional plastic shopping bags (a thickness of less than 50	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so not possible to determine efficacy.	http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=7418,142803238&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL; http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/sel/sypre-

			<p>microns); oxo-degradable, oxo-fragmentable, biodegradable shopping bags, whatever their thickness.</p> <p>Exemptions: plastic bags used exclusively to transport foodstuffs to the cash counter or to protect them, for hygiene purposes, from direct contact with other items (fruits, vegetables, nuts, bulk confectionery, prepared foods, meat, fish, bread, dairy products, etc.)</p> <p>Penalties ranges from \$200 to \$4,000.</p>		consultation/afficherpdf?idDoc=27530&typeDoc=1
	Deux Montagnes	Bag Ban (July 2009)	<p>Bans all forms of single-use plastic bags.</p> <p>Exemptions: Biodegradable bags; bags meant to carry items purchased in bulk; paper bags.</p>	<p>Citizens of Deux-Montagnes avoided sending 1.5 million plastic bags to landfills in 2010. This amount represents almost 30 tons of plastic which could have made its way into the environment without the continued efforts of the population.</p>	http://www.ville.deux-montagnes.qc.ca/en/greening-the-way-we-live/
	Huntingdon	Ban (2008)	<p>Bans plastic shopping bags.</p> <p>Fines range from \$100-\$500.</p> <p>Exemptions: biodegradable and paper bags.</p>	<p>Not able to locate publicly available data on effectiveness.</p>	http://villehuntingdon.com/villehuntingdon/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/R%C3%A8glement-753-2007-Interdiction-des-sacs-de-plastique-sur-le-territoire-de-la-Ville.pdf
	Ville de Brossard	Bag Ban (2016)	<p>Bans plastic shopping bags thinner than 100 microns, compostable polyester and starch shopping bags.</p> <p>Exemptions: shopping bags made of cellulosic fibers or recyclable paper</p>	<p>6 months after the bylaw came into force, Brossard has had a very positive assessment of the experience. The bylaw was very well received and the various stakeholders were able to adjust</p>	http://www.ville.brossard.qc.ca/services-citoyens/Sacs-d-empiette/ouijaimonsac.aspx?lang=en-ca; https://www.retailcouncil.org/resources/quick-

			<p>(including the handle); film bags for produce, meat, fish, and items purchased in bulk such as nuts and flour.</p>	<p>quickly with 91% of the 800 merchants in the municipality have complied.</p> <p>Of the alternatives to plastic bags retained by merchants, 40% opted for paper bags, 24% decided not to distribute bags, 19% offer conventional reusable bags (made of polypropylene, polyester or textile), while 18% offer reusable plastic bags with a thickness greater than 100 microns.</p> <p>Brossard concluded that this initiative has helped to promote behaviour change and public awareness.</p>	<p>facts/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/</p>
	<p>Varenes, Verchères, Contrecoeu, Calixa-Lavallée, Saint-Amable, and Sainte-Julie.</p>	<p>Bag Ban (January 1, 2018)</p>	<p>Bans plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns, oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable shopping bags.</p> <p>Exemptions: Plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene.</p>	<p>These bans are new and still in the process of implementation so it is too early to determine efficacy.</p>	<p>https://www.retailcouncil.org/resources/quick-facts/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/</p>
	<p>Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Saint-Basile-</p>	<p>Bag Ban (April 22, 2018)</p>	<p>Bans plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns; Oxodegradable, oxobiodegradable bags; Compostable polyester and starch shopping bags.</p>	<p>The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.</p>	<p>https://www.retailcouncil.org/resources/quick-facts/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/</p>

	le-Grand, and Saint-Lambert, Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-lac.		Exemptions: Plastic bags used exclusively to carry food to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene; Plastic bags used to carry prescription drugs.		
	Saint-Bruno-de Montarville	Bag Ban (April 22, 2018)	<p>Bans plastic shopping bags thinner than 100 microns; Compostable polyester and starch shopping bags.</p> <p>Exemptions: Shopping bags made of cellulosic fibers or recyclable paper (including the handle). Film bags for produce, meat, fish, and items purchased in bulk such as nuts and flour.</p>	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.retailcouncil.org/resources/quick-facts/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/
	Beloeil, Candiac, Delson, La Prairie, Léry, Mercier, Saint-Constant, Sainte-Catherine, Saint-Isidore, Saint-Mathieu, Saint-Philippe, Sainte-Anne-de Bellevue, Prevost	Ban (January 1, 2019)	<p>Bans plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns; Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable, compostable polyester and starch shopping bags, regardless of thickness.</p> <p>Exemptions: plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene.</p>	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.retailcouncil.org/resources/quick-facts/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/

	Masouche	Bag Ban (April 22, 2018 with transition period until April 1, 2019)	<p>Bans plastic shopping bags thinner than 100 microns; compostable polyester and starch shopping bags.</p> <p>Exemptions: bags made of 100% recyclable paper (including the handle); film bags for produce, meat, fish, and items purchased in bulk.</p>	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.retailcouncil.org/resources/quick-facts/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/
	Beauharnois	Bag Ban (April 22, 2018 with 6-month transition period)	<p>Bans plastic single-use shopping bags and Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable plastic bags, regardless of thickness.</p> <p>Exemptions: plastic bags used exclusively to carry items to the check-out counter or to protect these food products for reasons of hygiene; plastic bags used to carry prescription drugs.</p>	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://ville.beauharnois.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Guide ECOlogique anglais WEB.pdf ; https://www.retailcouncil.org/resources/quick-facts/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/
	Longueuil	Bag Ban (September 1, 2018)	<p>Plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns; Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable,</p> <p>Exemptions: plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene. Plastic bags used to carry prescription drugs.</p>	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.longueuil.quebec/en/bags
PEI	Entire Province	Bag Hybrid (July 1, 2019)	Any single-use plastic bags made with plastic, including biodegradable plastic or compostable plastic, but not meant to be reusable. Includes bags used to package take-out food or food to be delivered.	The law is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	http://www.assembly.pe.ca/bills/pdf_first/65/3/bill-114.pdf ; http://www.theguardian.pe.ca/news/local/ban-of-single-use-

			<p>The law allows recyclable paper bags to be provided at a cost of no less than 15 cents and reusable bags at no less than \$1. On Jan. 1, 2020, the cost will go up to 25 cents for a paper bag and \$2 for a reusable bag.</p> <p>Once enforcement comes into place on Jan. 1, 2020, there will be fines attached to offences. Corporations can be fined up to \$10,000 and individuals up to \$500.</p> <p>Exemptions: paper bags and reusable bags (meant for at least 100 uses); bulk food plastic bags; bulk plastic hardware bag; plastic bags for meat, poultry or fish and frozen foods.; bags used for potted plants or to wrap flowers; medical supply or prescription drug bags; big plastic bags for things that won't fit in reusable bags; bags that protect vehicle tires between changeovers; bags that cover clothing after dry cleaning; plastic bag for live fish as a pet.</p>		plastic-bags-now-legislation-in-pei-216854/
NFLD & Labrador	Entire Province	Bag Ban (2019)			
N.B.	Moncton/Dieppe/Riverview	Bag Hybrid (2019)	<p>Bans plastic, biodegradable and compostable plastic.</p> <p>Fee for paper bags to be determined by retailer.</p>		
	Leaf Rapids	Bag Ban (2007)	<p>Bans single-use plastic bags.</p> <p>Fine of \$1,000/day for violation.</p>	<p>Quote from Mayor Ed Charrier: "The retailers in town think our bylaw is wonderful. They don't</p>	http://www.civicgovernance.ca/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/Innovative_S

			<p>Exemptions: Small plastic bags that are used to store non-packaged goods; confectionery; cooked foods; ice; fresh meat/fish/poultry; bags that cost more than \$1.50.</p>	<p>have to buy bags to give away. Instead, they sell reusable bags and can make money, although most retailers sell reusable bags on a break-even basis. One store owner was skeptical at first, wondering if the store would lose business to outsiders if bags weren't given away. But this fear did not become an issue. Our residents are taking more pride in our community because they're doing something that's good for the environment and certainly our residents are proud to be the first in North America to do this. The town is much cleaner following the ban and we expect it to be even cleaner than that over time. The cost for clean-up is reduced this year and next year we should see an even greater reduction in costs."</p>	<p>strategies Plastic Bag article.pdf</p>
	Thompson	Bag Ban (2010)	<p>No person shall sell or provide single-use plastic bags (defined as a bag made with less than 2.25 mils thick polyethylene, including biodegradable bags) free of charge or allow single-use plastic bags to be sold or provided free of charge.</p> <p>Owners of retail businesses are permitted to provide alternatives to single-use plastic bags, such as reusable containers</p>	<p>Not able to locate publicly available data on effectiveness.</p>	<p>http://www.thompson.ca/p/plastic-bag-ban</p>

			<p>and bags for a charge or for free.</p> <p>No retail business shall deny the use of any reusable container by a customer for the transport of purchased items. Reusable containers is defined as a bag, box or other container that is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse that is: 1. made of cloth or other machine washable fabric; 2. or made of other durable material suitable for reuse.</p> <p>Exemptions: bags used for bulk items; frozen foods; potted plants; to protect prepared foods; prescription drugs; and laundry.</p> <p>Fines issued in accordance with City of Thompson Fee and Fine Schedule.</p>		
Ontario	Toronto	Bag Fee (adopted in 2009, rescinded in 2012)	Required retailers to charge \$0.05 for single-use plastic bags. In 2012, City Council decided to rescind the charge and mandate a ban on single-use plastic bags. However, a legal action was brought against the City to quash the ban. As a result, the forthcoming ban was turned down by City council in 2012. Council chose to go with education and outreach instead.	Between 2008 and 2012, waste audits demonstrated that there was a 53% reduction in waste after the fee was in effect. Since the Bag Fee was cancelled, bags in the waste stream have increased by 26%.	https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2013/pw/bgrd/backgrounfile-59290.pdf ; http://www.torontoenvironment.org/campaigns/waste/bagbanfaq

UNITED STATES:

State	Region	Type of Law (Effective Date)	Details of Law	Efficacy	Source
California	Entire State	Bag Hybrid (2016)	<p>The law prohibits most grocery stores, large retail stores with a pharmacy, and convenience stores from providing single-use bags, unless the bags are made with recycled paper.</p> <p>Stores must provide customers with reusable grocery bags or with recycled paper bags, and must charge at least 10 cents for each bag.</p> <p>Exemptions: bags used by pharmacies for prescriptions; bags without handles used to protect a purchased item from damage or contamination; bulk foods bags; dry cleaning bags.</p>	<p>"We calculated that due to both the wave of local ordinances and the statewide bag ban, plastic grocery bag litter has dropped by 72 per cent since 2010 and now accounts for less than 1.5% of items littered".</p>	<p>http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/plastics/CarryOutBags/FAQ.htm; http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?lawCode=PRC&division=30.&title=&part=3.&chapter=5.3.&article=1.&goUp=Y;</p>
		Straw Ban (January 1, 2019)	<p>Bans full-service restaurants in the state from handing out single-use plastic straws to customers unless they ask for one. The law doesn't apply to fast food restaurants or convenience stores. Full-service restaurants can still hand out paper or metal straws unprompted by customers.</p> <p>Violators can face a \$25 fine per day after two warnings.</p>	<p>The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.</p>	<p>https://www.cnn.com/2018/09/20/us/plastic-straws-banned-in-california/index.html</p>

	San Francisco	<p>Bag Hybrid (2012)</p> <p>Styrofoam Ban</p>	<p>Ban on single-use checkout plastic bags and levy on compostable bags, recycled paper bags or reusable (>125 uses) bag of \$0.10. The charge must be displayed separately on customer receipt. Stores and food establishments are allowed to keep the charge.</p> <p>Exemptions: bags for bulk items; unwrapped prepared foods; to prevent damage to a good or contamination of other goods placed together in the same bag; leftover food from sit down dining; newspaper, laundry or dry-cleaning; and pharmacies.</p> <p>For those who are persistently out of compliance, a warning can be issued, and fines can range from \$100-\$500.</p>	<p>Not able to locate publicly available data on effectiveness.</p>	<p>http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/California/environment/chapter17plasticbagreductionordinance?f=templates\$fn=default.htm\$3.0\$vid=amlegal:sanfrancisco_ca; https://sfenvironment.org/checkout-bag-ordinance; https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d3a62be4b068e9347ca880/t/57dc50aae6f2e1bd882d91a2/1474056363151/Merged+Plastic+Bag+Impacts+and+Bag+Ban+Results.pdf</p>
	LA County	<p>Bag Hybrid (2010)</p>	<p>A ban on thin plastic carryout bags and 10 cent charge for paper. "Plastic carryout bag" includes compostable and biodegradable bags but does not include reusable bags, produce bags, or product bags. A reusable bag = minimum lifetime capacity of 125 or more uses, carry 22 or more pounds over a distance of at least 175 feet, has a minimum volume of 15 liters, made of cloth or other machine washable fabric and must be made of</p>	<p>The bag ordinance reduced single-use plastic bag distribution by 94%, including a 10-25% reduction in paper bag usage.</p>	<p>http://www.baglaws.com/assets/pdf/california_la_county.pdf; https://www.surfrider.org/coastal-blog/entry/the-proliferation-of-the-plastic-bagban; https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d3a62be4b068e9347ca880/t/57dc50aae6f2e1bd882d91a2/1474056363151</p>

			other durable material including plastic at least 2.25 thick		1/Merged+Plastic+Bag+Impacts+and+Bag+Ban+Results.pdf ; http://ladpw.org/epd/about/hebag/PDF/Bag%20Ban%20Status%20Nov%202012.pdf
	Malibu	Bag Ban (2008); Hybrid (2017)	<p>The City of Malibu banned single-use plastic bags (including compostable bags) in 2008.</p> <p>In 2017, the city amended the ban to include a recycled paper bag fee. Stores are required to charge a minimum 10-cent fee when providing a recycled paper bag, which will be retained by stores for use in complying with the ordinance.</p>	Not able to locate publicly available data on effectiveness.	http://www.baglaws.com/assets/pdf/california-malibu.pdf ; http://qcode.us/codes/malibu/?cite=9.24 ; https://www.malibucity.org/861/Plastic-Bans ; http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/plastic-straw-ban-malibu-1.4695756
		Styrofoam containers and single-use plastic item (2018)	<p>In 2018, the city banned polystyrene foam take-out containers, plastic cutlery, stir sticks, straws, and other single-use items in all retail stores and restaurants. Restaurants are now being spot-checked, according to city officials, and compliance with the new ordinance will be part of regular inspections. Cited restaurants will first be given a warning, then progressively fined \$100, \$200, and \$500. The City is actively working with local businesses to adopt alternatives to plastic, such as paper, bamboo, or sugar cane.</p>	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.malibucity.org/861/Plastic-Bans
	Santa Monica	Bag Hybrid (2011)	Prohibits all retail establishments from providing single-use plastic carryout bags to customers at the point of sale,	It eliminated plastic bags (75 to 0%) and increased reusable bag usage by 40 percent. However, the	https://www.smgov.net/Departments/OSE/Business/Singl

			<p>including bags made predominately of plastic derived from petroleum or from bio-based sources, such as corn or other plant sources.</p> <p>Grocery stores, convenience stores, mini-marts, liquor stores and pharmacies are permitted to provide customers with paper bags made from at least 40% post-consumer recycled content. These types of retailers are required to charge customers at least ten cents per paper bag. Revenues generated by sales of paper bags remain with the affected stores.</p> <p>Exemptions: produce bags; restaurants and other food vendors for take-out food and liquids intended for consumption off of the food provider's premises; department stores, clothing stores, and stores that sell durable goods are not prohibited from distributing paper bags to customers for free.</p>	<p>elimination of plastic bags also led to an increase in paper bag usage (3% to 16%).</p>	<p>e- Use Carryout Bag Ban.aspx; https://energycenter.org/sites/default/files/Plastic-Bag-Ban-Web-Version-10-22-13-CK.pdf</p>
	San Mateo County	Bag Fee (2013)	<p>Imposed a 10-cent fee on disposable bags.</p>	<p>The number of people bringing their own bags rose by 162%, orders for bags from retailers dropped by 84 percent. 130% more carried out their purchases without a bag.</p>	<p>https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d3a62be4b068e9347ca880/t/57dc50aae6f2e1bd882d91a2/1474056363151/Merged+Plastic+Bag+Impacts+and+Bag+Ban+Results.pdf; http://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/View/43366</p>

	San Jose	Bag Hybrid (2012)	The ordinance prohibits retail establishments from providing customers with single-use carry out bags except for recycled content paper bags, which retail establishments may sell for a 10-cent charge.	All of the key indicators monitored by staff show downward trends in presence of single-use plastic bags in street, storm drain, and creek litter, and an upward trend in use of reusable bags by shoppers. It reduced plastic debris by “approximately 89 percent in the storm drain system, 60 percent in the creeks and rivers, and 59 percent in city. Plastic bags made up 8 percent of total creek litter in 2011 and 4 percent in 2012. Reusable bag use increased greatly from 4-62%. However, it also led to an increase in paper bag usage (3 to 16%)	http://www3.sanjoseca.gov/clk/CommitteeAgenda/TE/20121203/TE20121203_d5.pdf ; https://energycenter.org/sites/default/files/Plastic-Bag-Ban-Web-Version-10-22-13-CK.pdf
	Alameda County	Bag Hybrid (2013)	Grocery stores and certain other food retailers have not been allowed to provide single-use plastic carryout bags at checkout. As of May 1, 2017, this ordinance expanded to include ALL retail stores in Alameda County, and as of November 1, 2017, also includes all eating establishments and food delivery services. Stores are required to stock reusable and paper bags and charge at least 10-cents and itemize the charge on receipts.	The bag ordinance reduced bag purchases by 85% in less than two years and more than double the amount of customers brought in their own bags or didn’t use a bag at all. 44% decrease in plastic bags found in County storm drains. Stores are participating with a compliance rate of 90+%	http://reusablebagsac.org/; http://www.stopwaste.org/about/news/successful-results-bag-ordinance
	Santa Barbara	Bag Hybrid (2013)	The ordinance prohibits certain stores from providing single-use plastic carryout bags to customers at the point	Two years of ban implementation resulted in eliminating almost 45 million single-use plastic shopping	https://www.santabarbaraca.gov/services/recycling/bags/ordinance_about.asp;

			of sale and requires a 10-cent charge for each paper bag provided to customers. The 10-cent charge on paper bags may be retained by stores for use in complying with the ordinance	bags from covered stores—an estimated 95% of all plastic bags generated in the city. The report also shows that the vast majority of consumers have shifted to reusable bags or no bags, and that the policy has actually reduced paper bag consumption by as much as 42%.	http://services.santabarbaraca.gov/CAP/MG131792/AS131796/AS131810/AS131816/AI135427/DO135428/DO_135428.pdf
	Other	Bag bans (various dates)	Numerous other regions in California have enacted bag bans.	Not able to locate publicly available data on effectiveness.	List of other ordinances in California can be found here: http://www.baglaws.com/legislation.php?state=California
District of Columbia	Washington	Bag Fee (2010)	<p>All businesses that sell food or alcohol are required to charge 5 cents for every carryout paper or plastic disposable bag. The business retains 1 cent (or 2 cents if it offers a rebate when customers bring their own bag), and the remaining 3-4 cents goes to the Anacostia River Clean Up and Protection Fund.</p> <p>Exemptions: bulk items, frozen foods; meat and fish; flowers; potted plants; small bakery goods; prescription drugs; newspapers; small hardware items; trash, pet and yard waste; dry cleaning, and paper bags to take food home from a restaurant that has seating.</p>	<p>The fee has contributed about \$10 million from 2010-2014 to the Anacostia River Clean Up and Protection Fund.</p> <p>After the fee started, within months officials released figures showing a drop from a purported 22.5 million bags used per month to 3.3 million — an 85% decrease.</p> <p>Surveys showed that households estimated they had decreased bag use by 60%, from 10 bags a week to four.</p> <p>According to several independent studies, in less than five years after fee implemented, bag usage</p>	<p>https://doee.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddoe/publication/attachments/Anacostia%20Clean%20Up%20and%20Protection%20Act%20of%202009_3.20.15.pdf;</p> <p>https://ggwash.org/view/38159/the-data-proves-the-dc-bag-fee-is-working;</p> <p>https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/nickel-by-nickel-is-the-dc-bag-fee-actually-saving-the-anacostia-river/2015/05/09/d63868d2-8a18-11e4-8ff4-fb93129c9c8b_story.html?utm_term=.f9a65c3f5b37</p>

				in DC has dropped by more than 50%.	
Washington	Seattle	Styrofoam Ban (2009)	In 2009, Styrofoam was banned. In 2010, it became a requirement that food service items (with the exception of straws and utensils) be either recyclable or compostable.	The plastic straw and utensil ban is new and still in the process of implementation so not possible to determine efficacy.	http://www.seattle.gov/util/forbusinesses/solidwaste/foodyardbusinesses/commercial/foodpackagingrequirements/
		Plastic straw and utensil ban (July 1, 2018)	Effective July 1 2018, the City banned plastic straws and utensils at "all food service businesses, including restaurants, grocery stores, delis, coffee shops, food trucks, and institutional cafeterias." Businesses can opt for straws and utensils made from more environmentally friendly materials such as paper, steel and bamboo. Still, the city suggests that businesses provide those only upon request. The ban carries a \$250 fine for any businesses who violate it, but the focus for the next year will be more on educating and assisting businesses with compliance than on enforcement.		https://www.huffingtonpost.ca/entry/seattle-bans-plastic-straws-and-utensils_us_5b3a5536e4b05127ccea4a
	Seattle	Bag Hybrid (July 1, 2017)	Effective July 1, 2017, prohibits all Seattle retail stores from providing customers with single-use plastic carryout bags, including bags labeled "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable" or similar. Allows retail stores to provide customers with any size recyclable paper or reusable carryout bags but requires retail stores	Resulted in roughly 100 million fewer single-use plastic bags in the region during the first six months after the ordinance took effect.	http://www.seattle.gov/util/groups/public/@spu/@conservation/documents/webcontent/01_025116.pdf ; http://www.seattle.gov/util/MyServices/Recycling/ReduceReuse/PlasticBagBan/index.htm

			to charge a minimum of 5 cents for large paper carryout bags (these are typical grocery bags with a flat bottom greater than 60 square inches) and the bags must contain at least 40% post-consumer recycled fiber. It also prohibits all Seattle retail stores from providing customers with plastic bags (such as produce bags) that are tinted green or brown. Retail stores must show all bag-charges on customer receipts and get to keep all revenue. The charge is a taxable retail sale. It also allows retail stores to charge for smaller bags and carryout bags made of plastic 2.25 mil or thicker, at their discretion. There is a \$250 fine for violations.		
Hawaiian Islands	Entire State	Bag Hybrid (various dates)	<p>There is a de facto statewide ban as all of its most populous counties prohibit non-biodegradable plastic bags at checkout, as well as paper bags containing less than 40 percent recycled material.</p> <p>Bans in Kauai, Maui and Hawaii counties took effect between 2011 and 2013, with Honolulu becoming the last major county to approve a ban in 2015, adding a 15-cent charge for all reusable bags, effective July 2018.</p>	The bans in Hawaii resulted in many stores upping the thickness of their plastic bags to 2.25 mils to cross the threshold that separates “single-use” plastic from “reusable” plastic bags under many bag laws. This is something that would need to be addressed with any future legislation.	http://www4.honolulu.gov/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document195377/BILL059(16)%2c%20FD1%2c%20CD3.pdf ; http://www.opala.org/solid_waste/archive/plastic_bag_ban.html .
Massachusetts	Boston	Ban (December 2018)	Retailers can only keep recyclable paper bags (100% recyclable and contains at least 40% post-consumer recycled	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www.boston.gov/departments/environment/reducing-plastic-bags-city-boston

			<p>material), compostable bags, or reusable bags in stock.</p> <p>Compostable bags are defined as conforming to ASTM D6400 standard; certified as capable of decomposing at the same rate as compostable materials.</p> <p>Reusable bags are defined as designed and manufactured to use more than once; made of durable material or durable plastic that is at least 3.0 mils (thousandths of an inch) in thickness.</p> <p>Only applies to “checkout bags” = carryout bag with handles.</p> <p>Exemptions: newspaper bags; bags used to wrap produce, frozen food, meat or fish; laundry/dry-cleaner bags; trash can liners.</p>		
New York	Entire state	Bag Ban (pending)	Bill to ban plastic bags by 2019 introduced in April 2018.	n/a	https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/23/nyregion/plastic-bags-ban-cuomo-new-york.html ; https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/governor.ny.gov/files/atoms/files/PlasticBagBan.pdf
	New York City	Styrofoam Ban (January 1, 2019)	The City’s Styrofoam ban will go into effect by January 1, 2019, following the dismissal of a lawsuit preventing the implementation of the ban. This means that food service establishments, stores, and manufacturers may not possess,	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/295-18/mayor-de-blasio-ban-single-use-styrofoam-products-new-york-city-will-be-effect

			<p>sell, or offer for use single service expanded polystyrene foam food service articles or loose fill packaging.</p> <p>Over the first 6 months of the ban administration will work with businesses to ensure they understand the law and help them transition to new materials to replace foam products.</p>		
New Jersey	Monmouth Beach	Ban on various plastic and Styrofoam items (June 2018)	Bans single-use plastic bags, straws, food containers, and take-out Styrofoam boxes. Includes fines of up to \$2,400 with warnings for initial violations.	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	http://newjersey.news12.com/story/38266631/monmouth-beach-approves-ban-on-plastic-straws-bags
Illinois	Chicago	Bag Fee (February 2018)	<p>Jan 1, 2017 the city repealed its plastic bag ban after only 16 months and replaced it with a 7-cent-per-bag tax on paper or plastic bags starting February 2018. Five cents from the new tax goes to the city, the other two cents to stores.</p> <p>Exemptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bags provided for prescription drugs; • bags used to prevent certain food items, such as raw meat, from contaminating other food or merchandise; • those used to bag loose bulk items; • take-out or dine-in bags; • bags for wrapping prepared food or baked goods; • those used for holding flowers or 	<p>The ban resulted in many stores simply upping the thickness of their plastic bags to 2.25 mils to cross the threshold that separates “single-use” plastic from “reusable” plastic bags.</p> <p>After the fee was enacted, the number of plastic and paper bags used dropped 42% in the first month afterwards. Of the 14,168 shoppers surveyed, only 49% percent used at least one disposable bag — down from the 82% before the tax. The tax is expected to add \$9.2 million to the city's coffers.</p>	<p>https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/bacp/Consumer%20Information/know2016flyerplasticbagban.pdf;</p> <p>https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20170424/lincoln-square/were-using-42-percent-fewer-bags-since-7-cent-tax-started-city-study-says/</p> <p>https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20160205/downtown/is-chicagos-plastic-bag-ban-working-no-advocates-say-people-must-pay/</p>

			<p>potted plants;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bags containing frozen foods. 		
Oregon	Portland	<p>Bag Ban – 2015</p> <p>Styrofoam Ban</p>	<p>Plastic single-use bags cannot be provided by retailers or food vendors at customer check-out.</p> <p>Exemptions: prescription medication, and bags without handles that are used to protect one item from another – for example, produce, bulk food, or meat.</p> <p>What you can use instead are: paper bags made from at least 40% recycled content; reusable cloth bags; or reusable plastic bags that are at least 4 mil thick and have handles.</p>	<p>In the year after the law was implemented the City found: there were fewer than five consumer complaints regarding non-compliance but found no cause to issue penalties; reusable checkout bag use increased 304 percent; highly recycled paper checkout bag use increased 491 percent.</p>	<p>https://www.portlandoregon.gov/citycode/56750; https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/article/419700</p>

OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA:

Continent	Country	Type of Law (Effective Date)	Details of Law	Efficacy	Source
Europe	EU-Wide	2018 EU Directive	Under the Directive, single-use plastic items such as plastic straws, cotton swabs, disposable plastic plates and	Directive not yet implemented.	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-45965605

			cutlery will be banned by 2021. It also requires that 90% of plastic bottles be recycled by 2025.		
		2018 European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy	<p>On January 16, 2018 the European Commission adopted the first-ever European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy. The plan seeks to eliminate plastic pollution and change the way plastics are produced and consumed in the EU, with a focus on plastic bags, other single-use plastics, and fishing materials. The plan also seeks to improve the economic benefit of recycling, to create jobs through engaging businesses and producers, and to invest in innovation.</p> <p>By 2030 all plastic packaging produced and sold in Europe should be reusable or recyclable. Other 2030 targets include 65% recycling of municipal waste, 75% recycling of packaging waste, and a binding agreement to reduce landfill waste to a maximum of 10% of municipal waste.</p>	The strategy is new and still in the process of implementation so not possible to determine efficacy.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/plastic_waste.htm
		2015 European Union Directive on Single-use Plastic Bags	<p>The EU directive required Member States to take measures to reduce their level of consumption of plastic bags. To do this, they can either choose to, or cumulatively opt for:</p> <p>a) the adoption of measures guaranteeing that the annual level of consumption does not surpass 90 light plastic bags per person by 31st</p>	Not able to locate publicly available data on effectiveness.	https://www.surfrider.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/guide_good-practices_web_en.pdf

			<p>December 2019 and 40 light plastic bags per person by 31st December 2025, or the setting of similar objectives by weight. Very light plastic bags can be excluded from the national consumption objectives.</p> <p>b) the adoption of instruments guaranteeing that on 31st December 2018, no light plastic bag is provided free of charge at the point of sale of merchandise or products, unless equally effective instruments are implemented. Very light plastic bags can be excluded from the scope of these measures. The banning of single-use plastic bags is also made possible by the directive.</p> <p>Furthermore, starting in May 2018, Member States must report their annual light plastic bags' consumption to the European Commission.</p>		
	France	Bag Ban (2016)	France banned free distribution of thin single-use plastic bags typically distributed at grocery stores. A ban of thin green bags used for produce followed in January 2017.	Not able to locate publicly available data on effectiveness.	https://www.nationalgeographic.com/people-and-culture/food/the-plate/2016/11/france-just-banned-plastic-forks--who-s-next-/
		Plastic cup and utensil ban (2020)	The newest addition to the Energy Transition for Green Growth Act proposes a ban on plastic plates and utensils, which will take effect in 2020		https://www.cnn.com/2016/09/19/europe/france-bans-plastic-cups-plates/index.html

	Ireland	Bag Fee (2002)	Fee is now 22-euro cents. The tax revenue goes into different programs aimed at environmental protection.	Resulted in a 90% reduction and an associated gain in the form of reduced littering. Costs of administration have been very low, amounting to about 3% of revenues. Response from the public and the retail industry, has been overwhelmingly positive. Central to this acceptance has been a policy of extensive consultation with these stakeholders.	http://www.irishenvironment.com/iepedia/plastic-bag-levy/ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5146973_The_Most_Popular_Tax_in_Europe_Lessons_from_the_Irish_Plastic_Bags_Levy
	Italy	Bag Ban (2011)	Bans the use of plastic bags for fruit, vegetables and baked goods in favor of biodegradable and compostable alternatives.	Reduction of plastic bag consumption by more than 55% since 2011 (Surfrider Foundation Europe, 2017)	http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2017/08/12/17G00139/sg; https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1
	England	Bag Fee (2015)	Large shops (retailers who have 250 or more employees) in England are required to charge 5p for all single-use plastic bags.	England's plastic bag usage drops 85% since 5p charge introduced. The charge has also triggered donations of more than £29m from retailers towards good causes	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/single-use-plastic-carrier-bags-why-were-introducing-the-charge/carrier-bags-why-theres-a-5p-charge
	Scotland	Bag Fee (2014)	Requires retailers to charge at least 5 p for all single-use plastic bags. Customers are also required to pay for paper bags, as well as bags made from some plant-based materials. The legislation applies to all retailers, not just those selling food. Online outlets selling or delivering	The law is raising 6.7M p in a year and sees usage cut by 80%.	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2014/9780111023211; https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-34575364 http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotland-34575364

			<p>a product into Scotland are also required to charge for single-use bags.</p> <p>Exemptions: any single-use bag used only to contain unpackaged foods for human or animal consumption are excluded from the charge.</p>		
	Denmark	Bag Fee (1994)	<p>Danish tax on plastic bags is approximately 50 cents US, part of which goes in taxes, and part to the business. Bags are covered by the tax if they have capacity to handle at least 5 liters and they reasonably can be replaced by cloth bags, carrier net and the like. Very strong plastic bags directly comparable with cloth bags and carrier nets are not covered by the tax. Tax only applies in supermarkets, where customers buy the plastic bags. In clothing and similar shops however, plastic bags are offered free to customers by the shops, who pay the tax themselves</p>	<p>The tax had a remarkable effect on the use of plastic carrier bags. The introduction of the tax halved the consumption from around 800 million bags to 400 million bags, which amounts to around 80 bags per person annually. The retailer revenue has amplified the effects of the tax.</p>	<p>file:///C:/Users/mello/Downloads/150812_Tax%20on%20plastic%20bags.pdf</p>
	Slovenia	Bag Ban (2017)	<p>Ban on free lightweight plastic bags</p>	<p>The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.</p>	<p>https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1 http://www.plasticportal.eu/en/wepay-for-plastic-bags-in-slovakia-and-in-the-czechrepublic/c/4795/</p>
	Spain	Ban turned to	<p>Fee on consumer for disposable plastic bags with a thickness between 15 μ and</p>	<p>Fee not yet implemented.</p>	<p>https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/</p>

		Fee (effective 2020)	50µ. The fee was intended to be introduced in March 2018, but was postponed. A total ban of lightweight and very lightweight non-compostable plastic carrier bags is supposed to come into effect in 2020		25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1
	Latvia	Bag Fee (2009)	Fee on retailer for plastic bags (with two different rates for single and multiple use bags and depending on weight. Since then, most supermarkets charge for plastic carrier bags and offer reusable carrier bags.	Plastic bag consumption dropped rapidly after implementation while use of reusable bags increased, but stabilized after the first year.	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1 https://ieep.eu/uploads/articles/attachments/2295371a-be98-4ab0-92be9cd755a148e4/LV%20Packaging%20Tax%20final.pdf
	Lithuania	Bag Fee (December 31, 2018)	Fee on consumer. Prohibition of free lightweight plastic bags with a thickness between 15 and 50µ.	The fee is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1 https://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/article.php3?article_id=823
	Netherlands	Bag Fee (2016)	Fee on consumer. Very lightweight bags for primary packaging are exempt. While businesses have the freedom to decide how much they will charge, the official guideline is €0.25 per bag.	The number of plastic bags ending up as litter decreased by 40% in one year	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1 https://nltimes.nl/2017/04/18/dutch-ban-free-plastic-bagssees-71-pct-drop-use
	Portugal	Bag Fee (2015)	Fee put on supplier. The charge of € 0.10 per bag between 15-50µ was mostly passed on to the consumer.	After the tax was introduced, the consumption of lightweight plastic bags decreased by 74%, while that	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1

				of reusable plastic bags, exempted from the levy, increased by 61%	inability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1
	Northern Ireland	Bag Fee (2013)	Levy on consumer for plastic bags (£0.05).	Within one year, a 71% drop in the consumption of plastic bags, followed by another 42.6% decrease the following year.	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1
	Romania	Bag Fee (2009)	Fee of €0.05 on consumer on non-biodegradable plastic bags.	Unable to find publicly available information about its effectiveness.	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1
Central America	Costa Rica	Single-Use Plastics Ban (2021)	The government announced the phasing out of all kinds of disposable plastics by 2021.	Ban not yet implemented.	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1
	Uruguay	Bag Fee (2017)	Fee on consumer on single-use plastic bags.	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1
	Chile	Bag Ban (2019)	Large retailers and supermarkets have six months to comply. Small and medium-size businesses will have two years to abide by the new rules. In the meantime, they may hand out up to two plastic bags per customer.	Ban not yet implemented.	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1 https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-45066268

<p>Asia</p>	<p>Taiwan</p>	<p>Ban of bags, straws, utensils and cups (2030)</p>	<p>Taiwan announced one of the farthest-reaching bans on plastic in the world, restricting the use of single-use plastic bags, straws, utensils, and cups. The ban should be completely in force by 2030.</p>	<p>The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so it is too soon to determine efficacy.</p>	<p>https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/taiwan-ban-on-plastic-bags-straws-utensils-contain/</p>
	<p>China</p>	<p>Bag Hybrid (2008)</p>	<p>China banned ultra-thin plastic bags and established a policy requiring stores to charge customers for thicker plastic bags.</p>	<p>According to the National Development and Reform Commission, the plastic bag ban has cut consumption by at least 67 billion bags, saving an equivalent of 6 million tonnes of oil in the 5 years after its implementation.</p> <p>Since the ban was implemented, use of plastic bags has dropped by more than two-thirds, said Li Jing, vice chief of energy-saving and environmental protection department under the NDRC.</p>	<p>http://www.worldwatch.org/node/6167; https://grist.org/news/chinas-plastic-bag-ban-turns-five-years-old/</p>
	<p>India</p>	<p>Bag Ban (various dates)</p>	<p>Numerous jurisdictions in India (approximately 25) have banned the use of thin plastic bags that are below 50 microns. The Indian government has pledged to ban all single-use plastics by 2022.</p>	<p>Efforts are faltering due to lack of enforcement as sale and stocking of thin plastic bags continue. The production and usage of plastic persist in large amounts and India continues to be the top four producers of plastic waste in the world.</p> <p>According to a IndiaSpend investigation, implementation of the various bans is lax and not resulting in a reduction in the amount of plastic.</p>	<p>http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/64443561.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst; https://swachhindia.ndtv.com/plastic-ban-india-can-learn-countries-6161/; http://www.indiaspend.com/cover-story/25-indian-states-ban-plastic-bags-yet-600-truckloads-of-plastic-discarded-every-day-31602</p>

Oceania	Australia	Bag Ban (Various dates)	<p>Western Australia and Queensland banned plastic bags in July 2018;</p> <p>Tasmania banned plastic bags in 2013; Northern Territory banned plastic bags in 2011. Biodegradable and heavier bags remain legal;</p> <p>ACT banned bags in 2011 with plastic barrier bags for fruit and vegetables exempt;</p> <p>South Australia was the first state or territory in Australia to ban plastic bags (2009), with retailers facing fines of up to \$5,000 for distributing banned bags and retailer suppliers fined up to \$20,000. The ban does not extend to heavier plastic bags or fruit and vegetable bags;</p> <p>Victoria ban is TBA.</p>	<p>A 2015 review of the Tasmania ban found widespread support for the ban but a mixed environmental impact.</p> <p>According to the ACT Government's 2014 review, plastic waste to landfill reduced by 36 % in the two years after the ban. The ACT's research showed an initial rise in bin liner sales after the ban, before reportedly returning to pre-ban levels at the time of the review in 2014. The review argues the increased level of boutique bags sold and low numbers of retained in the home suggest they could be used as bin liners.</p> <p>2015-16 National Litter Index found that plastic bag litter "fell significantly and almost immediately after the [ban] came into effect."</p>	<p>South Australia, Plastic, 1.1.2009: https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/PLASTIC%20SHOPPING%20BAGS%20(WASTE%20AVOIDANCE)%20ACT%20008/CURRENT/2008.45.AUTH.PDF; Tasmania, Plastic Shopping Bags Ban Act 2013 (Parliament of Tasmania): https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/2013-11-01/act-2013-014; Australian Capital Territory, Plastic Shopping Bags Ban Act 2010, A2010-49 R3 (Parliament of Australian Capital Territory): http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2010-49/current/pdf/2010-49.pdf; http://www.environment.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/602018/20140407-ESDD_BagBan_Report_2014_Final.pdf</p>
New Zealand					
Africa	Kenya	Bag Ban (2017)	Anyone found using, producing, or selling a plastic bag faces up to four years in jail, or a \$38,000 fine.	The ban is new and still in the process of implementation so not possible to determine efficacy.	https://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/Awarness%20Materials/Gazette_legal_Notice_on_carrier_bags.pdf
	Rwanda	Bag Ban (2008)	Plastic bag ban. Traffickers caught carrying illegal plastic are liable to be fined, jailed or forced to make public	The bag ban has been strictly enforced due to challenges posed by smugglers and tourists entering	http://www.theatlanticpost.com/culture/environmentally-cautious-rwanda-maintains-

			<p>confessions. Smugglers can receive up to six months in jail. The executives of companies that keep or make illegal plastic bags can be imprisoned for up to a year.</p>	<p>the country. Illegal use of plastic bags can result in fines or jail time. Stores have been shut down and owners fined and been required to sign apology letters.</p> <p>Strict enforcement has had positive impacts on the environment, reducing flooding, harm to wildlife, and erosion.</p>	<p>plastic-bag-ban-3790.html; https://www.surfrider.org/pages/plastic-bag-bans-fees; https://www.earthday.org/2018/04/20/lessons-from-the-countries-fighting-to-kick-the-plastic-bag-addiction/</p>
	Morocco	Bag Ban (2016)	<p>After a partial ban in 2009, Morocco's law fully banning plastic bags came into effect in July 2016. This law does not only cover the distribution of plastic bags, but also the import and production of them. There are fines ranging from \$20,000 to more than \$100,000 USD placed on manufacturers and distributors who break the law.</p>	<p>"As the second largest consuming country of plastic bags, it's no surprise that adhering to the ambitious law has taken time. The government is responding to the challenges the plastic bag ban poses by ensuring that plastic bag alternatives are easily accessible."</p>	<p>https://www.earthday.org/2018/04/20/lessons-from-the-countries-fighting-to-kick-the-plastic-bag-addiction/</p>