

His Worship the Mayor
Councillors
City of Marion

Notice of General Council Meeting

Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre
245 Sturt Road, Sturt

Tuesday, 8 February 2022 at 6.30 pm

The CEO hereby gives Notice pursuant to the provisions under Section 83 of the *Local Government Act 1999* that a General Council Meeting will be held.

A copy of the Agenda for this meeting is attached in accordance with Section 83 of the Act.

Meetings of the Council are open to the public. Due to COVID-19, interested members of this community are welcome to attend by electronic means. Access to the meeting is via the link published on the City of Marion website (<https://www.marion.sa.gov.au/about-council/council-meetings/council-meetinglive-stream>) on the day of the meeting.



Tony Harrison
Chief Executive Officer

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1 Open Meeting**2 Kaurna Acknowledgement**

We acknowledge the Kaurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

3 Disclosure

All persons in attendance are advised that the audio of this General Council meeting will be recorded and will be made available on the City of Marion website.

4 Elected Member Declaration of Interest (if any)**5 Confirmation of Minutes****5.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 25 January 2022**

Report Reference	GC220208R5.1
Originating Officer	Governance Officer – Angela Porter
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 25 January 2022 be taken as read and confirmed.

ATTACHMENTS

1. GC220125 - Final Minutes [5.1.1 - 17 pages]



**Minutes of the General Council Meeting
held on Tuesday, 25 January 2022 at 6.30 pm
Electronic Attendance via Webinar**





All persons present were in attendance via electronic webinar

PRESENT

His Worship the Mayor Kris Hanna

Councillor Ian Crossland

Councillor Maggie Duncan

Councillor Raelene Telfer

Councillor Bruce Hull

Councillor Kendra Clancy

Councillor Tim Gard

Councillor Matthew Shilling

Councillor Luke Hutchinson

Councillor Nathan Prior

Councillor Jason Veliskou

Councillor Joseph Masika

In Attendance

Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

General Manager City Services - Tony Lines

Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell

General Manager City Development - Iliia Houridis

Manager Office of the CEO - Kate McKenzie

Unit Manager Governance and Council Support - Victoria Moritz

1 Open Meeting

The Mayor opened the meeting at 6.30pm

2 Kaurua Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Kaurua people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

3 Disclosure

All persons in attendance are advised that the audio of this General Council meeting will be recorded and will be made available on the City of Marion website.

4 Elected Member Declaration of Interest (if any)

The Chair asked if any member wished to disclose an interest in relation to any item being considered at the meeting

- Ni interests were disclosed.



5 Confirmation of Minutes

5.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 14 December 2021 Report Reference GC220125R5.1

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Veliskou

That the minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 14 December 2021 be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried Unanimously

6.35pm The Mayor left the meeting and vacated the Chair.
In the absence of the Mayor, Councillor Hutchinson took the Chair

PROCEDURAL MOTION

Moved Councillor Shilling

Seconded Councillor Duncan

That the following Communication Items be moved en bloc:

- Mayoral Communication Report
- Deputy Mayor Communication Report
- CEO and Executive Communication Report

Carried Unanimously

6.37pm The Mayor returned to the Meeting and resumed the Chair.

6 Communications

6.1 Mayoral Communication Report

Report Reference GC220125R6.1

Name of Council Member Mayor - Kris Hanna

Date	Event	Comments
18 November 2021	Marion City Band Constitution Meeting	
18 November 2021	Presentation Evening on the Palestinian Struggle- Parliament House	
20 November 2021	Marion 100 Community Summit	
20 November 2021	Nexus Arts Orchestra concert at Marion Cultural Centre	
25 November 2021	COAST FM radio interview	
25 November 2021	St Anthony's School tour of Council Chambers	Hosted tour
27 November 2021	20 th Annual City of Marion Community Art Exhibition	
27 November 2021	Islamic Society of South Australia Appreciation Dinner and Islamic Society AGM	



29 November 2021	Flinders University Festival Square campus announcement celebration	
29 November 2021	Mayor's End of Year Business Event	
2 December 2021	Recycled Art Competition Launch Presentation at Seaview Downs Primary School	
2 December 2021	Cormorant Drive Consultation	
3 December 2021	5049 Coastal Community Meeting	
3 December 2021	Capella Road Reserve Skate Park Opening	
3 December 2021	Hallett Cove Business Association Christmas Celebration	
9 December 2021	City of Marion Tonsley Visit: Line Zero – Factory of the Future	
10 December 2021	Community Grants Presentation Ceremony	
11 December 2021	World Arabic Language Day Event	
12 December 2021	Marion Tennis Club BBQ	
12 December 2021	Indian Classical Dance Event at Westminster College	
13 December 2021	North South Corridor Briefing for the Edwardstown Business Community	
13 December 2021	Marion Outdoor Pool Multicultural Event	
14 December 2021	Citizenship Ceremony	
16 December 2021	Mayor's End of Year Christmas Function	
19 December 2021	Brothers United Football Club Appreciation Night	
20 December 2021	Club Marion Committee Meeting	
21 December 2021	Meeting with 5049 Coastal Community group	
23 December 2021	COAST FM Segment	
In addition, the Mayor met with local residents, community leaders and business representatives.		

Moved Councillor Shilling**Seconded Councillor Duncan**

That the Mayoral Communication report be received and noted.

Carried Unanimously**6.2 Deputy Mayor Communication Report****Report Reference** GC220125R6.2**Name of Council Member** Deputy Mayor – Luke Hutchinson

Date	Event	Comments
28 December 2021	185 th Proclamation Day Commemoration	

Moved Councillor Shilling**Seconded Councillor Shilling**

That the Deputy Mayor Communication report be received and noted.

Carried Unanimously



6.3 CEO and Executive Communication Report

Report Reference GC220125R6.3

Date	Activity	Attended By
24 November 2021	Meeting Tony Harrison, Paul Sutton (CEO City of Charles Sturt) and Mark Withers (CEO City of Port Adelaide Enfield).	Tony Harrison
24 November 2021	Meeting Field River Taskforce	Ilia Houridis
29 November 2021	Meeting Tony Harrison, Sorana Dinmore (City of Marion) and Michael Luchich (Optus)	Tony Harrison Sorana Dinmore
29 November 2021	Technical Rehearsal (Live Webcast) – (Modernising the Local Government Workplace)	Sorana Dinmore
30 November 2021	Speaker at Public Sector Network LIVE ONLINE EVENT – (Modernising the Local Government Workplace)	Sorana Dinmore
30 November 2021	Meeting Judith Sellick Sorana Dinmore	Sorana Dinmore
1 December 2021	Meeting Tony Harrison, CEO City of Charles Sturt) and Mark Withers (CEO City of Port Adelaide Enfield) and Anthony Jones	Tony Harrison
1 December 2021	Zoom Mayors & CEOs COVID-19 briefing with SA Health & SAPOL	Tony Harrison
1 December 2021	Oaklands Education Centre Governance Meeting with Flinders University	Tony Lines
2 December 2021	Tonsley Project Control Group Meeting with Renewal SA and PEET	Tony Lines Ilia Houridis
3 December 2021	Meeting Alfredo Cabada (The Innovation Factory) Sorana Dinmore (City of Marion)	Sorana Dinmore
3 December 2021	KPMG Collaborative Model Health Check - Closing Workshop	Sorana Dinmore
3 December 2021	Event Opening Capella Drive Reserve State Park	Ilia Houridis
6 December 2021	SRWRA Board Meeting	Sorana Dinmore
8 December 2021	Meeting Tony Harrison (CEO City of Marion), Catherine King (Federal Shadow Minister for Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development), Joseph Solomon (Chief of Staff) and Louise Miller-Frost re the City of Marion Infrastructure priorities	Tony Harrison
9 December 2021	Meeting Tony Harrison and Clinton Jury (LGA CEO)	Tony Harrison

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Date	Activity	Attended By
9 December 2021	Meeting with SA Power Networks re trees under power lines	Tony Lines
9 December 2021	Tour of Line Zero, Tonsley	Ilia Houridis
10 December 2021	Meeting Tony Harrison, David Bagshaw and David Cruickshanks-Boyd (5049 Coastal Community)	Tony Harrison
10 December 2021	Meeting with SA Water re Cove Road	Tony Lines
13 December 2021	Meeting Tony Harrison, Ray Barnwell and Steve Murray MP	Tony Harrison
16 December 2021	Australia and New Zealand Driverless Vehicle Initiative Roundtable with Minister Wingard	Tony Harrison
16 December 2021	Meeting Google CoM	Sorana Dinmore
22 December 2021	Meeting Agilyx CoM	Sorana Dinmore
23 December 2021	Meeting PwC and City of Marion re Living Kaurna Cultural Centre	Tony Lines Ilia Houridis
23 December 2021	Meeting Oaklands Green Project Control Group with Housing Renewal Australia	Tony Lines
7 January 2022	SWBMX Site Visit with Minister Speirs	Ilia Houridis
11 January 2022	Meeting Cross Council Open Space Service Review with Cities of Marion, Charles Sturt and Pt Adelaide Enfield	Tony Lines
12 January 2022	Q&A LGA COVID impacts on local government	Tony Lines
12 January 2022	Zoom Meeting Tony Harrison and Chris White (City of Prospect) re: Cross Council Collaboration	Tony Harrison
14 January 2022	Zoom Meeting Tony Harrison (City of Marion), Kye Mickan and Ryan Wood (EAS)	Tony Harrison
15 January 2022	SWBMX Site Visit with Minister Speirs and Minister Wingard	Ilia Houridis
16 January 2022	SMRF JV Advisory Committee Meeting	Sorana Dinmore
17 January 2022	Meeting Mayor Kris Hanna, Tony Harrison and Leighton Boyd (MarionLife Community Hub)	Tony Harrison
18 January 2022	Meeting Tony Harrison and Judith Sellick	Tony Harrison
20 January 2022	City of Marion and Department for Environment and Water Site Tour Glenthorne National Park	Tony Harrison
22 January 2022	Event Opening Sam Willoughby International BMX Facility	Tony Harrison Ilia Houridis Tony Lines



Date	Activity	Attended By
25 January 2022	Meeting Oaklands Green Project Control Group with Housing Renewal Australia	Tony Lines
25 January 2022	Meeting Tony Harrison, CEO City of Charles Sturt) and Mark Withers (CEO City of Port Adelaide Enfield) and Anthony Jones	Tony Harrison

Moved Councillor Shilling**Seconded Councillor Duncan**

That the CEO and Executive Communication report be received and noted.

Carried Unanimously

Elected Member Communication Report: Councillor Raelene Telfer

Date	Activity	Comments
1 December 2021	Council Assessment Panel	Member
3 December 2021	Capella Road Reserve Skating Park	Attending
5 December 2021	Dover Dog Club Christmas Lunch	Attended as Patron
6 December 2021	Positive Aging & Inclusion Christmas	Attended at lunchtime
7 December 2021	Planning & Development Committee	Member
10 December 2021	Community Grants	Presented some cheques
14 December 2021	Warriparinga Ward	Briefing by staff
16 December 2021	Mayoral End of Year	Attended with husband
12 January 2022	Council Assessment Panel	Member
22 January 2022	SWBMX Track	Attended Opening
25 January 2022	Mitchell Park Sports & Community Centre	Building tour

7 Adjourned Items

Nil

8 Deputations

Nil

9 Petitions

Nil

**10 Committee Recommendations****PROCEDURAL MOTION****Moved Councillor Shilling****Seconded Councillor Duncan**

That the following items be moved en bloc:

- Confirmation of the Minutes of the Planning and Development Committee held on 7 December 2021
- Confirmation of Minutes of the Special Review and Selection Committee held on 7 December 2021
- Confirmation of Minutes of the Finance Risk and Audit Committee Meeting held on 14 December 2021

Carried Unanimously

10.1 Confirmation of the Minutes of the Planning and Development Committee held on 7 December 2021
Report Reference GC220125R10.1

Moved Councillor Shilling**Seconded Councillor Duncan**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Planning and Development Committee meeting held on 7 December 2021.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Planning and Development Committee.

Carried Unanimously

10.2 Confirmation of the Minutes of the Special Review and Selection Committee held on 7 December 2021
Report Reference GC220125R10.2

Moved Councillor Shilling**Seconded Councillor Duncan**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Special Review and Selection Committee meeting held on 7 December 2021.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Review and Selection Committee.

Carried Unanimously



10.3 Confirmation of Minutes of the Finance Risk and Audit Committee Meeting held on 14 December 2021

Report Reference GC220125R10.3

Moved Councillor Shilling

Seconded Councillor Duncan

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee meeting held on 14 December 2021.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee.

Carried Unanimously

11 Corporate Reports for Decision

11.1 Mitchell Park Sports and Community Centre Resourcing

Report Reference GC220125R11.1

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Hutchinson

That Council:

1. Endorses an additional 1.72 FTE staff for the Neighbourhood Centres Team to maximise the opportunities provided by the new and much larger MPSCC facility.
2. For 2021-2022, endorses additional funding of \$55,655 for an additional 1.72 FTE neighbourhood centre staff, to be funded through Council's 2021-2022 budget review process.
3. For 2022-2023 onwards, endorses funding of \$157,964 for an additional 1.72 FTE neighbourhood centre staff, to be included as part of the 2022-2023 Annual Business Plan and on an ongoing basis thereafter.

AMENDMENT

Moved Councillor Ian Crossland

Seconded Councillor Bruce Hull

That Council:

1. Endorses an additional 1.72 FTE staff for the Neighbourhood Centres Team to maximise the opportunities provided by the new and much larger MPSCC facility.
2. For 2021-2022, endorses additional funding of \$55,655 for an additional 1.72 FTE neighbourhood centre staff, to be funded through Council's 2021-2022 budget review process.

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3. For 2022-2023 onwards, endorses funding of \$157,964 for an additional 1.72 FTE neighbourhood centre staff, to be included as part of the 2022-2023 Annual Business Plan and 2023-2024 Annual Business Plan.

**The amendment to become the motion was Carried
The motion as amended was Carried Unanimously**

11.2 Lander Road 50km/h Speed Limit Reduction
Report Reference GC220125R11.2

Moved Councillor Shilling

Seconded Councillor Duncan

That Council:

1. Notes the Lander Road Community Consultation Report (Attachment 1).
2. Does not proceed with the process to reduce the speed limit on Lander Road between Main South Road and Patpa Drive.

Carried

Councillor Gard called a Division

Those for: Councillors Crossland, Prior, Telfer, Shilling, Duncan, Hutchinson, Masika, Clancy and Veliskou

Those against: Councillors Hull and Gard

Carried

11.3 Sports in Reserves Annual Report 2021
Report Reference GC220125R11.3

Moved Councillor Crossland

Seconded Councillor Prior

That Council:

Option 1 (continues the program):

1. Endorses Administration to continue the current On@CoM Sports in Reserves program from February 2022 to end June 2023.
2. Endorses the current amount of \$30,000 p.a budget allocation to continue for implementation of the program. This would be funded by:
 - a) \$15,000 to be allocated through Council's Budget Review Process for 2021-22; and
 - b) \$30,000 to be allocated as part of the Annual Business Planning process for 2022-23.
3. Receives a On@CoM Sports in Reserves annual program report in February 2023 to allow consideration of further program funding.



Carried Unanimously

11.4 Oaklands Green Road Closures

Report Reference GC220125R11.4

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Hull

That Council:

1. Authorises the commencement of the road closure process to close portions of roads at Oaklands Park as shown on the attached Preliminary Plans (Attachments 4 to 11) in accordance with the *Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991* which requires:
 - Preparation of Preliminary Plans,
 - Preparation of statements of affected parties and
 - Undertaking of public consultation.
2. Resolves that the closed roads pursuant to the *Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991* are to be retained by Council pending approval of the final staged land division plans for the Oaklands Green Redevelopment.
3. Notes a further report will be brought back to Council to consider the outcome of the community consultation under the *Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991*.
4. Notes the Developer will pay all costs in relation to the road closure process.
5. Resolves that pursuant to Section 193(4) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the closed roads are to be excluded from the Community Land Classification.
6. Endorses the closed roads at Barry Road and Bombay Street (Attachment 4) and at Rangoon Street (Attachment 6) be converted to Community Land during the staging of the development, should the development proceed.
7. Pursuant to Section 37(b) of the *Local Government Act 1999* authorises the Chief Executive Officer to enter into and sign all documentation necessary to commence the road closure process under the *Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991*.

Carried

11.5 Draft Behavioural Management Standards for Council Members - Consultation

Report Reference GC220125R11.5

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Masika

That Council:

1. Endorses the response to Office of Local Government provided within Attachment 3, regarding the draft Behavioural Management Standards for Local Government.

Carried



11.6 LGA Ordinary General Meeting 2022 - Call for Motions
Report Reference GC220125R11.6

Moved Councillor Masika

Seconded Councillor Crossland

That:

1. The nominated Council Voting Delegate for the 2022 Local Government Association Ordinary General Meeting is Mayor Kris Hanna and the Proxy Delegate for this meeting is Deputy Mayor, Luke Hutchinson.

Carried Unanimously

11.7 David Avenue, Mitchell Park - Pedestrian Pathway
Report Reference GC220125R11.7

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Hull

That Council:

1. Notes the response from the Minister for Education on 28 September 2021 (Attachment 2) regarding school access.
2. Notes the response from the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport on 2 December 2021 regarding an alignment option on the western side of the railway line between Sampson Road and Bruce Avenue (Attachment 4).
3. Notes that there are no further options for Council to provide pedestrian access between David Avenue and Sampson Road Reserve.

Carried Unanimously

11.8 City Limits Distribution
Report Reference GC220125R11.8

Moved Councillor Masika

Seconded Councillor Gard

That Council:

1. Endorses the consolidation of the print and distribution of City Limits to the proposed integrated print and distribution model
2. Notes the existing print run will be reduced from 43,300 to 35,000 copies
3. Notes that the City Limits Publications Policy will be updated to reflect the changes in distribution.

Carried



12 Corporate Reports for Information/Noting

12.1 Questions Taken on Notice Register Report Reference GC220125R12.1

Moved Councillor Hull

Seconded Councillor Gard

That Council:

1. Notes the report 'Questions Taken on Notice Register'

Carried Unanimously

12.2 Finance Report - December 2021 Report Reference GC220125R12.2

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Duncan

That Council:

1. Receives the report "Finance Report - December 2021"

Carried Unanimously

12.3 Monthly WHS Performance Report Report Reference GC220125R12.3

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Gard

That Council:

1. Notes the report and statistical data contained therein.

Carried Unanimously

13 Workshop / Presentation Items

Nil

14 Motions With Notice

Nil

15 Questions With Notice

Nil

16 Motions Without Notice



Nil

17 Questions Without Notice

Nil

18 Confidential Items

PROCEURAL MOTION

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Prior

That the cover reports for the following confidential items to move into confidence be moved en bloc:

- Cover Repot - Confirmation of the Confidential Minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee Meeting held on 14 December 2021
- Cover Report - Confirmation of the Confidential Minutes of the Special Review and Selection Committee Meeting held on 7 December 2021
- Cover Report - The Boatshed Cafe - Future Considerations
- Cover Report - Motion with Notice - Field River

Carried Unanimously

8.26pm the meeting went into confidence

18.1 Cover Report - Confirmation of the Confidential Minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee Meeting held on 14 December 2021
Report Reference GC220125F18.1

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Prior

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(e) and (b)(i) and (ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager Corporate Services, General Manager City Services, Manager Office of the CEO, Chief Finance Officer, Manager IT Operations, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to Confirmation of Confidential Minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee Meeting held on 14 December 2021, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to information security and technology systems and the current status of the Digital Transformation Program and the impact on contractual expectations.

Carried Unanimously

8.26pm the meeting went into confidence



Moved Councillor Gard

Seconded Councillor Hull

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the confidential minutes (noting the names of the IT Companies be redacted and the minutes be released) of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee meeting held on 14 December 2021.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee.

Carried Unanimously

8.42 The meeting came out of confidence

18.2 Cover Report - Confirmation of the Confidential Minutes of the Special Review and Selection Committee Meeting held on 7 December 2021
Report Reference GC220125F18.2

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Prior

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(a) and (d)(i) and (ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, Manager People and Culture, Manager Office of the CEO, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to the Confirmation of Confidential Minutes of the Special Review and Selection Committee meeting held on 7 December 2021, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to personal affairs of past and present employees and commercial figures of an independent third party.

Carried Unanimously

8.42 the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor Masika

Seconded Councillor Duncan

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the confidential minutes of the Special Review and Selection Committee meeting held on 7 December 2021.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Review and Selection Committee.

Carried Unanimously

8.53pm the meeting came out of confidence



18.3 Cover Report - The Boatshed Cafe - Future Considerations

Report Reference GC220125F18.3

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Prior

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(b)(i) and (ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager City Services, General Manager Corporate Services, Manager Office of the Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer, Manager City Property, Unit Manager Land and Property, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support and Media and Engagement Advisor, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to The Boatshed Café - Future Considerations, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to commercial information including financial figures provided by a third party.

Carried Unanimously

8.54pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor Crossland

Seconded Councillor Gard

In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999* the Council orders that this report *The Boatshed Café - Revocation and Disposal Future Considerations*, the attachments to this report, and any minutes arising from this report, having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(b)(i) and (ii) of the Act, except when required to effect or comply with Council's resolution(s) regarding this matter, be kept confidential and not available for public inspection for a period of 12 months from the date of this meeting. This confidentiality order will be reviewed at the General Council Meeting in December 2022.

Carried Unanimously

9.11pm the meeting came out of confidence

18.4 Cover Report - Motion with Notice - Field River

Report Reference GC220125F18.4

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Prior

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(b)(i) and (ii) and (d)(i) and (ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Services, General Manager City Development, General Manager Corporate Services, Manager Office of the Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer, Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment, Unit Manager Engineering, Water Resources Coordinator, Media and Engagement Advisor, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to Motion with Notice - Field River, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to the contribution towards land purchase.

Carried Unanimously

9.11 pm the meeting went into confidence

**PROCEDURAL MOTION****Moved Councillor Clancy****Seconded Councillor Veliskou**

That this item be deferred until the General Council Meeting on 8 February to receive further information on previous historical reports presented to council.

Lost**MEETING EXTENSION****Moved Councillor Gard****Seconded Councillor Hull**

That the meeting be extended until the conclusion of the current item.

Carried

9.29pm Meeting Extended

PROCEDURAL MOTION**Moved Councillor Telfer****Seconded Councillor Veliskou**

That the motion be left lying on the table until written confirmation of the submission is received by Council from Minister Speirs with the full details of the proposal.

Carried

9.49 The meeting came out of confidence

19 Other Business

Nil

20 Meeting Closure

The meeting was declared closed at 9.49pm

CONFIRMED THIS 8th DAY OF FEBRUARY 2022

CHAIRPERSON

This following item was not considered:

- GC220125F18.5 - CEO Remuneration Review

6 Communications

Nil

7 Adjourned Items - Nil**8 Deputations - Nil****9 Petitions - Nil****10 Committee Recommendations - Nil****11 Corporate Reports for Decision****11.1 Single Use Plastic Product Bans**

Report Reference	GC220208R11.1
Originating Officer	Waste Education Officer – Allison Byrne
Corporate Manager	Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment - Mathew Allen
General Manager	General Manager City Services - Tony Lines

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide Council with an update on the South Australian Government's invitation for comments on products to be included in future stages of phasing out single-use plastic products in South Australia (Attachment 1), and to seek feedback and endorsement for City of Marion's response (Attachment 2).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Industries SA's Discussion Paper, *Turning the Tide 2021: The future of single-use plastics in South Australia*, reports on the advancement of bans on single-use plastic products in Australia and overseas, considers the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and invites feedback on their proposals for banning a range of single-use plastic products using a staged approach within a 3-year timeframe.

This proposed list of single-use plastic items for prohibition, using the legal framework established for the banning of plastic straws and cutlery, serves to strengthen the ban introduced by the City of Marion in 2018 whereby the single-use plastics of concern to Council are proposed for state-wide ban.

This invitation to provide feedback to the South Australian Government gives the City of Marion the opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to eliminating environmental impacts of single-use plastics and phasing out non-recyclable waste items, as well as championing South Australia's national leadership on waste reduction.

Council's draft response to the Discussion Paper is presented in Attachment 2. The response is based on research and observations, Council's waste and recycling education programs and community feedback, national and state strategic directions on waste and recycling, and past experiences working with local businesses, Green Industries SA, and waste and recycling industry partners.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Endorses the submission contained in Attachment 2 in response to the South Australian Government's Discussion Paper *Turning the Tide 2021: The future of single-use plastics in South Australia*, subject to any amendments made in the meeting.**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Valuing Nature

We will encourage our community to minimise waste going to landfill, and we will adopt best practice technologies and methods for recycling of green waste and other waste.

Legal / Legislative / Policy

The proposed product inclusions by the State Government have been marked for attention at section 14(2) of the *Single-use Plastics and Other Plastic Products Act 2020* and may include amendment to the *Plastic Shopping bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008*.

Timeline

The deadline for comments and submissions to Green Industries SA is 5.00pm, Saturday 19 February 2020.

DISCUSSION

Prior to the State Government's ban on plastic straws, cutlery and stirrers which commenced in 2020, the City of Marion adopted a ban in August 2018 on the sale and/or public distribution of food and drinks served on or in non-recyclable, single-use plastics at all Council-run events (GC180828M04). Takeaway packaging products included in Council's ban included single-use plastic straws and cutlery, cups, lids, plates, bowls, and takeaway food containers. Food and drink businesses that serviced Council-run events responded well to this directive, and feedback from the general community on Council's initiative was positive.

The South Australian Government's *Single-use Plastics and Other Plastic Products Act 2020* serves to strengthen the ban introduced by the City of Marion, whereby the single-use plastics of concern to Council are proposed for state-wide ban, thereby simplifying compliance requirements for businesses not only offering temporary food services, but the entire retail and hospitality industry in South Australia.

With this legal framework for banning single-use plastic products, the first items banned under this legislation were plastic drinking straws, cutlery, and stirrers during Stage 1 (completed 1 March 2020), with oxo-degradable bags and expanded polystyrene foam food packaging to be phased out by 1 March 2022. The City of Marion is currently in the process of arranging for the black oxo-degradable dog waste bags to be replaced with compostable bags to comply with the legislation.

In this discussion paper the State Government proposes to prohibit additional single-use plastic products in stages within a 3-year timeframe, with exemptions for products that are 100% recyclable or certified compostable, including:

- Plastic bags
- Single-use plastic cups and lids (including coffee cups)
- Single-use plastic food containers, bowls, and plates
- Plastic balloon sticks and ties

- Plastic-stemmed cotton buds.

The Discussion paper also seeks feedback on a list of other products, including:

- Fruit stickers
- Plastic confetti
- Plastic pizza savers
- Plastic soy sauce fish
- Plastic beverage plugs
- Plastic bread tags
- Other consumer food and beverage containers made of expanded polystyrene foam (EPS)
- EPS trays used for meat, fruit, and other items for retail.

This invitation to provide feedback to the South Australian Government gives City of Marion the opportunity to:

- Demonstrate its commitment to reducing or eliminating the impacts of the production and consumption of single-use plastic products.
- Reduce contamination of the kerbside recycling stream by prohibiting problematic waste items such as plastic bags.
- Advocate on behalf of our community which has been increasingly concerned about excessive waste generation and calling for action on reducing unnecessary waste.
- Champion state-wide action on single-use plastic waste and retain South Australia's nation-leading performance on recycling rates and waste reduction.

City of Marion staff support the proposals presented by Green Industries SA for each of these items, noting that packaging is also being influenced by the national target for all packaging to be 100% recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025. Not recommended by City of Marion for prohibition at this stage are the plastic soy sauce fish due to the lack of available pre-packaged alternatives.

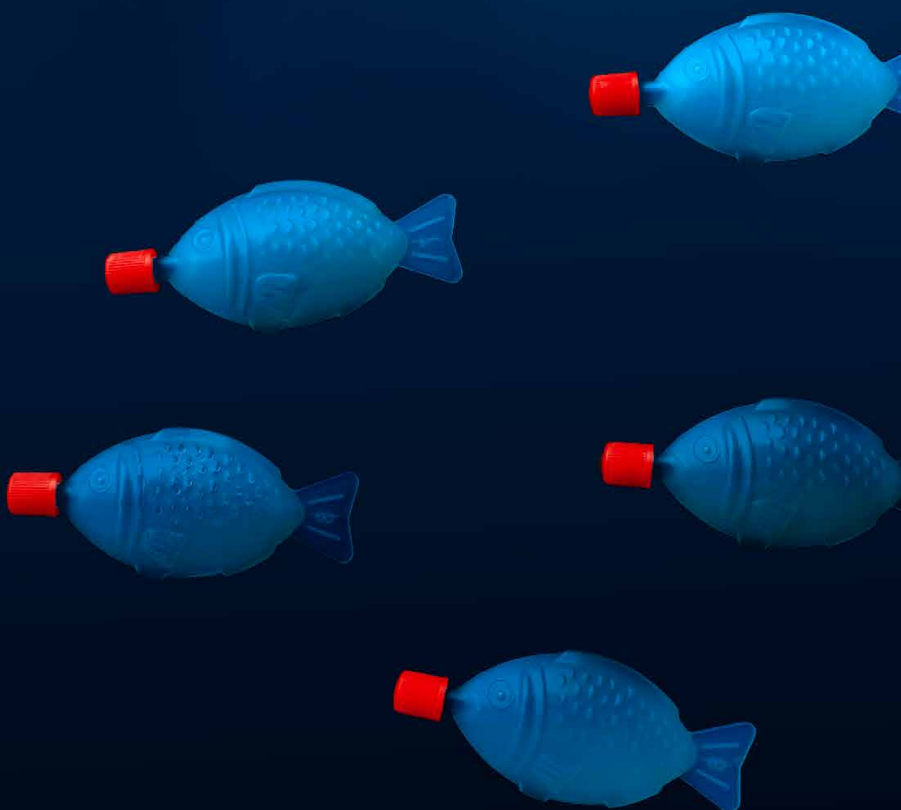
It is acknowledged that restricting the supply of single-use plastic products will have some impact on businesses and consumers in the short term due to the slightly higher cost of recyclable and compostable alternatives to their disposable plastic counterparts. However, the precedent of the ban on plastic straws and cutlery showed that businesses and consumers successfully adapted to the change, and with an increasing number of jurisdictions adopting various bans on single-use plastic packaging items both in Australia and overseas, the market for sustainable alternatives has grown considerably over the last four years. With phased implementation, support and good education, this next step in banning single-use plastic products can also be well-received and managed.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Green Industries SA -Turning the Tide on Single-use Plastics Discussion Paper 2021
2. City of Marion_2022 Submission to Single-use Plastics Discussion Paper

TURNING THE TIDE

2021



**The future of single-use
plastic in South Australia**



Government of South Australia
Green Industries SA



**Government
of South Australia**

Green Industries SA

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains as the traditional custodians of the land on which we live and work on.

We respect their spiritual relationship with Sea and Country and acknowledge their Elders – past, present and emerging.

We also pay our respect to the cultural authority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from other areas of South Australia and Australia.

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From the Minister



South Australia enhanced its already impressive environmental credentials last year when it became the first Australian state to ban and restrict some of the most problematic single-use plastics: straws, cutlery and beverage stirrers. This was a lighthouse moment for our nation and provided a strong signal that other jurisdictions have since followed.

South Australia's *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* came into operation on 1 March 2021, and I have been encouraged both by the willingness of business and industry to adjust and adapt to the changes and by the ongoing community support for the State Government's vision and intent.

A second phase of change will begin soon. From 1 March 2022, expanded polystyrene cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers will be banned, as will oxo-degradable plastic products, which include some produce bags, pet waste bags, bin liners, magazine wraps and dry cleaning bags.

But there is more work to be done, and the government is seeking opinions and ideas from all South Australians about products to be considered for possible future phase outs. Specifically, we are looking for input in relation to nine plastic products identified in the legislation alongside a range of other products.

It is an important issue, but also a complex one.

We know that a culture of convenience has a high cost for our state, our nation and our planet, and that we can make a big difference by replacing single-use products with those that can be reused or genuinely recycled in a circular economy.

At the same time, we know that the manufacture and use of these products is very much a part of modern society, so change requires thought, care and planning. We need to be clear about the alternatives and put in place sensible strategies and timelines.

But ultimately, we need to address wasteful consumption habits, and this is an important step that all South Australians can take. I encourage you to read this paper and join the discussion.

David Speirs MP

Minister for Environment and Water

What we want to know

Two stages of South Australia's initiative to turn the tide on single-use plastic are already in train.

- On 1 March 2021, single-use plastic **straws, cutlery and beverage stirrers** were prohibited from sale, supply or distribution in the state. Exemptions apply in some circumstances, such as allowing access to single-use straws for disability or medical needs.
- From 1 March 2022, the sale, supply or distribution of **expanded polystyrene cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers** will be prohibited, as will the manufacture, production, sale, supply or distribution of **oxo-degradable plastic products**, which include additives to accelerate their fragmentation.

We are now seeking community and industry input to help consider future stages of product phase-outs and the timing of these.

The following nine product groups have been identified for attention at section 14(2) of the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products Act 2020*:

- single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups)
- single-use plastic food containers
- single-use plastic bowls
- single-use plastic plates
- plastic lids of single-use coffee cups
- plastic balloon sticks
- plastic balloon ties
- plastic-stemmed cotton buds
- plastic bags

Other products being considered in this discussion paper include:

- fruit stickers
- plastic confetti
- plastic pizza savers
- plastic soy sauce fish
- plastic beverage plugs
- plastic bread tags
- other expanded polystyrene consumer food and beverage containers
- expanded polystyrene trays used for meat, fruit and other items for retail sale

Each of these products is considered in this paper, beginning on page 16. There are issues specific to each product, but in general we are seeking answers to the following questions in each case:

- Should South Australia consider banning or restricting this product group?
- Are there viable alternatives, and if so, what are they?
- What sort of exemptions, if any, may be needed?
- What are the health, economic, logistical or social issues that should inform any decisions?
- What sort of timeframes should be considered?
- How long would businesses, industry and supply chains need to prepare?

Your feedback

Your views will help inform government consideration of phase-outs of the different product groups, implementation timeframes and matters for further consideration, such as alternative products and potential exemptions.

You may agree or disagree with or comment on the general issues discussed in this paper, or the proposed measures identified to address single-use plastic products.

Please provide reasons for your comments, supported by relevant data and information. You can make an important contribution by suggesting more appropriate ways to address single-use plastic products.

Comments can be provided in writing or online, including by undertaking a short survey, at:

replacethewaste.sa.gov.au/survey

Written submissions must be lodged with Green Industries SA in writing, either via our email address sup@sa.gov.au or by post to GPO Box 1047, Adelaide, SA 5001.

Include your name, position, organisation and contact details [telephone number, email and postal address] with your submission.

The deadline for comments and submissions is **5:00pm, Saturday, 19 February 2022.**

Submissions will be treated as public documents, unless received in confidence subject to the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*, and may be quoted in full or part in subsequent Green Industries SA (GISA) reports. If you do not want the public to read your answers, please write "confidential" on your submission.

A summary of feedback will be prepared and released publicly. Subject to the outcomes of this consultation process, further consultation with business, industry and other parties will be undertaken.



Tips for written submissions

- List points so that issues raised are clear, and include a summary of your submission.
- If possible, in each point refer to the appropriate section, chapter or proposal in this discussion paper.
- If you discuss different sections of this document, keep these distinct and separate, so there is no confusion as to which section you are considering.
- Attach any factual information you wish to provide and give details of the source.



Scan here to take our fast, four minute survey



Background and context

The plastic problem

It is recognised around the world that phasing out single-use plastics is an important and achievable step in striving to reduce pollution, cut carbon emissions and protect marine life.

There are a range of plastic packaging and consumer products that are designed to be used once, often away from home and for just a short time or a very limited number of uses, before being thrown away. These include packaging, bags and disposable foodware items.

Consumers and industry can make a conscious choice to avoid problematic and unnecessary single-use plastics, and when supported by governments these seemingly small actions result in real and powerful environmental benefits.

Globally recognised concepts such as ecologically sustainable development, the circular economy, the waste management hierarchy and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals [see Appendix 5] provide a framework for how we should consider our impact on the planet and what steps we should take.

Much of the information and content contained in this discussion paper is based on desktop research and investigation and has been framed within the context of these existing policy settings and the underlying community sentiment associated with single-use plastics.

The views and perspectives of business and industry are crucial in considering initiatives regarding single-use plastic products. This was demonstrated in the feedback received on the *Turning the tide on single-use plastic products* discussion paper in 2019 and in the deliberations of the South Australian Government's Single-Use Plastics Stakeholder Taskforce that informed the development of the state's legislation, The *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* and *Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020*.

There are clear advantages in replacing non-recyclable products with those that can be recycled, and all such endeavours are to be applauded. However, the real problem is that the

products are single-use. They require resources and energy to manufacture and distribute, and comprehensive, integrated and accessible systems to effectively recycle. A potentially recyclable item can easily become litter or find its way into landfill.

Avoiding the need for some products altogether, or designing products to be reusable as part of a circular economy approach, is a preferred outcome, but manufacturers will need support to achieve this. It will take time to put in place required systems and infrastructure changes, in part because of global production and supply chain logistics.

The South Australian story so far

The *Turning the tide* discussion paper received 3,564 public submissions, comments, survey responses and letters, along with 68 submissions from industry stakeholders. There was broad support for increased measures to address single-use plastics, and many respondents shared how they were achieving this in their own households, businesses, organisations and communities.

There was also support for government intervention, with the rationale that this was needed for change[s] to be achieved. The discussion paper referenced specific items – straws, cutlery and takeaway coffee cups among them – but respondents felt there were others to be considered.

Most comments related to the packaging of items by manufacturers or at retailers' point of sale, or to takeaway food containers.

A subsequent document, *Turning the tide on single-use plastic products: Approach and next steps*, released in July 2019, set out the Government's response. It announced the intention to develop legislation to phase out single-use and other plastic products, establish a stakeholder taskforce to inform the development of the legislation and implement a plastic-free precinct pilot program.

Legislation to restrict and prohibit certain single-use and other plastic products was introduced into the South Australian Parliament on 30 April 2020 and

was passed on 9 September 2020. The *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* [SUP Act] came into operation on 1 March 2021. Exemptions under the Act were implemented via regulations on the same date.

The first stage of the single-use plastic legislation has been hugely successful with broad adoption by the public and the introduction of a range of alternatives to the market. The second stage will commence on 1 March 2022, with other stages to follow.

For more detailed information about South Australia's journey, see Appendix 1.

National and international responses

Since the release of South Australia's discussion paper [2019], the Australian Government and other state and territory governments have taken further steps to address problematic and unnecessary plastic products, with strong community support. This combination of efforts is highlighted in Appendices 2 and 3.

Of particular note, at a meeting on 15 April 2021, Australian environment ministers identified eight product types for industry to phase out nationally by 2025, if not sooner, given progress on some items. These are:

- lightweight plastic bags
- plastic products misleadingly termed as "degradable"
- plastic straws
- plastic utensils and stirrers
- plastic bowls and plates
- expanded polystyrene (EPS) consumer food containers (e.g. cups and clamshells)
- EPS consumer goods packaging (loose fill and moulded)
- microbeads in personal health care products.

Although timeframes may vary between states and territories, some alignment and consistency is evident, which strengthens South Australia's resolve to continue to demonstrate its leadership and commitment within the context of this more holistic approach.

Globally, action continues in relation to single-use and other problematic and unnecessary plastics. Appendix 4 highlights some of these approaches.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the evidence is clear that carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main driver of climate change, even as other greenhouse gases and air pollutants also affect the climate. A 2021 report states that human actions still have the potential to determine the future course of climate and that this will require strong, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. [See Appendix 5]

The Centre for International Environmental Law suggests that over 99% of plastics are sourced from chemicals made from fossil fuels. The production of plastics from fossil feedstocks has a significant carbon impact that will become even more significant with the projected surge in consumption of plastics. [See Appendix 5]

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has required greater use of single-use plastic items to comply with hygiene guidelines, particularly in health and medical settings.

For this reason, plastic products used specifically for health-related applications are not considered for phase out through the SUP Act.

The most obvious issue is with face masks, which are mandatory in some public places in South Australia and recommended in many others. Neither single-use nor reusable masks can be recycled through kerbside bin systems. SA Health's advice is that they be placed in waste bins.

There have been proposals in Australia and overseas regarding recycling disposable masks. However, these need to be considered in the context of public safety and associated health advice.





South Australia's second stage

On 1 March 2022, expanded polystyrene (EPS) cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers will be prohibited from sale, supply or distribution in South Australia. This date has been included in the legislation since its commencement and aligns with the Government's July 2019 commitment that these products will be prohibited 12 months following the initial products.

As identified by the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO), food packaging made from EPS is currently not recyclable through kerbside recycling services in Australia, and there are no alternative collection systems available. [See Appendix 5]

Because EPS is light and very buoyant, many containers find their way into waterways and oceans, where they persist for long periods (the material does not biodegrade) before breaking down into microplastics. These small pieces then find their way into the marine food chain.

Other Australian states and territories have banned or are intending to ban these types of EPS products, as they are generally regarded as problematic and unnecessary (see Appendix 1). The European Union's ban on EPS cups and food and drink containers (including lids) came into effect in July 2021 and applies to its 27 member states.

Oxo-degradable plastic products will be prohibited from sale, supply or distribution, as well as from manufacture and production, in South Australia on 1 March 2022. This date has also been included in the legislation since its commencement and was announced by the Government in July 2019.

As defined in the SUP Act, oxo-degradable plastic means a material (however described) made of plastic which includes additives to accelerate the fragmentation of the material into smaller pieces, triggered by ultraviolet radiation or heat exposure, whether or not this is, or may be, followed by partial or complete breakdown of the material by microbial action.

Other Australian states and territories have banned or are intending to ban oxo-degradable plastic products (see Appendix 2). The European Union's ban on all products made of oxo-degradable plastic came into effect in July 2021.

Some produce bags, pet waste bags, bin liners, magazine wraps and even some dry cleaning bags are comprised of oxo-degradable plastic and will be banned.

As identified by APCO (see Appendix 5), the issues associated with fragmentable plastics are: microplastic pollution; difficulty differentiating it from conventional plastics; consumer confusion; potential contamination of mechanical recycling or organics streams; and potential for claims to breach Australian Consumer Law.



Examples of EPS products to be prohibited from March 1, 2022

What are South Australia's next priorities?

The SUP Act requires the Minister to prepare an Annual Report on the operation of the Act. The initial report, due in September 2022, must include information on the consideration of adding the following product classes to the list of prohibited products:

- single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups)
- single-use plastic food containers
- single-use plastic bowls
- single-use plastic plates
- plastic lids of single-use coffee cups
- plastic balloon sticks
- plastic balloon ties
- plastic-stemmed cotton buds
- plastic bags.

The SUP Act provides a framework for adding other products or classes of products to the list of 'prohibited plastic products'. This includes publishing a notice regarding the products, why they have been proposed for addition, information regarding the availability of alternative products and potential exemptions that may be required, followed by public consultation. This discussion paper is fulfilling the notice requirements and inviting submissions in accordance with the framework.

Some classes of products are quite clear-cut but others – notably single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups) and plastic bags – comprise a diverse range of products using a wide variety of plastics in an array of shapes and sizes.

To inform community submissions and comments, further detail is provided over the following pages on each of these product classes. Where relevant, discussion has been narrowed to a product-specific focus to align with approaches in other Australian states and territories.

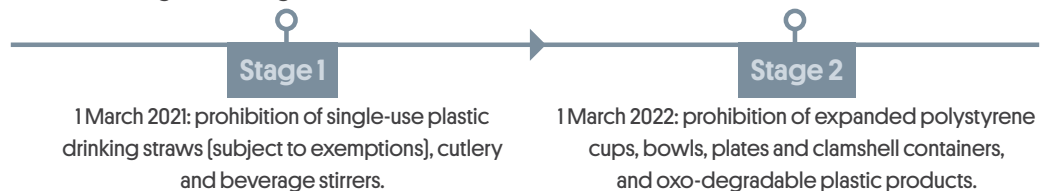
Views are also sought on a range of other plastic products:

- fruit stickers
- plastic confetti
- plastic pizza savers
- plastic soy sauce fish
- plastic beverage plugs
- plastic bread tags
- other EPS consumer food and beverage containers
- EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other items for retail sale.

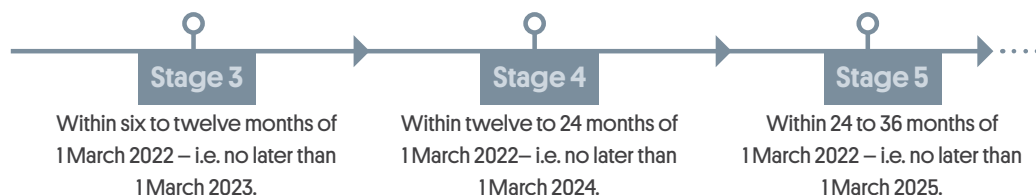


What is the timing?

The first two stages of the legislation are:



This discussion paper proposes to prohibit additional products in stages within a 3 year timeframe as follows:



These timeframes will allow time for businesses and the community to prepare for, and for the necessary communications to be undertaken prior to, the products being prohibited. Similar to the initial staged commencement of the legislation, this staged approach to the phase-out of additional products will provide longer transitional periods where considered necessary.

Fast Facts



Plastics production has surged over the past 50 years, from 15 million tonnes in 1964 to 311 million tonnes in 2014, and is expected to double again over the next 20 years as plastics serve increasingly more applications.



The production of plastics from fossil feedstocks has a significant carbon impact that will become even more significant with the projected surge in the consumption of plastics.



Over 99% of plastics are sourced from chemicals made from fossil fuels.



Currently, packaging represents 26% of the total volume of plastics used globally.



According to UN Environment Programme (UNEP), one million plastic drinking bottles are purchased every minute, while up to five trillion single-use plastic bags are used worldwide every year.



In total, half of all plastic produced is designed to be used only once — and then thrown away.



It is estimated that Australians throw away up to a billion coffee cups per year.

It's estimated that 500 billion disposable coffee cups are produced globally each year.



Without action, the annual flow of plastic into the ocean alone will nearly triple by 2040 to 29 million metric tonnes per year, the equivalent of 50kg of plastic for every metre of coastline worldwide.



Scientists have discovered microplastics near the summit of Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain, and a plastic shopping bag in the Mariana Trench, the deepest point of the ocean.



At least eight million tonnes of plastics end up in the ocean each year – which is equivalent to dumping the contents of one garbage truck into the ocean per minute.



About 300 million tonnes of plastic waste is produced every year, nearly equivalent to the weight of the entire human population.



It is estimated that there are over 150 million tonnes of plastic in the ocean today.



Plastic marine debris can carry thousands of different types of microbes across marine ecosystems, many of which are invasive species.



If current trends continue, the ocean is expected to contain 1 tonne of plastic for every 3 tonnes of fish by 2025, and by 2050, more plastics than fish by weight.



Humans eat almost 20kg of plastic in their lifetime.

People consume about five grams of plastic every week, equivalent to a credit card.



80% of marine litter is from land based sources.

Products for consideration



Plastic bags

There are many types of plastic bags on the market today. This discussion paper focusses on two particular types: thick supermarket or boutique-style plastic bags; and produce bags [barrier bags] used to contain unpackaged fresh produce.

Supermarket bags

Lightweight plastic bags used at check-outs were banned in South Australia in 2009, leading to a dramatic decrease in the use of such bags and a culture of 'bring-your-own' bags.

The *Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008* came into effect on 1 January 2009, with the ban on shopping bags taking effect from 4 May 2009. If heavyweight bags are to be prohibited, work will be undertaken to examine the potential opportunity to streamline legislation by incorporating amended provisions from this Act into the SUP Act.

What are the issues to consider?

Swapping light for heavy

While single-use plastic bags thinner than 35 microns are now banned in most Australian states and territories, many retailers supply heavyweight plastic carry bags – which some regard as defeating the purpose of the legislation.

These thicker bags ostensibly fulfil the same function as the lightweight bags, including product protection and consumer convenience; for high value products, they are also likely to feature branding elements. They typically are made of low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastic.

Estimates suggest around 900 million thicker-style plastic bags are supplied in Australia each year, in which case, South Australia's consumption could be as high as 63 million each year. [See Appendix 5]

Environmental impact

The Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS) has identified plastic bags as one of the most lethal killers of marine animals. They float easily in the air and on water, travelling long distances, and pose a huge threat to marine species at every level of the food chain. Estimates are that they take between 20 and 1,000 years to break down, depending on factors such as exposure to sunlight. [See Appendix 5]

Recycling options

The advice for South Australians is that clean household soft plastics, including plastic bags, can be taken to retailer drop-off points at some participating stores. The material can then be processed into plastic products such as furniture or plastic timber.

Although some small-scale soft plastic recycling schemes for kerbside [household] materials have been trialled, this is not currently an option for most of Australia, including South Australia. Soft plastics, including plastic bags, are not recyclable through kerbside recycling. According to APCO, when incorrectly placed in a recycling bin they can get tangled in the machinery in a recycling facility and contaminate other material streams. [See Appendix 5]

Charging for bags

Many retailers have introduced small fees for alternative bags to cover increased costs and further reduce consumption. However, AMCS suggests that these have been too small to drive a sufficient shift in behaviour toward re-use or avoidance.

Are there alternatives?

Alternatives such as paper, cardboard or reusable woven polypropylene bags are readily available and have been adopted by many major retail brands. It would be reasonable for government to underpin these efforts in the event that voluntary industry measures fail to gain timely momentum (see below).

Single-use plastic bags are one of the most consumed items globally and any replacement material has its own environmental impacts. These include water and energy consumption, marine impacts, greenhouse gas emissions and litter.

Using a lifecycle approach, a single-use plastic bag is considered a poor option in terms of litter on land, marine litter and microplastics. However, according to UNEP, these items score well in comparison to some non-plastic alternatives when it comes to other environmental impact categories, such as climate change, acidification, eutrophication, water use and land use. [See Appendix 5]

UNEP concludes that reducing environmental impacts of bags is not just about choosing, banning, recommending or prescribing specific materials or bags, but also about changing consumer behaviour around reuse and littering. The shopping bag that has the least impact on the environment is the bag the consumer has brought from home.

Plastic produce bags

This section refers to bags used in fresh produce settings and usually dispensed on a roll accessible by the consumer. It does not include bags used behind the counter in retail settings as part of the packaging process for products such as bread, seafood, meats, cheeses and olives. These may be considered in the future.

The produce bags in question are usually mono-layer, using one polymer – often polyethylene. The environmental and recycling issues are similar to those for heavyweight plastic carry bags, as discussed in the previous section.

Are there alternatives?

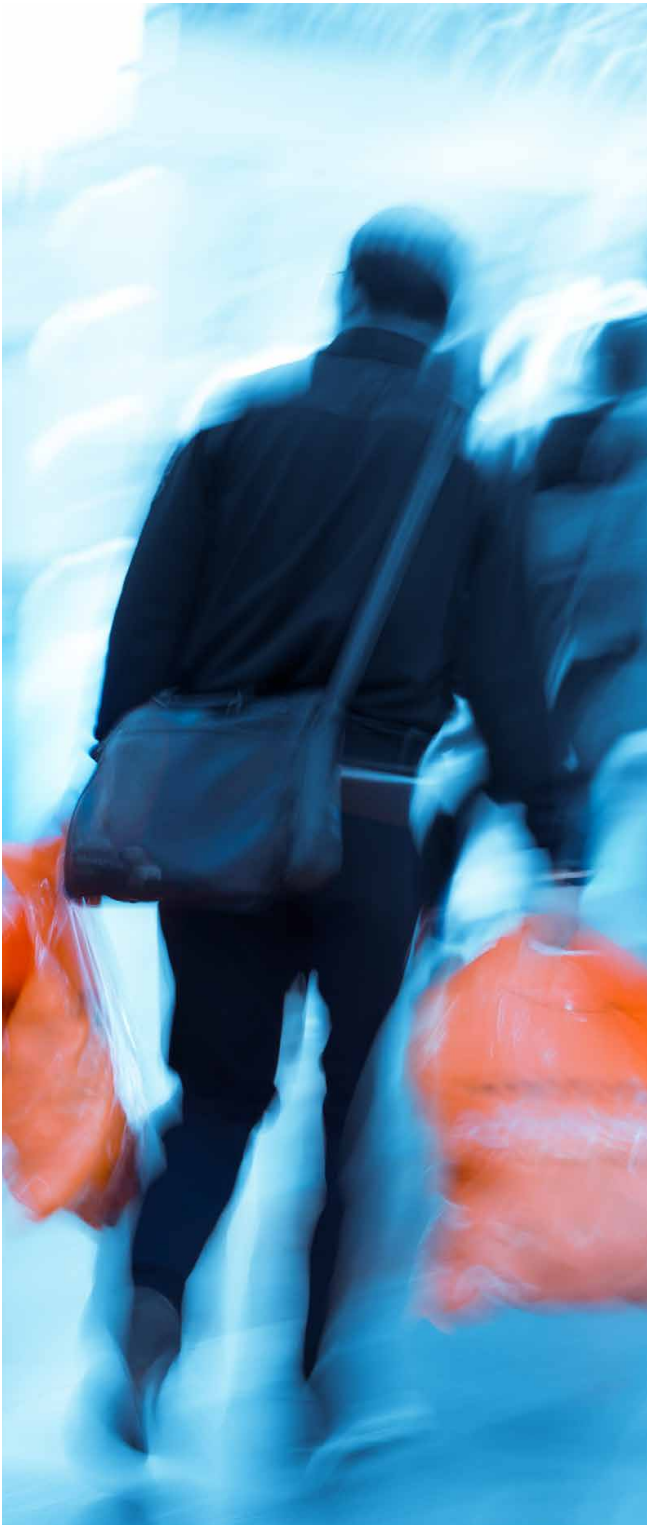
There are alternatives in South Australia linked to the maturity and strength of our organic processing sector. The state government is encouraging the diversion of food waste from households to more beneficial uses, such as composting, through the strategy *Valuing Our Food Waste* (2020-2025).

The approach has been largely based on the use of kitchen caddies and compostable liners, along with education and awareness campaigns. The liners are certified to Australian Standards for compostability (AS4736-2006 and AS5810-2010).

In 2018, the government funded the City of Holdfast Bay to conduct a 12-month trial providing compostable bags for loose fruit and vegetables in two supermarkets. These replaced plastic produce bag rolls and customers were asked to reuse the bags at home to collect food scraps for placement in council collected green organics bins.

The trial resulted in 117% more food being diverted from landfill – the equivalent of 0.48 kilograms more food waste for each household each week. Expanding this figure across the council area would divert an estimated 308 tonnes more food waste from landfill and save tens of thousands of dollars in annual landfill levies alone, as well as, reducing landfill, reducing methane and saving farmers with reduced water and fertiliser needs once the compost is used to improve soils. If similar outcomes were achieved in all metropolitan household, this could divert an estimated 12,500 tonnes more food waste from landfill each year.

Independent of government support or intervention, two large metropolitan supermarkets introduced compostable barrier bags for all fresh produce, meat and bakery areas on an ongoing basis in 2020 and trials have been conducted by other supermarket chains in areas where food waste recycling is available to the majority of households – removing the single-use nature of the bags.



What are other jurisdictions doing?

In July 2017, Commonwealth, state and territory Environment Ministers agreed to work with retailers to explore options to reduce thicker plastic shopping bags, potentially under a voluntary code of practice.

Queensland's Department of Environment and Science was tasked with leading this national project, working with the National Retail Association, APCO and retailers to develop a voluntary sustainable shopping bag code of practice. The code has not yet been released.

Western Australia is planning to ban plastic produce bags by 2022 and heavyweight plastic shopping bags by 2023. Australian Capital Territory is also banning plastic produce bags in July 2022. New South Wales has indicated that it will consider a ban on heavyweight shopping bags along with barrier bags and non-compostable produce bags in three years, subject to a review by 2024.

Plastic bags below 50 microns have been banned in France, except for domestically compostable plastic bags that are at least 50% biobased (60% in 2025).

In New Zealand, retailers can no longer sell or distribute single-use plastic shopping bags made of less than 70 microns to customers for the purpose of carrying or distributing their sold goods.

Our proposal

It is proposed that plastic produce bags, as defined above, be banned in South Australia during Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023). This will allow industry to transition to compostable or other alternatives and for the community to adopt the bring-your-own behaviours for fresh fruit and vegetable bags.

Should voluntary industry approaches not be considered satisfactory, it is proposed that **thicker style plastic carry bags** be banned in South Australia during stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024). This timeframe enables industry to voluntarily transition to more sustainable alternatives and will be reviewed in 2023.



Single-use plastic cups

Takeaway cups are a major issue because of their sheer volume.

It is conservatively estimated that Australians throw away a billion coffee cups each year, which equates to more than 190,000 a day in South Australia alone. On average, they are used for less than 13 minutes each, and they often come with a lid and other attachments, such as plugs (see following sections), so the problem is exacerbated and made more complicated. [See Appendix 5]

And that's just coffee. Single-use cups made from or containing plastic are also used for tea, juice, soft drinks, soup and wine.

What are the issues to consider?

Plastic lining

Takeaway cups are usually made of paperboard with a polymer lining (polymer-coated paperboard, or PCPB) to prevent leakage and maintain structural integrity. About 90% of coffee cups are lined with polyethylene (PE) – a plastic made from fossil fuels – and 10% with polylactic acid (PLA), a bioplastic made from plant starches.

However, neither PE nor PLA readily biodegrades in the natural environment. Bioplastics must be sent to a commercial compost facility, otherwise they pose similar environmental risks to traditional plastics, including the formation of microplastic. They could quickly create a new class of persistent pollutants in the marine environment.

In South Australia, most industrial-scale commercial compost operations that provide soil enhancement products to agricultural markets accept compostable packaging, including takeaway cups that are certified to a recognised standard. However, there are few organics bins in public places, so most cups end up in landfill bins, incorrectly in recycling bins, or as litter.

Recycling confusion

There are few recycling bins in public areas for takeaway cups, and even where they exist signage can be inadequate. This often leads to confusion about how to dispose of cups and lids.

Even in commercial settings such as offices, plastic-lined cups are likely to be placed in the incorrect stream where the product can end up as a contaminant through the recycling or composting process. The default bin is often the landfill bin.

It is not currently feasible to recycle takeaway cups through conventional household kerbside bin systems.

Recycling complexity

Conventional recycling facilities generally seek to sort materials into single streams, such as paper, cardboard, glass, plastics and metals, for sale into recycle commodity markets. A product comprising two or more different material types bonded together creates difficulties.

For recycled paper processors, separating the plastic lining from the paper for most standard PE-lined disposable beverage cups is challenging. Recycled paper is processed by pulping the material in a paper mill; when the paperboard fibres remain attached to the plastic, they can't be turned back into paper products, and so become waste destined for landfill.

Longer processing times and alternate screens are required for recycling PCPB packaging due to the polymer laminates and additives. There is currently no dedicated recycling facility in Australia for PCPB, making paper mills the primary market, along with landfill.

Are there alternatives?

Economic and regulatory measures are often introduced by governments to encourage the marketplace to innovate. In the case of single-use plastic cups, these measures are expected to provide the incentive and opportunity that businesses need to develop alternatives.

In addition, reusable bring-your-own “keep cups” are becoming more popular and some retailers and businesses are increasing the options for returnable collection systems.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

Single-use plastic coffee cups and lids will be banned in WA by late 2022. The ACT is considering phasing out coffee cups and lids by 2023.

Earlier this year, France banned several single-use plastic items, including coffee cups. Honolulu has included coffee cups in its ban of plastic foodware items and the Indian state of Kerala has included coffee cups in its ban of the production, sale and use of single-use plastics.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for South Australia to ban single-use plastic cups during stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024), except where the cup and all attachments (e.g. lids):

- are certified compostable to relevant standards (AS4736-2006, AS5810-2010) and/or are 100% recyclable through widely available services; and
- feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place them in.

Manufacturers must demonstrate that sustainable systems and labelling are in place to ensure the product is actually fully recycled or composted and that the risk of contamination between product types (e.g. cup and lid) is managed.

This timeframe should allow industry to source non-plastic alternatives (particularly in view of supply timeframes associated with global production and distribution arrangements, including delays due to the pandemic) or to obtain necessary certifications or establish collection and recycling systems for single-use plastic cups.



Plastic lids on single-use cups (including coffee cup lids)

Plastic lids to prevent spilling and enable safe and convenient consumption are common on single-use cups and thus an integral part of the growing disposal problem. In fact, the littering potential of lids is exacerbated by their light weight, which can see these items transported great distances by the wind and also water currents.

Reports also suggest that cup lids account for the high energy production and pollution associated with plastic cups.

What are the issues to consider?

Two types of plastic

Plastic cups and lids are made from different materials (lids are most commonly polypropylene or polystyrene). This means that two different processes are required to recapture and reuse the materials that a single cup set comprises.

The sorting, cleaning and melting associated with converting polypropylene into a reusable plastic is not considered profitable when compared to creating new polypropylene lids from virgin materials. [See Appendix 5]

In addition, lids, like cups, can contaminate other recyclable material.

Consumer confusion

Needing separate disposal and/or recycling pathways for what consumers see as a single product creates both confusion and difficulty. The cup and lid may simply be kept as one.

Polystyrene lids are not recyclable through the kerbside bin system in South Australia. However, due to the misconception that coffee cups and their counterparts can be recycled, lids are often placed in the recycling bin. Polystyrene easily breaks apart into very small pieces, which contaminates the paper and cardboard recycling stream.

Are there alternatives?

Some companies are now manufacturing lids made from polylactic acid (PLA). These are compostable under certain environmental conditions which can only be found in industrial composting facilities. Littering remains a potential problem. The use of reusable bring-your-own cups also solves this problem.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

WA intends to phase out coffee cups and lids by late 2022. However, the emphasis on lids appears related specifically to coffee cups rather than more broadly.

Plastic lids have been banned in France since January 2021. Initially, there was an exemption for bioplastic lids, but this was later cancelled.

Our proposal

As with single-use cups, our proposal is for a ban on the lids to apply during stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024), with the same exemptions to apply for certified compostable and/or recyclable products with clear labelling (see page 20).



Single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates

Single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates are commonly used for takeaway meals and at social functions in public settings. However, they cannot be easily recycled, even if made from recyclable plastic.

Studies suggest they are often the wrong shape or too light to be correctly sorted by conventional recycling processes, which are designed for items such as bottles and containers (see Appendix 5). As a result, plastic dinnerware often ends up in the paper processing line, contaminating the paper and cardboard products and significantly reducing the quality of recycled paper products.

Food residue, which is common, also hinders successful recycling. This is not an issue for compostable products that are placed in organics bins.

There are also concerns with paper plates and containers which are coated with plastic (polyethylene), primarily to protect food from dye used to colour the paper. This lining can shed microplastics and also contaminate kerbside recycling bins or the organics stream.

Are there alternatives?

Biodegradable and compostable tableware, in particular products made from starch-based biopolymer and wood-based fibre, are emerging as good single-use alternatives. For example, Ikea phased out plastic-coated paper plates and cups in 2020, along with plastic straws, freezer bags, and bin bags.

Other alternative disposable options on the market are products made from palm leaf, paperboard, sugarcane, wood, bamboo and foil. Reusable bring-your-own containers are also becoming popular with some retailers.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

Queensland has already banned single-use plastic plates and bowls, with WA to follow in 2022 and Victoria in 2023. NSW is looking to review these items for phase-out within the next three years.

WA also recognises that there are alternatives to plastic-lined paper plates and has decided to include them in its ban. Queensland won't be addressing plastic-lined paper plates in its ban to avoid banning (predominantly children's) party products, but will revise it in the future. NSW also won't be addressing plastic-lined paper plates but is looking to revisit them in future.

The European Union's ban on plastic plates came into effect in July 2021 and applies to its 27 member states. Earlier this year, Honolulu banned food vendors from providing plasticware, including foam plates and food containers, and will be extending the ban to additional foodware items across all other businesses.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for South Australia to ban single-use plastic containers, bowls and plates during stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024). Where appropriate, exemptions similar to those for single-use plastic cups (page 20) will be implemented.



Plastic balloon sticks and ties

Balloon sticks and ties are considered separate items from balloons themselves. Comments also are welcome on other balloon accessories, such as grips, plastic clips, cups and ribbons.

Plastic accessories easily detach from balloons and are not biodegradable. According to the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, they are predominantly made from polypropylene and, in a few instances, from bioplastic. [See Appendix 5]

They are small and easily mistaken for food by animals. In a marine environment they can break down into even smaller pieces which are then ingested. All plastic debris can cause entanglement, injury and death to pets and wildlife, and adds to the huge volumes of plastic waste in the environment.

Ribbons also pose a significant threat to wildlife. It is sobering to note a US study which found ribbons made up 44% of balloon-related litter found on remote beaches in Virginia and that 66% of littered balloons still had ribbons attached. [See Appendix 5]

Are there alternatives?

Cardboard balloon holders are available in Australia. Balloon sticks can be made from wood or bamboo.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No other Australian states or territories have included balloon sticks and ties in their single-use plastics bans. The ACT, the City of Darwin, Queensland and Victoria have anti-littering laws against helium balloon releases which reduce the number of balloon accessories that end up in marine ecosystems.

A European Union ban on plastic balloon sticks came into effect in July this year and applies to its 27 member states. The ban provides a measure of confidence that the market will quickly develop alternatives to plastic balloon sticks, some of which are already available.

Why not balloons?

South Australia's Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020 prohibits the sale, supply, or distribution of prohibited plastic products. The South Australian Government is not proposing that balloons be prohibited.

Some state and local governments across Australia have introduced bans relating to the release of helium-filled balloons. The legal instruments and enforcement mechanisms relating to these differ between states and territories, although most regard deliberate balloon releases to the open environment as littering.

In South Australia, the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016* applies to litter to land and water, including from balloons, and local councils are able to enforce these provisions where appropriate.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for South Australia to ban plastic balloon sticks and ties during stage 3 [no later than 1 March 2023].



Plastic-stemmed cotton buds

Plastic-stemmed cotton buds are often flushed down toilets and, due to their weight and small size, can pass through sewage filtration systems into the marine environment. WWF Australia lists them among the top 10 worst single-use plastics in Australia. [See Appendix 5]

The stems are mostly made of polypropylene, which in the marine environment can accumulate toxic biological and chemical contaminants including *E-coli*, flame retardants, heavy metals and pesticides. When the plastic breaks down, it can also release toxic components, including the chemicals used to dye or coat the plastic.

Seabirds consume cotton buds and cotton bud fragments. These fragments remain trapped in their digestive tract which can inhibit them from eating, resulting in malnutrition and eventual starvation.

Are there alternatives?

There are a number of alternative options in Australia, including bamboo, sugarcane, wood and paper stemmed products. Reusable cotton buds that can be washed are also an alternative.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

NSW has proposed banning plastic cotton bud sticks by 2022, with Victoria and WA to follow in 2023.

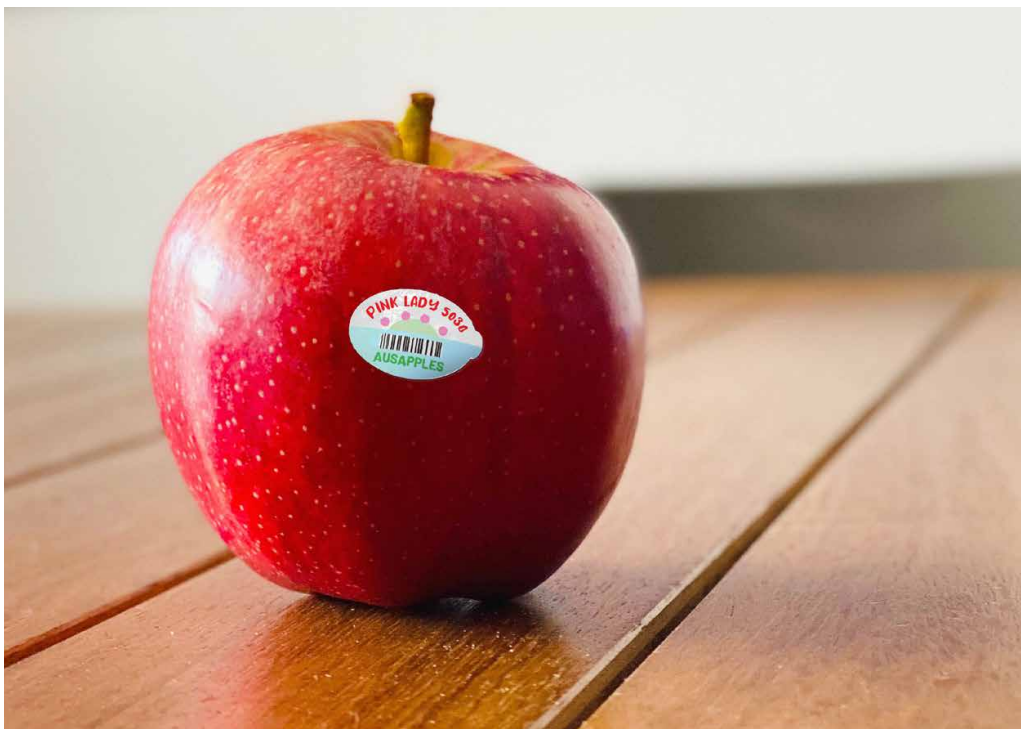
Scotland banned plastic stemmed cotton buds in 2019 and legislation which came into force in 2020 makes it illegal to sell or supply plastic cotton buds, straws and drink stirrers in England. A European Union ban came into effect in July 2021 and applies to its 27 member states.

New Zealand has announced it will ban plastic-stemmed cotton buds within its 2022-25 timeframe to phase out a range of single-use plastic products.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for South Australia to ban plastic-stemmed cotton buds during stage 3 [no later than 1 March 2023].

Other products for consideration



Fruit stickers

Stickers are frequently used on unpackaged fruit but are not required by law. They carry Price Look-Up codes, which are used across the world to track inventory and scan prices at point of sale, and some stores also create retailer-assigned codes that indicate whether the fruit is conventionally grown, organic or modified in some way.

These codes don't indicate where the fruit is from or who grew it, although sometimes this information is also on the label. The main concern from Australian farmers is to be able to brand their produce and sell conventionally grown fruit next to organic produce.

However, stickers are frequently made of thin plastic, which creates problems. Most end up as litter or in landfill, or find their way into composting facilities where they become contaminants. Because they are so small they often pass through the screening procedures in composting facilities for stripping out contaminants.

Are there alternatives?

Some industries have voluntarily moved towards non-plastic options. Organic farmers, in particular, are embracing more sustainable options, as their target consumers have been vocal about reducing plastic waste.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

NSW has identified plastic fruit stickers as items to be reviewed three years following the passage of the state's plastic reduction and circular economy legislation which was passed by its Parliament in October 2021. New Zealand has proposed that stickers be phased out by 2023.

In the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, the Chhattisgarh Food and Drugs Administration banned the pasting of stickers on fruit in 2019 due to the adverse health effects and the increased price of the produce.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for plastic fruit stickers to be banned in South Australia during stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025). This timeframe should allow for a transition to more sustainable alternatives, while still ensuring compliance with any relevant food industry standards, codes or guidelines, and can be monitored in the lead up to this date.

Plastic confetti

Confetti in any form is a littering problem but the threats are exacerbated if it is not compostable. Plastics such as polyethylene terephthalate or metallized poly vinyl chloride are sometimes included in its manufacture.

Due to its small size and negligible weight, plastic confetti can travel large distances, become trapped in vegetation and eventually break down into smaller microplastics. Animals can unknowingly ingest small pieces of plastic.

Are there alternatives?

There are environmentally friendly alternatives made of rice paper, petals, gum leaves and tissue paper.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian states or territories have banned confetti, but the Town of Victoria Park in WA is considering banning the use of plastic-based confetti on council lands.

As part of its ambition to realise a circular economy, France included confetti in the extensive list of single-use plastic products it banned from January 2021. The Wallonia region in Belgium has banned the release of plastic confetti and streamers, Malta imposed restrictions on the use of plastic confetti at public events and Sweden is considering similar action for outdoor settings.

In the US, Mobile in Alabama banned plastic confetti or serpentine (coloured streamers) in 2019.

Our proposal

The current proposal is to ban plastic confetti in South Australia during stage 3 [no later than 1 March 2023].

Plastic pizza savers

Plastic pizza savers or tables, first patented in the 1980s, are designed to prevent a pizza box from sagging and touching the pizza topping.

While many pizzerias do not use them, they are occasionally used with large orders. However, many consumers are confused about what they achieve and are increasingly expressing their concern on social media about the unnecessary use of plastic items that cannot be easily recycled.

In South Australia, *Which Bin* messaging advises consumers that a clean cardboard pizza box without food goes in the recycling bin, whereas pizza scraps and a dirty pizza box should go in the organics bin. There is a risk that a plastic pizza saver will end up with a dirty pizza box in the organics bin.

Are there alternatives?

The obvious alternative is nothing at all. Some pizzerias have turned to the method of baking a small bread ball into the centre of their pizzas. There are also options to make these from the same material as the pizza box, which would allow them to be placed in the organics bin with food scraps.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian state or territories have banned plastic pizza savers. In 2019, Malta proposed restrictions on pizza lid supports in catering facilities, but did not ban them.

Our proposal

The current proposal is to ban plastic pizza savers in South Australia during stage 3 [no later than 1 March 2023].



Plastic soy sauce fish

Invented in the 1950s as an alternative to ceramic or glass bottles for providing soy sauce for takeaway sushi, plastic fish have become a symbol of how convenience culture is harming the environment.

They are light and trap air easily, so can float on ocean currents and travel great distances. For many seabirds and marine life, they look like a normal food source, but once ingested can become trapped in the animal's gut.

According to Planet Ark, the problems are three-fold: they are a single-use, two-part containers, meaning significant resources are needed to make them; they are so small that customers are usually given more than one; and, though they are made of a recyclable plastic (polyethylene), their size and design make recycling difficult. [See Appendix 5]

The best chance of successful recycling is if consumers keep the empty fish, clean them out and place the containers and lids inside plastic bottles, such as milk or juice bottles. However, this is time consuming and often not feasible, as the fish are largely used with takeaway meals eaten outside the home.

Are there alternatives?

The best alternative is for customers to ask for the soy sauce to be added directly into the sushi rather than provided as a takeaway item. Foil sachets are an option but they are still single-use and may simply substitute one problem material for another.

Fully compostable alternatives such as certified compostable PLA (a plant based bio-plastic) can be composted in industrial scale compost facilities, but the small product size and limited availability of away-from-home organic collection systems may still lead to this product being discarded as litter.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian states or territories have banned plastic soy sauce fish and Green Industries SA has found no evidence of specific initiatives overseas.

Our proposal

In view of limited sustainable alternatives, it is not proposed (at this stage) that plastic soy sauce fish be banned. However, these and similar single-use condiment products will be continually reviewed, and industry is encouraged to pursue alternative options and improve education and awareness for consumers on responsible disposal of the product in its current form.



Plastic beverage plugs

Plastic beverage plugs (or splash sticks) are designed to plug the sipper hole in a takeaway beverage lid to protect consumers from leakage or spillage and to stop heat loss, especially in transit. Anecdotal evidence suggests they are used for only a very short time before being discarded.

These items potentially contribute a third material type to a takeaway beverage (cup, lid and plug), creating even more confusion for consumers about how best to dispose of the product once the contents have been consumed.

Are there alternatives?

Not really. The best option in Australia is simply for consumers to decline to use them. In the US, San Francisco recommends that hospitality venues stock alternatives made from natural fibre such as paper, wood or bamboo that can only be available upon customer's request. Some beverage cup lids have a stopper built into them, negating the need for a separate plug, while other businesses are opting to use stickers.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian states or territories have banned plastic beverage plugs. San Francisco did so in 2019 as part of its new Plastic, Toxics, and Litter Reduction ordinance. [See Appendix 5]

Our proposal

Plastic beverage plugs are likely to be addressed in relation to the actions discussed earlier in this paper in relation to single-use plastic cups and their lids, as any exemptions for these products based on compostability or recyclability must consider their entire composition.

In view of this, the limited alternatives and the safety function they play, it is not proposed at this stage that plastic beverage plugs be specifically banned. This product will be continually reviewed, and industry is encouraged to pursue alternative options and solutions to these products, and to improve education and awareness for consumers on responsible disposal of the product in its current form.

Plastic bread tags

Plastic bread tags come in many shapes, sizes and colours. While they are commonly associated with pre-sliced bread, they are also used with a range of bread products, including wraps, pizza bases and bagels, as well as other types of products, such as rice crackers.

As they are made from polystyrene, they are not recyclable in any form in conventional recovery facilities. There are, however, a number of programs that collect tags or to produce products such as bowls [for charitable purposes]. One such South Australian company, Transmutation, is based in Robe.

Are there alternatives?

Tip Top, one of Australia's largest bread producers, has released a recyclable cardboard bread tag which is set to replace plastic tags across all its bread products. The company claims the new tags are as durable as plastic and there will be no extra cost for retailers. [See Appendix 5]

Cardboard tags can be placed in recycling bins, but because they are small it is suggested they be placed inside a larger cardboard carton or envelope to avoid them escaping from recycling machines. Tags made from 100% cardboard can also be easily composted if placed alongside food scraps in the green organics bin.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian states or territories have banned plastic bread tags and Green Industries SA has found no evidence of specific initiatives overseas.

Our proposal

As viable alternatives at scale are still emerging, it is not proposed, at this stage, that plastic bread tags be banned. However, this product will be continually reviewed, and industry is encouraged to pursue alternative options and solutions, and improve education and awareness for consumers on responsible disposal of the product in its current form.



Other (EPS) consumer food and beverage containers

EPS plates, cups, bowls and clamshell containers will be banned in South Australia from 1 March 2022.

All states and territories have agreed to phase out all EPS consumer containers by 2025, so South Australia must determine how best to address other EPS products, for example certain EPS ice cream containers.

The 2025 National Packaging Targets set a voluntary industry target for 100% of packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025 and for problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging to be phased out through redesign, innovation or alternative delivery methods. [See Appendix 5]

Are there alternatives?

Potential alternatives to EPS ice cream containers, such as bagasse containers (made from sugarcane) that are refrigerator and freezer safe, are available and options such as reusable (return to store) containers could be considered.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

The ACT's *Plastic Reduction Act* captures EPS ice cream containers, although the ACT Government has prepared a temporary exemption for these items (expiring on 1 July 2022) so it can investigate suitable alternatives and/or alternative arrangements for businesses that use these products. In contrast, Queensland captures these containers as part of its single use plastics legislation. Its ban on EPS food containers and cups commenced on 1 September 2021.

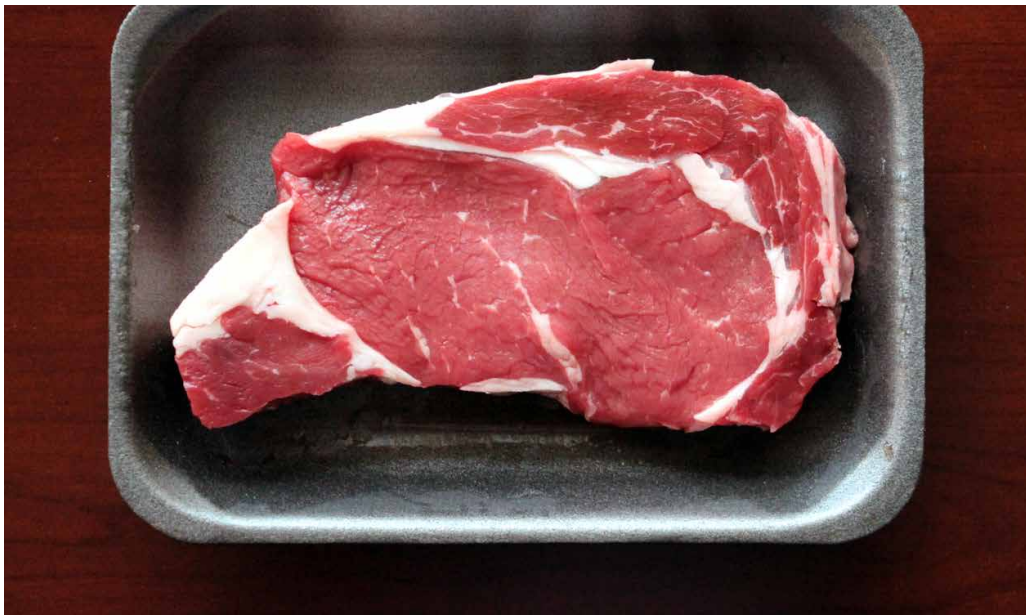
In July 2021, the European Union banned cups and food and drink containers made of expanded polystyrene (including lids). In the US, a number of states and jurisdictions, including Seattle, Washington DC, Portland and San Francisco, have already banned the use of disposable, single-use EPS packaging or containers for food or beverages.

Our proposal

In consideration of the voluntary industry target of 2025, it is proposed that other EPS consumer containers be banned in South Australia during stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025).

This timeframe does not preclude retailers and suppliers of EPS consumer food and beverage containers to transition within a shorter duration to more sustainable product design and/or alternative product delivery models (e.g. reusable, return to store / take back).





EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other food items for retail sale

This product class includes single-use EPS food packaging and fresh produce packaging for products sold to consumers, but not business-to-business fresh produce boxes used to distribute bulk fresh produce or transport packaging for home delivery service [business-to-home direct deliveries].

A significant problem is that these products are not currently collected through kerbside recycling systems in South Australia or nationally, are not recyclable, and have no end-of-life market. This is exacerbated by a lack of clarity for consumers about how to responsibly dispose of the products. As a result, some ends up in recycling bins as a contaminant.

Are there alternatives?

The Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation [APCO] advises its members that there are many easily accessible alternatives for EPS packaging applications and that those selected should be made from materials that are currently recyclable through kerbside or other established systems. By way of

example, it mentions Coles, which has replaced black foam meat trays with clear recyclable trays made from a combination of recycled and virgin polyethylene terephthalate [PET].

As noted above, the 2025 National Packaging Targets include a voluntary industry target for 100% of packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025 and for problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging to be phased out through redesign, innovation or alternative delivery methods.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

WA aims to phase out polystyrene packaging by the end of 2022, although it is not clear at this time if any exemptions will be provided.

In the US, San Francisco banned EPS food service and packing materials in 2017 in accordance with its *Food Service and Packaging Waste Reduction Ordinance*. Any packaging material or disposable foodware sold or distributed must be accepted as compostable or recyclable in the city's collection program.

Our proposal

In consideration of the voluntary industry target of 2025, it is proposed that EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other food items for retail sale be banned in South Australia during stage 5 [no later than 1 March 2025].

Pre-packaged and attached products

An exemption to the prohibition on single-use plastic straws and cutlery, as well as EPS cups and bowls, is currently in place for pre-packaged and attached products. These are defined as:

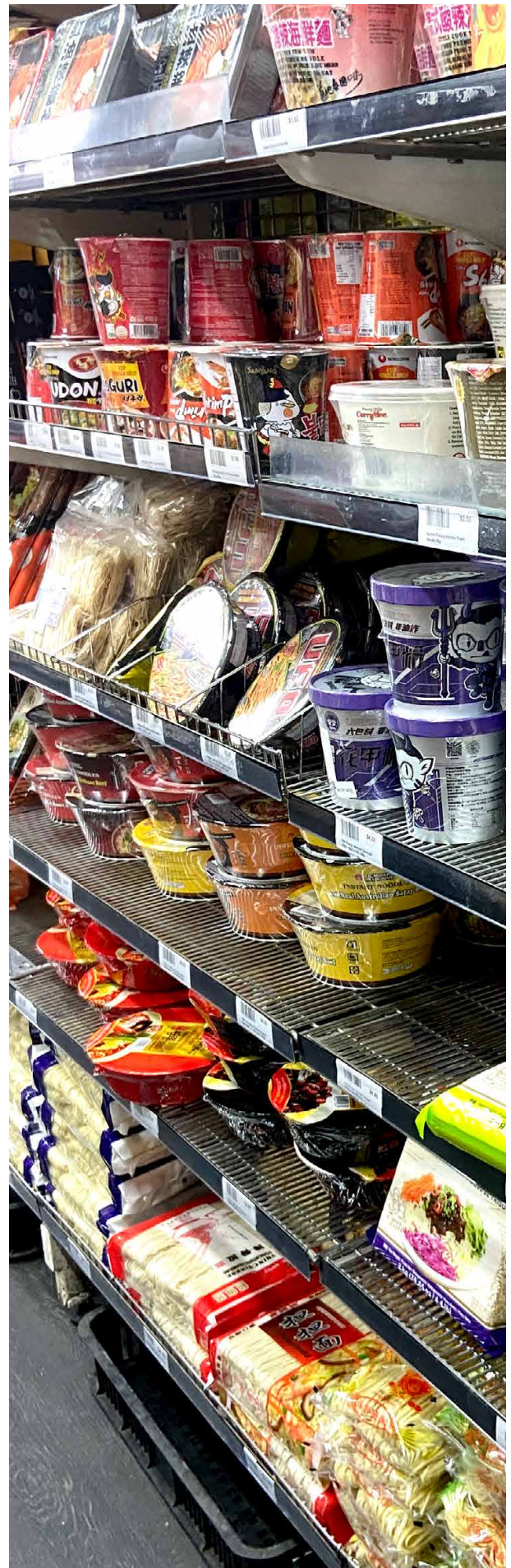
- (a) single-use plastic drinking straws or single-use plastic cutlery that form an integral part of a **relevant food or beverage product** (whether attached to or contained in the product) to enable or assist with consumption of the food or beverage.
- (b) EPS cups or EPS bowls that form part of the packaging of a **relevant food or beverage product**.

A “relevant food or beverage product” is defined as: a food or beverage product that is pre-packaged as a single-serve and is ready for immediate consumption or consumption after cooling or heating the food or beverage.

Plastic straws, cutlery and EPS food containers are among the products identified by all Australian Environment Ministers for industry to phase out nationally by 2025, which aligns with the 2025 National Packaging Targets.

Our proposal

Industry is put on notice that the exemption for pre-packaged and attached products in South Australia will be removed no later than 1 March 2025, and preferably sooner when suitable alternatives are implemented at scale by industry.



Appendices

Appendix 1: South Australia's journey

Single-use Plastics Taskforce

A taskforce of business, industry, local government, disability and interest group stakeholders was established to ensure impacts associated with government intervention on single-use plastics are properly considered and to inform the development of legislation.

The Taskforce met for the first time on 12 September 2019. Ten further meetings have since been held.

The Taskforce comprises the following organisations:

- Australian Food and Grocery Council
- Australian Hotels Association (SA)
- Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation
- Australian Retailers Association
- Conservation Council SA
- Disability Elders of All Ages
- Environment Protection Authority
- Green Industries SA
- JFA Purple Orange
- KESAB *environmental solutions*
- Local Government Association of South Australia
- National Retail Association
- Restaurant and Catering Industry Association
- SA Independent Retailers
- Waste Management Resource Recovery Association
- Woolworths Group

Plastic free SA

A plastic-free precincts program (now Plastic Free SA) was established to inform the wider phase-out of single-use items; identifying opportunities, challenges and barriers associated with transitioning away from single-use plastic products to reusable, recyclable or compostable alternatives, as well as inform support requirements for participating businesses.

Following a tender process, the Boomerang Alliance was engaged on 11 July 2019, to deliver the program, which rolled out in two phases and commenced on-ground operations in September 2019. The following precincts are participating in the program.

First phase:

- Adelaide Central Markets and Arcade
- Jetty Road, Brighton
- The Parade, Norwood
- SA Surf Life Saving Clubs

Second phase:

- Adelaide Zoo
- Adelaide Airport
- Flinders Medical Centre café and gift shop
- Normanville (regional location)
- SA Aquatic and Leisure Centre, Marion
- SA Museum
- Sturt Football Club
- Uraidla (Adelaide Hills)

Other:

- Adelaide Oval Stadium Management Authority
- Rundle Mall Management Authority
- Glenithorne National Park – sporting facilities
- Port Lincoln – plastic free beaches

Through this program, more than two million single-use plastic items were eliminated up to August 2021.

Table 1: Plastic items eliminated.

Item	No. eliminated
Water bottles	28,791
Straws	152,896
Coffee cups	908,685
Coffee cup lids	168,146
T/A containers/lids	332,328
Cups	277,495
Cutlery	118,435
Bags	12,113
Plates & bowls	70,618
TOTAL	2,069,507

The program will continue, and in late 2021 was opened up to any engaged business that is seeking to transition away from single-use plastics.

Communications and awareness

A broad education and awareness campaign was developed to support South Australia's approach to the single-use plastic ban from 1 March 2021. Campaign elements included the Replace the Waste education campaign (www.replacethewaste.sa.gov.au); brochures in multiple languages; a Facebook page for direct community engagement, facebook.com/ReplaceTheWaste, free point-of-sale information for retailers, hospitality and businesses; training videos; electronic direct mail advisories; monitored dedicated email (sup@sa.gov.au) and operation of a free call business help line.

As part of the Government's commitment to increasing public awareness on the issue of single-use plastics it supported the Adelaide Festival of the Arts to bring internationally renowned New York Artist Robin Frohart's interactive exhibition called

The Plastic Bag Store to South Australia to highlight the harm single-use plastic has on our environment. A school art exhibition inspired by the installation in partnership with the Adelaide Festival, Adelaide City Library and Rundle Mall Management Authority (RMMA) also was organised.

Ongoing communications activities continue with business and industry to ensure that single-use plastic straws remain accessible for medical and disabilities needs consistent with the intent of the exemption provisions.

Stakeholder awareness

In November 2020, the National Retail Association (NRA) was contracted to deliver an intensive engagement program across South Australia to educate retailers, especially small or culturally diverse businesses, about the single-use plastics ban due to come into effect on 1 March 2021. This included establishing and managing a free call hotline, alongside engagement with retailers in both metropolitan and regional areas. The NRA visited 105 sites, 86 metropolitan and 20 regional, and during those visits spoke with 1032 retailers. It also fielded 49 telephone enquiries.

A new Act to drive change

Following a consultation process on a draft Bill, the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* [SUP Act] was passed by the South Australian Parliament on 9 September 2020. The legislation commenced on 1 March 2021, restricting and prohibiting the sale, supply or distribution of single-use plastic drinking straws, cutlery and beverage stirrers.

Regulations to support implementation and facilitate exemptions under the legislation were implemented from 1 March 2021, including an exemption to maintain access to single-use plastic drinking straws for people who rely on them due to disability or medical requirements. In addition, regulations currently exempt attached items (e.g. straws attached to fruit boxes) from the definition of a prohibited plastic product under the Act. It is expected that the exemption for attached products will be reviewed and may be repealed when non-plastic alternatives become more readily available (refer earlier discussion). A temporary exemption was also implemented for single-use plastic spoons used for clinical purposes, based on feedback from the healthcare sector that it requires additional time to transition to suitable alternatives. The temporary exemption expires on 1 March 2022.

On 1 March 2022, the prohibition will be extended to include EPS cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers and oxo-degradable plastic products.

As a legislative instrument, the SUP Act was specifically drafted to serve an on-going purpose and provide a means to phase out single-use and other plastic products. Those products specifically listed under section 6 of the Act will be phased out, and the Act also provides a means to consider products listed under section 14(2), or other products not yet listed, subject to meeting certain requirements set out in section 6(2), including public consultation.

Section 14 of the SUP Act requires the Minister to prepare an Annual Report on the operation of the Act with the initial report under this section to include information on the consideration of adding specified products to the list of prohibited plastic products. This discussion paper is intended to help inform that report, due in Sept 2022.

Appendix 2: Australian developments

A new Commonwealth Act

In December 2020, the Australian Government's *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020* became law. The new legislation implements the 2020 commitment of the Australian government – through the former Council of Australian Governments (COAG) – to ban the export of waste glass, plastics, tyres and paper.

The commitment to ban the export of certain waste materials featured as a target in the Australian Government's *National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019*, which includes actions designed to drive change in industry, businesses, governments and the community to turn waste into a reusable commodity.

The regulation of waste plastic commenced on 1 July 2021 and was implemented through the Recycling and Waste Reduction [Export – Waste Plastic] Rules 2021 which were made by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on 21 May 2021. These new rules banned the export of mixed plastic waste and regulated the export of sorted single polymer or resin plastic waste and processed engineered fuels. From 1 July 2022, sorted single polymer or resin plastic waste will also need to be processed (i.e. into flakes or pellets).

The National Plastics Plan

In 2021 the Australian Government released its National Plastic Plan (NPP) and committed to tackling the plastic challenge on five fronts:

- working with industry to fast-track the phase-out of particularly problematic plastic materials
- stopping the export of unprocessed plastic waste and promoting product stewardship through the *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020*
- unprecedented investments to turbo-charge Australia's plastic recycling capacity
- research to make Australia a global leader in plastic recycling and reprocessing
- community education to help consumers make informed decisions and recycle correctly

Under the NPP, the Australian Government has committed to work with industry to phase out polymer types in certain applications and consider regulatory action, should industry phase out not be achieved:

- Phase out plastic packaging products with additive fragmentable technology that do not meet relevant compostable standards (AS4736-2006, AS5810-2010 and EN13432) (July 2022)
- Phase out EPS from loose packaging fill and moulded packaging in consumer packaging (July 2022), and EPS consumer food and beverage containers (December 2022)
- Phase out PVC packaging labels (December 2022)

At a meeting of federal, state and territory environment ministers on 15 April 2021, eight “problematic and unnecessary” plastic product types were identified for industry to phase out nationally by 2025 (or sooner in some cases) under the National Waste Policy Action Plan, although this is understood to be a voluntary target. These are lightweight plastic bags; plastic products misleadingly termed as ‘degradable’; plastic straws; plastic utensils and stirrers; EPS consumer food containers (e.g. cups and clamshells); EPS consumer goods packaging (loose fill and moulded); and microbeads in personal health care products.

Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO)

The industry-led Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) is tasked with achieving the following national packaging targets by 2025:

- 100% of packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable
- 70% of plastic packaging recycled or composted
- 30% average recycled content across all packaging
- Phase out problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging through redesign, innovation or alternative delivery methods

In 2020, APCO worked closely with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and WRAP UK to develop ANZPAC. The ANZPAC Plastics Pact (ANZPAC) is a collaborative solution that brings together key players behind a shared vision of a circular economy for plastic, in which it never becomes waste or pollution.

Engaging with Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, ANZPAC is the first Plastics Pact in the Oceania region and the second regional Plastics Pact to become part of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's global Plastics Pact network. With Pacts in Africa, Europe, North America and South America, this network is a globally aligned response to plastic waste and pollution.

Research institutions and others

CSIRO is developing The Ending Plastic Waste Mission, which aims to drive Australia's circular economy and create systemic change through data science, materials and manufacturing, recycling processes and whole of life, circular solutions to reduce plastic pollution entering the environment.

Griffith University is seeking to establish a Plastic Waste Cooperative Research Centre (<https://www.plasticwastecrc.com/>) under the Commonwealth's CRC program. It would identify new technologies, products, services and industries that can emerge from taking on a circular economy approach.

Business and industry

For business and industry, phasing out single-use and other plastic products and transitioning to alternatives may result in short-term operational costs as they adjust to product bans. To be effective, the legislation relies on industry-wide collaboration, cooperation and consensus.

A survey conducted following the implementation of the first phase of the SUP legislation aimed at reducing single-use plastic products in South Australia found that 77% of respondents support the legislation, with only 6% against it.

Although there is still some way to go, there are numerous examples of businesses signalling their intention to shift toward more sustainable packaging options and it will be important that those signals translate into direct and observable action at the point of purchase for consumers. In some instances this will require re-designing existing packaging and in others completely new packaging design solutions will be needed.

Appendix 3

Global Action on Single-Use Plastic Products

PRODUCTS		BAN										RESTRICTION
		EU-wide	Countrywide (further to EU, if member)					Countrywide		Statewide	Citywide	Statewide
		27 member states ³	France ³	Italy ³	England ¹		Scotland ¹	Canada ²	New Zealand ³	Washington ¹	San Francisco ³	Honolulu ²
2021 SA Ban	Straws (exemptions apply)	2021	2021	2021	2020		2022*	2021*	2022*		2019	2021*
	Beverage stirrers	2021	2021	2021	2020		2022*	2021*	2022*		2019	2021*
	Cutlery	2021	2021	2021			2022*	2021*	2022*		2019	2021*
2022 SA Phase-out	Expanded polystyrene cups	2021	2021	2021			2022*		2022*	2024*	2017	2021*
	Expanded polystyrene bowls	2021	2021	2021			2022*			2024*	2017	2021*
	Expanded polystyrene plates	2021	2021	2021			2022*			2024*	2017	2021*
	Expanded polystyrene clamshell containers	2021	2021	2021			2022*		2022*	2024*	2017	
	Oxo-degradable plastic	2021	2021	2021			2022*		2022*			
	Oxo-degradable plastic carrier bags	2021	2021	2021			2022*		2022*			
Section 14.2 Products	Single-use plastic cups (inc coffee cups)		2021									
	Single-use plastic food containers		2025*									2021*
	Single-use plastic bowls								2023*			
	Single-use plastic plates	2021	2020	2021			2022*	2021*	2023*			
	Plastic lids for coffee cups											
	Plastic balloon sticks	2021	2021	2021			2022*					
	Plastic balloon ties											
	Plastic-stemmed cotton buds	2021	2020	2021	2020		2019		2022*			
	Thick plastic shopping bags											
	Barrier bags		2017	2018					2023*			
	Fruit stickers								2023*			
	Toothpicks										2019	
	Beverage plugs										2019	
	Beverage six-pack rings							2021*				
	Plastic cocktail sticks										2019	
	Expanded polystyrene consumer food and beverage containers (other)	2021	2021	2021					2022*			
	PVC meat tray								2022*			
	PVC fruit and veg packaging								2025*			
	Plastic confetti		2021									
	Packaging around fresh fruit and vegetables [when packaged produce weighs < 1.5 kg]		2021									
	Plastic-lined paper plates		2021									
	Steak picks		2021									
	Plastic tea bags		2022*									
	Plastic toys (as part of children's menu)		2022*									
	Food packaging from hard to recycle plastic							2021*				
	EPS packing peanuts										2017	
	EPS meat trays										2019	
	EPS packaging void fill									2023*		

Note: **Dates in bold** are already banned
*indicates items that are proposed for phase-out and have not yet been included in any legislation

The EU countries are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. These 27 member union states have a combined population (in 2020) of 447.2 million

- 1 Bioplastics (including polylactic acid [PLA]) still permitted
- 2 Yet to be announced if bioplastics are permitted
- 3 Bioplastics (including polylactic acid [PLA]) not permitted

Appendix 4

National Action on Single-use Plastic Products

PRODUCTS	BAN								PARTIAL BAN	
	Statewide				Statewide				Territory-wide	
	SA	NSW ⁴	QLD ³	TAS	VIC ⁴	WA ²	ACT ¹	NT	Events on council land	Council-wide
									City of Darwin ¹	City of Hobart ³
2021 SA Ban	Straws (exemptions apply)	2021	2022*	2021		2023*	2022*	2022*	2019	2021
	Beverage stirrers	2021	2022*	2021		2023*	2022*	2021	2019	
	Cutlery	2021	2022*	2021		2023*	2022*	2021	2019	2021
2022 SA Phase-out	Expanded polystyrene cups	2022	2022*	2021		2023*	2021*	2021		
	Expanded polystyrene bowls	2022	2022*	2021		2023*		2021		
	Expanded polystyrene plates	2022	2022*	2021		2023*		2021		
	Expanded polystyrene clamshell containers	2022	2022*	2021		2023*		2021		
	Oxo-degradable plastic	2022	2024*				2022*	2022*		
Section 14.2 Products	Single-use plastic cups		2024*			2021*			2019	2021
	Single-use plastic food containers									
	Single-use plastic bowls		2024*	2021		2021*			2019	2021
	Single-use plastic plates		2024*	2021		2023*	2021*		2019	2021
	Plastic lids for coffee cups					2022*			2019	2021
	Plastic balloon sticks									2021
	Plastic balloon ties									
	Plastic-stem cotton buds		2022*			2023*	2022*	2021*		
	Thick plastic bags		2024*				2021*			
	Fruit stickers		2024*							
	Single-use coffee cups					2022*			2019	2021
	Barrier bags		2024*			2022*	2021*			
Takeaway Food Service Items	Expanded polystyrene consumer food and beverage containers (other)		2022*	2021		2021*	2021			
	Plastic lids for cups (ex. Coffee)		2024*						2019	
	Plastic lids for bowls		2024*							
	Plastic-lined noodle boxes									2021
	Plastic-lined paper plates					2021*				
	Sandwich wedges (packaged in-store)									2021
	Sauce sachets									2021
	Plastic takeaway containers								2019	2021
	Polystyrene packaging					2022*				
	Helium balloon releases				2021	2022*			2019	

Note: **Dates in bold** are already banned

*indicates items that are proposed for phase-out and have not yet been included in any legislation

- 1 Legislation currently prohibits compostable plastic (including polylactic acid [PLA]), however, exemptions may apply for some of the products.
- 2 Compostable plastic permitted, but must adhere to Australian composting standard AS 4736 (industrial composting).
- 3 Compostable plastic permitted but must adhere to Australian composting standards AS 4736 and AS 5810 (home composting).
- 4 Yet to be announced whether compostable plastic items will be permitted or not.

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Green Industries SA
GPO Box 1047
Adelaide SA 5001

SINGLE-USE PLASTIC PRODUCTS DISCUSSION PAPER - RESPONSE

Dear Mr. Overton

The City of Marion is pleased to submit a response to Green Industries SA's Discussion paper: *Turning the Tide 2021: The future of single-use plastic in South Australia*.

As a metropolitan Council with sensitive waterways, wetlands and coastal environments, the City of Marion is committed to helping our community and visitors to reduce their reliance on single-use plastic products through a number of measures including implementation of a ban on non-recyclable single-use plastic straws, cutlery, plates, cups, lids, bowls and plates at Council-run events, promotion of reusable cups, and participation in Plastic Free July.

We applaud the State Government's commitment and ongoing partnerships with City of Marion to phase out various single-use plastic products in favour of alternatives that reduce litter, can be composted, or recycled in the kerbside bin system and promote advancement of our circular economy.

The City of Marion supports the State Government's view that the current level of production and consumption of single-use plastic products is at an unsustainable level and must be reduced. We also propose supplementing product bans with community education campaigns which prompt more community behaviours favouring reusable packaging options over single-use.

The City of Marion supports the proposed government intervention as an opportunity to advocate for the needs of our community and environment, and to work together to meet these challenges head-on. We would welcome the opportunity to work further with Green Industries SA on further development of this initiative.

Please find below the City of Marion's response to the discussion paper, which was endorsed at the 8 February 2022 council meeting.

We thank you for your consideration of City of Marion's feedback on Green Industries SA's Discussion Paper. For any queries about this submission, please contact Allison Byrne, Education Officer Waste and Recycling allison.byrne@marion.sa.gov.au

Yours sincerely

Kris Hanna

Mayor
City of Marion

City of Marion Submission – 'Turning the Tide 2021: The future of single-use plastic in South Australia' consultation



PRODUCTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Plastic bags

The City of Marion fully supports the proposal to ban thicker style plastic carry bags by 1 March 2024, as these products contribute significantly to the problems of excessive waste generation, litter and pollution, and carbon impacts in the climate from the production of millions of tonnes of plastic from fossil fuels. Inspections of the red-lidded waste bins from over 3,600 properties across City of Marion indicate that the thicker supermarket shopping bags are one of the most common landfill items and are disposed after single use rather than the intended multiple uses. Banning thick plastic bags would also aid in reducing contamination of recycling and presents an opportunity to move away from the linear model of produce, consume, dispose and toward a circular model with production and reuse of carry-bags.

It is well-documented that changes or disruptions to everyday habits are great intervention points for prompting behaviour change. When plastic bags are phased out, the City of Marion proposes an extensive education campaign encouraging consumers to bring reusable bags. The most sustainable packaging solution is to replace single-use items with reusable alternatives wherever possible.

The City of Marion also supports banning the supply of plastic produce bags for fruit and vegetables by 1 March 2023, however, proposes applying the ban across all food retail departments beyond just the fruit and vegetable areas to also include bakery, deli, bulk food and other sections of supermarkets or any other retail outlets which supply the barrier/produce bags. There should be a two-stage approach with a ban on plastic barrier/produce bags firstly in fruit and vegetable shops and supermarket sections by 1 March 2023, followed by a complete state-wide phaseout by 1 March 2024, which should allow time for industry to adapt.

Using plastic bags in some instances but not others would likely lead to frustration among consumers who want recycling solutions to be simple and effective. As seen with the first ban on lightweight shopping bags introduced in South Australia, the regulations were seen by some as defeating the purpose of the legislation.

Where compostable bioplastic bags are provided, re-use in a kitchen caddy and green bin can be promoted. It would be simpler for the desired effect of community education on correct disposal if this were applicable to all produce bags from a supermarket, whether it contained apples or bread rolls.

With many bin liner products available on the market which are labelled eco, biodegradable and part plant-based, there is significant confusion in the community about which bags are compostable in the green bin and which ones are not, as evidenced by community queries and kerbside bin inspections. A widespread education campaign should accompany the introduction of this ban to ensure the desired outcome is achieved and contamination of organic waste is minimised.

City of Marion Submission – 'Turning the Tide 2021: The future of single-use plastic in South Australia' consultation



Single-use plastic cups

The City of Marion backs the proposed ban of single use plastic cups, including coffee cups, unless certified compostable to Australian standards and/or 100% recyclable through widely available services by March 2024. These items have been banned at Council-run events in the City of Marion since 2018, and state-wide legislation is essential to expanding the City of Marion's ban more broadly in the community and providing greater consistency and certainty to businesses. The proposed timeframe should allow sufficient time for businesses to establish recyclability or compostability of current products, make any necessary changes and for manufacturers to manage higher demand, noting that many coffee shops have already switched to compostable takeaway cups.

To address the issue of contamination from compostable cups in kerbside recycling bins, where they inevitably become landfill waste, an extensive community education campaign will also be required to encourage correct disposal and greater resource recovery.

Plastic lids on single-use cups (including coffee cup lids)

This is an essential addition to a proposed ban on single-use plastic cups and the City of Marion strongly supports the inclusion of lids for takeaway cups, excluding those that are certified compostable or 100% recyclable through widely available services by March 2024.

However, it is proposed that it be mandatory for the recyclability or compostability of the cup and lid to be compatible i.e., both cup and lid combined are certified compostable and/or 100% recyclable and do not need to be separated for correct disposal. As pointed out in the Discussion Paper (p. 22), single-use plastic lids, particularly on coffee cups, have created difficulties for recycling. Very few people would separate the cup and lid for disposal.

The City of Marion introduced a ban in 2018 on these and other single-use plastic food and drinkware items for Council-run events. Drink vendors were particularly confused about which coffee cup lids were compliant and while the vast majority tried to do the right thing, they often bought plastic PS lids by mistake as they lacked technical knowledge to discern the correct compostable product. A state-wide ban on single-use plastic lids will assist businesses in having simpler guidelines to follow regardless of location within the state.

Single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates

These items have been banned at Council-run events in the City of Marion since 2018, and state-wide legislation is essential to expanding the City of Marion's ban more broadly in the community and providing greater consistency and certainty to businesses, so they can plan ahead and face similar requirements regardless of which Local Government Area they are servicing.

The timeframe for implementation by March 2024 appears sufficient as there are readily available alternatives available, and these alternatives have already been taken up by numerous food businesses which suggests that barriers are low.

City of Marion Submission – 'Turning the Tide 2021: The future of single-use plastic in South Australia' consultation



Plastic balloon sticks and ties

The City of Marion supports the ban of plastic balloon sticks and ties by March 2023. Due to being commonly banned in Europe, the timeframe appears reasonable for businesses who seek more sustainable alternatives.

Banning these accessories for balloons presents a unique opportunity to target intentional helium balloon releases by amending the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act* so that it may be applied to 'litter to land, water and into the air' in an effort to further reduce pollution associated with balloons.

Plastic-stemmed cotton buds

The City of Marion supports the ban of plastic-stemmed cotton buds by March 2023. Commonly banned in Europe, there is now a variety of affordable and sustainable alternatives readily available on the market.

OTHER PRODUCTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Fruit stickers

In light of New Zealand's experience with introducing a ban on fruit stickers as part of its single-use plastic legislation and their industries seeking more time to execute technically, the City of Marion supports the proposed timeframe for giving the South Australian fruit industry until March 2025 to further advance alternative technology for non-plastic fruit stickers or laser stamping which would be more compatible with composting fruit and vegetable peels, where currently the fruit stickers are a significant contaminant.

Plastic confetti

The City of Marion is in favour of banning plastic confetti by March 2023, noting readily available alternatives which would allow industry to adapt to the ban in this short timeframe.

Plastic pizza savers

Banning plastic pizza savers by March 2023 is also supported by City of Marion as they are unnecessary waste items not used by all pizza takeaway vendors, and Council deems it important wherever possible to prompt businesses to reduce their product packaging material. If this type of product is considered necessary by a pizza maker, a small ball of pizza dough in the centre of a pizza is an easy switch to a more sustainable alternative.

Plastic soy sauce fish

With a lack of packaging alternatives to replace these items, as swapping these plastic containers with sachets would still be single-use plastic, the City of Marion supports a commitment to reviewing these

City of Marion Submission – 'Turning the Tide 2021: The future of single-use plastic in South Australia' consultation



and other single-use condiment products later. A commitment to further research would be beneficial for these items as they are not readily recyclable and are frequently littered items.

Currently, City of Marion residents are encouraged to collect plastic soy sauce fish along with bottle caps, bread tags and other small plastic items in a clear 2L juice or milk bottle which can then go in the recycling bin.

Plastic beverage plugs

For clarity and simplicity and given that these items are not readily recyclable, the City of Marion suggests consulting the disability sector about the implications of simply banning plastic splash sticks outright as a way of encouraging industry to pursue alternative options, such as inbuilt plugs in the design of recyclable or compostable lids, and it is proposed that this could be achieved by March 2025.

Plastic bread tags

The City of Marion advocates for the inclusion of bread tags in the fifth stage of the legislation, by March 2025. This effectively puts industry on notice to develop alternatives such as the cardboard tags introduced by Tip Top. While there are limited alternatives to bread tags for bagged bakery products yet to be readily available on the market, the same could be said of fruit stickers, which are proposed for ban by this same date.

Bread tags are a common litter item left behind in public parks and reserves after picnics and barbecues. Because these litter items are so small, they are often not picked up. With our popular picnic spots being in environmentally sensitive areas near wetlands, waterways and coastal areas, removal of this threat to local wildlife meets a key goal of this legislation.

Other expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) consumer food and beverage containers

Following the ban on sale, supply, and distribution of expanded polystyrene (EPS) cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers by 1 March 2022, the City of Marion is in favour of banning other EPS food and beverage containers by March 2025 as this material is not recyclable or compostable and there are more sustainable packaging options available.

EPS trays for meat, fruit, and other food items for retail

As above for other EPS packaging items, the City of Marion is in favour of a ban on EPS food trays for meat and other food items by March 2025. Some supermarkets have already switched to cardboard trays for fruit and recyclable plastic trays for meat, which indicates that this switch would not be problematic for most food retailers.

Pre-packaged and attached products

Currently the plastic straws or cutlery attached to a food or drink product, such as juice boxes, and EPS cups or bowls, such as cup noodles, are exempt from the ban on plastic straws, cutlery and EPS bowls and cups for takeaway food and drinks.

City of Marion Submission – 'Turning the Tide 2021: The future of single-use plastic in South Australia' consultation



The national target for all packaging to be 100% reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025 is already driving improvements to packaging by manufacturers and the City of Marion supports removal of the exemption of pre-packaged and attached plastic straws, cutlery and EPS bowls and cups by March 2025.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Any product which is recyclable or compostable requires better labelling to ensure effective resource recovery. Labelling bags as biodegradable has not assisted with correct disposal and businesses should be held more accountable for misleading labelling on their products.

The Australian Standard AS4736-2006 for compostable products is a voluntary certification, however it is critical that compostable plastics carry the Australia Standard certification, and consideration should be given to mandating this standard for suppliers of compostable products.

A well-resourced, effective public education program will support the implementation and ongoing success to phase out single-use plastic products in South Australia.

11.2 ALGA 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government - Call for Notices of Motions

Report Reference	GC220208R11.2
Originating Officer	Unit Manager Governance and Council Support – Victoria Moritz
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the Chief Executive - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide an opportunity for Council to develop motions for submission to the 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA). The motions will compliment or build on the policy objectives of state and territory associations for the benefit of local government nationally. The purpose of the report is to also determine if there is interest from members to attend the NGA and nominate a Council Member as delegate.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NGA will be held from 19-22 June 2022 in Canberra and provides an opportunity for Council to contribute to the development of national local government policy by forwarding 'Notices of Motions' for consideration.

Proposed 'Notices of Motions' must meet certain criteria and be submitted to the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) and received no later than 11:59 on Friday 25 March 2022.

This report identifies the process that will be undertaken and the criteria to be met for submitting 'Notices of Motions' for consideration and inclusion in the NGA papers. It also includes information on attending the NGA to assist council in nominating a delegate if they choose to do so.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Notes the report 'ALGA 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government - call for Notices of Motions'**
- 2. Submits the following motions for consideration at the ALGA 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government to be held on 19-22 June 2022:**
 - *This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to xxxxx***
- 3. On submitting the Notices of Motions to the Australian Local Government Association, the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to amend the wording (without changing the meaning or purpose of the motion) if required.**
- 4. Nominates Councillor X X as the City of Marion voting delegate and Councillor XX to attend the Australian Local Government National General Assembly 2022.**

DISCUSSION

The 2022 NGA is a major event on the annual local government calendar. This year, it will be held at the National Convention Centre in Canberra between 19-22 June 2022.

The NGA typically attracts in excess of 800 Mayors and Councillors from councils across Australia each year. This event provides an opportunity for Council to contribute to the development of local government, receive updates and influence top policy issues facing local government at a national level by way of submitting one or several 'Notice/s of Motions'.

The theme for the 2022 NGA is *Partners in Progress*. The NGA will focus on how partnerships, particularly between the Australian Government and Local Governments, can tackle immediate challenges facing communities as well as confidently facing the future.

Proposed Motion/s

For a Motion to be eligible for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers, and subsequent debate on the floor of the NGA, motions must align to the discussion paper (**Attachment 1**) and meet the following criteria:

1. Be relevant to the work of Local Government Nationally
2. Not be focussed on a specific location or region – unless the project has national implications.
You will be asked to justify why your motion has strategic importance and should be discussed at a national conference
3. Be consistent with the themes of the NGA
4. Complement or build on the policy objectives of your state and territory local government Association
5. Be submitted by a council which is a financial member of their state or territory local government association
6. Propose a clear action and outcome i.e. call on the Australian Government to do something
7. Not be advanced on behalf of external third parties that may seek to use the NGA to apply pressure to Board members, or to gain national political exposure for positions that are not directly relevant to the work of, or in the national interests of local government.

Council Members were asked to forward any proposed 'Notices of Motions' to Administration by Friday 4 February 2022 for inclusion in this report and consideration at the General Council Meeting. At the time of issuing the agenda, there have been no proposed 'Notices of Motions' received.

Following endorsement of any 'Notices of Motions' by Council, Administration will provide these on the required form to the ALGA by 11.59pm on Friday 25 March 2022. An assessment will be made by ALGA and state/territory governments prior to inclusion in the NGA Papers.

Delegate and Attendance at the NGA

The City of Marion is not required to send a voting delegate to the NGA, however has resolved to do so on occasions.

At the General Council Meeting of 9 March 2021, Council nominated Councillor Shilling as the City of Marion voting delegate to attend the Australian Local Government NGA 2021.

Council may also consider the approval of additional attendees at the conference. This is typically not a common occurrence, however, in 2013 there were three additional attendees plus the Mayor.

Further details and information regarding this year's registration and accommodation cost is included as **Attachment 2**.

This year's conference will be a hybrid event and registrations are open for both on-site and virtual attendees.

Attendance at the NGA is in accordance with the Elected Members Professional Development Policy and will follow the Elected Members Professional Development Procedure.

Following attendance at a professional development activity, individual Elected Members are to prepare a report outlining the nature of the activity, the knowledge gained through attendance and any opportunities for application within the City of Marion. The reports prepared by individual Elected Members will be placed on the Agenda as soon as practicable after the completion of the training.

In summary, the NGA provides an opportunity for Council to participate and contribute to the future of local government at a national level by developing and submitting Notices of Motions and attending the conference.

ATTACHMENTS

1. ALGA NGA - Discussion- Paper-2022 [**11.2.1** - 9 pages]
2. ALGA Conference Registration Details 2022 [**11.2.2** - 1 page]



AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATION

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

2022

NATIONAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

19 - 22 JUNE 2022

CALL FOR MOTIONS

DISCUSSION PAPER



NGA22.COM.AU

SUBMITTING MOTIONS

This discussion paper is a call for councils to submit motions for debate at the 2022 National General Assembly (NGA) to be held in Canberra 19 – 22 June 2022.

It has been prepared to assist you and your council in developing your motions. You are encouraged to read all the sections of the paper but are not expected to respond to every issue or question. Your council's motion/s can address one or more of the issues identified in the discussion paper.

Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.asn.au and received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 25 March 2022.

The theme of the 2022 NGA is – Partners in Progress.

The NGA aims to focus on how partnerships, particularly between the Australian Government and Local Governments, can tackle immediate challenges facing communities as well as confidently facing the future.

In submitting your council's motion/s you are encouraged to focus on how partnership can address national issues at the local level, and new ways the Australia Government could partner to strengthen the local government sector to advance community well-being, local economic development, create jobs, address environmental challenges, climate change and complex social issues such as housing affordability.

The National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA) is an important opportunity for you and your council to influence the national policy agenda and promote new ways of strengthening the local government sector and our communities.

Note: If your council does submit a motion there is an expectation that a council representative will be present at the National General Assembly to move and speak to that motion if required.

We look forward to hearing from you and seeing you at the 2022 NGA.



To submit your motion go to:
alga.asn.au/

KEY DATES

CRITERIA FOR MOTIONS

To be eligible for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers, and subsequent debate on the floor of the NGA, motions must meet the following criteria:

1. be relevant to the work of local government nationally
2. not be focussed on a specific location or region – unless the project has national implications. You will be asked to justify why your motion has strategic importance and should be discussed at a national conference
3. be consistent with the themes of the NGA
4. complement or build on the policy objectives of your state and territory local government association
5. be submitted by a council which is a financial member of their state or territory local government association
6. propose a clear action and outcome i.e. call on the Australian Government to do something; and
7. not be advanced on behalf of external third parties that may seek to use the NGA to apply pressure to Board members, or to gain national political exposure for positions that are not directly relevant to the work of, or in the national interests of, local government.

Motions should generally be in a form that seeks the NGA's support for a particular action or policy change at the Federal level which will assist local governments to meet local community needs.

Motions should commence as follows - *This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to*

Example

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to restore Local Government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue.

OTHER THINGS TO CONSIDER

Please note that it is important to complete the background section on the form. Submitters of motions should not assume that NGA delegates will have background knowledge of the issue. The background section helps all delegates, including those with no previous knowledge of the issue, in their consideration of the motion. Please note that motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued.

Try to keep motions practical, focussed and relatively simple. Complex motions with multiple dot point can be difficult to implement and to advance.

All motions submitted will be reviewed by the ALGA Board's NGA Sub-Committee, in consultation with state and territory local government associations, to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers. When reviewing motions, the Sub-Committee considers the criteria, clarity of the motion and the importance and relevance of the issue to local government. If there are any questions about the substance or intent of a motion, ALGA will raise these with the nominated contact officer. With the agreement of the submitting council, these motions may be edited before inclusion in the NGA Business Papers.

To ensure an efficient and effective debate where there are numerous motions on a similar issue, the ALGA Board NGA Subcommittee will group the motions together under an overarching strategic motion. The strategic motions have either been drafted by ALGA or are based on a motion submitted by a council which best summarises the subject matter. Debate will focus on the strategic motions. Associated sub-motions will be debated by exception only or in accordance with the debating rules.

Any motion deemed to be primarily concerned with local or state issues will be referred to the relevant state or territory local government association and will not be included in the NGA Business Papers.

Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.asn.au. All motions require, among other things, a contact officer, a clear national objective, a summary of the key arguments in support of the motion, and endorsement of your council. Motions should be received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 25 March 2022.



Introduction

As Australia emerges from the crisis management phase of the COVID-19 global pandemic, attention now turns to rebuilding and to the future.

By the time of the NGA in June 2022, the next federal government and 47th Parliament of Australia, will almost certainly have been elected.

Prior to the election the major political parties will have campaigned on priorities and made numerous policy and programs commitments that will help shape our nation’s future.

Invariably, in government, these policies and programs will need to be refined, developed and implemented. Almost certainly they will need to be adapted to meet changing circumstances, emerging issues and local and regional needs.

We know from previous elections that governments will not be able to achieve their policy agenda alone. They need reliable partners committed to playing their part in taking the nation forward, working together on mutual goals and advancing national prosperity for all.

During the election campaign, ALGA will be working extensively with state and territory local government association members, and many of you, to advance the national priorities highlighted in the Federal Election manifesto ‘Don’t’ Leave Local Communities Behind’.

These priorities were significantly influenced by many of the resolutions of past NGAs.

Whether the Coalition Government is returned or a new Government formed, the 2022 NGA provides the first major opportunity to engage with relevant portfolio Ministers and key members of the new Government.

Most importantly, it provides you - the elected representatives of Australia’s local councils and communities - with the opportunity to reaffirm our national priorities and to place new ideas on the national policy agenda.



The Immediate Recovery Challenges

Government at all levels have collaborated to avert the worst possible health and economic outcomes of the COVID-19 pandemic across Australia.

By November 2021 most states had reached or made significant progress in reaching the 80% or more vaccination threshold.

Every community was affected, some more than others, and local government has been at the forefront of developing local solutions to local challenges.

Given the economic and social impacts of the COVID pandemic on communities over the past 2 years, are there issues that need to be addressed by a new partnership between the Commonwealth Government and local governments?

Given the impacts of the COVID pandemic on your council and other councils around the country, are their issues that a partnership between the Commonwealth Government and local government should address?

Jobs

In September 2021 the national, seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, was 5.2% (ABS). The underemployment rate was 9.5% with monthly hours worked decreasing by 1 million hours. Roy Morgan’s survey work suggests Australian unemployment (unadjusted) was 9.2% in October with underemployment at 8.6%.

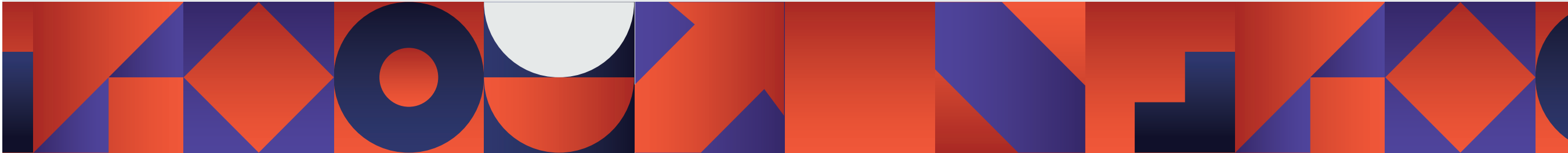
National statistics however mask variations at the state, regional and local level. State and Territory unemployment ranged from 3.9% in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, 5.1% in Queensland and Tasmania, 5.3% in South Australia, NSW 5.4%, Victoria 5.6% and the Australian Capital Territory 6.6%. Similarly, regional and local community unemployment vary from the national average reflecting local circumstances and the different impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, lockdowns and their flow-on effects have on the local economy. Youth unemployment and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unemployment is also consistently higher.

As an employer of staff and of contractors, as well as a facilitator of local economic development, local government can play a key role in addressing unemployment and underemployment.

In keeping with the ALGA Federal election manifesto, ‘Don’t’ Leave Local Communities Behind’ local solutions are required for local circumstances.

What new partnership program could the Australian Government develop to take advantage of local government’s knowledge of the local economy, geographic spread across the country and its ability to create jobs?

As an employer, what are the pre-requisites for councils to create more good quality, secure local jobs that build community capacity and address local workforce skills shortages?



Building Back Better Businesses

The economic shock of the past 2 years has cause unprecedented disruption to local businesses and communities. While many businesses have adapted to difficult circumstances, some have not survived. The current vacant shops fronts and offices of the streetscapes in our cities and towns is evidence of the challenges that our local businesses, local industry and communities have faced.

The capacity of the private sector, and small business in particular, to bounce back is untested.
What new partnership programs could the Australian Government introduce to take advantage of local government’s role in economic development, including to support local businesses?

Opening Australia’s Borders

As previously mentioned, by November 2021 most states had reached or made significant progress in reaching the 80% or more vaccination threshold. At this point, under the National Plan to Transition Australian National COVID-19 Response, governments were committed to introducing new measures such as opening international borders, minimising cases in the community without ongoing restrictions or lockdowns, Covid vaccination boosters encouraged and provided as necessary, and allowing uncapped inbound arrivals for all vaccinated persons, without quarantine.

As Australia opens-up its international borders economic recovery is expected to accelerate. The return of expats, international students, overseas migration and international tourism will increase population, supply of labour and demand for goods and services including for accommodation.

In the first instance, economic activity can be expected to return to pre-Covid levels. Over time, with appropriate support, it will grow.

The closure of borders and particularly international borders affected many parts of the tourism industry and the economies of many local communities. While domestic visitors helped fill a gap, recovery of many parts of the industry and the economy of communities that depend heavily on tourisms will depend on the return of international travel.

To do this Australia must position itself to compete in international markets. This comes through offering high quality destinations, services and experiences that highlight the quality and value available in Australia. In addition to delivering a better visitor experience, this should also increase productivity, efficiency and innovation.

In the short term, what new partnership programs could the Australian Government introduce to assist local government meet the return of international students and stronger migration now and into the future?
What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to facilitate tourism and the traveller economy?

Workforce Shortages and Re-engineering Work

In November 2021 business representatives report significant labour shortages particularly in the agriculture and hospitality sectors. The lack of backpackers, overseas students and migrant workers, combined with people not wanting to return to the workforce, are just some of the reasons attributed to these shortages.

While opening borders may increase the supply of labour, some argue that there is a more fundamental change in Australia’s workforce and workplaces.

Although not reported in Australia yet, in the United States the post Covid workforce has been associated with what some have called the ‘Great Resignation’ as employees have adjusted their expectations, work life balance and priorities and simply not returned to their old jobs.

Many workers have been required to work from home for extended periods during the pandemic, including working remotely and now look for greater flexibility in their work. Technology and automation are transforming work and the workplace.

Many are prepared to change jobs to maximise this flexibility and the benefits derived from it. Traditionally this has led to wage pressure but coupled with demand for greater workplace flexibility employers need to be innovative to attract and retain employees. As an employer, councils are not immune and will also need to develop these strategies.

What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help support an influx of skilled migrants?
What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help councils attract and retain appropriately trained workers and employees?



Climate change

The United Nations Conference (COP) of Parties 26 held in Glasgow 2021 focused global attention on climate change and global and national efforts to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees.

For decades local governments have played an important leadership role in addressing climate change. Councils have supported the adoption of a wide range of community-based programs and initiatives to lower the carbon footprint of local communities. As a sector, local government has led the debate for lowering carbon emissions, sourcing renewable energy, responded creatively to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills, facilitated the construction of green buildings and water sensitive design of cities and towns.

Pragmatically, local government has been at the forefront to address the impacts of climate change and adaptation to climate change. These impacts include an increased number of days with high temperatures, less rainfall and more droughts in southern Australia, less snow, more intense rainfall and fire weather, stronger cyclones, and sea level rise. These changes will increase stress on Australia’s infrastructure and physical assets and natural ecosystems that are already threatened, and significantly affect agriculture, forestry, fisheries, transport, health, tourism, finance and disaster risk management.

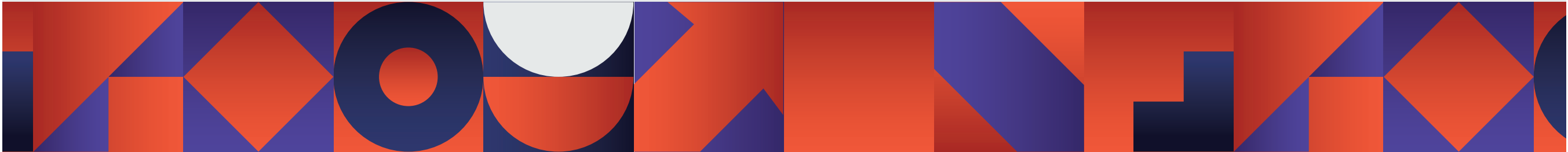
*How do we work together to ensure that there is local adaptation to climate change and climate extremes?
What partnerships are available to achieve climate neutrality?*

Natural Disasters

With the high-risk weather season commencing, many councils will be engaging with their communities about disaster preparedness, resilience and recovery. Not only have we experienced one of Australia’s worst bushfire seasons in 2019-20, but some councils also had to deal with multiple disaster events within a 12 month period. Some councils have had to deal with bushfires, followed by storms, flooding, hailstorms, more flooding and COVID-19. These multiple disasters have had a devastating effect on many councils’ financial sustainability and their ability to fund mitigation measures for the upcoming high risk weather season. Smaller rural and regional councils are further financially challenged and require help with preparedness and mitigation, as they currently have zero capacity to fund major mitigation projects.

The Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements recognised that councils need help. It concluded that without assistance many local governments cannot undertake the roles and responsibilities allocated to them by their State/ Territory Governments.

What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help to address natural disasters to assist in recovery and build resilience?



Environment

Local government plays a critical role in environmental management including environment protection.

“Australia’s Strategy for Nature 2019 – 2030” recognises that we all have a role in securing nature as the foundation of our existence. It is an overarching framework for all national, state and territory and local strategies, legislation, policies and actions that target nature. It has 3 goals:

- 1. Connecting all Australians with nature:
- 2. Care for nature in all its diversity, and
- 3. Share and Build knowledge.

To achieve these goals there are a variety of options for joint action to reduce threats and their impacts include ensuring the design and management of the protected area network considers and accommodates future threat scenarios and establishes robust mechanisms to respond effectively to new and emerging threats. The strategy suggests there are opportunities to ‘... improve planning, regulation, environmental impact assessment and approvals processes. In addition, threat abatement activities could include targeted pest management, ecosystem restoration (integrated fire management, revegetation), pollution control, greenhouse gas emissions management and climate change adaptation’.

How could the Australian Government partner with local government to help support the implementation of the Australian Strategy for Nature 2019 – 2030 and take advantage of local knowledge?

What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help to reduce threats and risks to nature and build resilience?

The Circular Economy

The 2019 National Waste Policy Action Plan applies principles of a circular economy to waste management to support better and repeated use of our resources. The circular economy principles for waste are:

- 1. Avoid waste
- 2. Improve resource recovery
- 3. Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products
- 4. Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy
- 5. Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions.

Councils play a major role in the management of household and domestic waste. Therefore, local government has a critical role to play in further developing the circular economy.

How could the Australian Government partner with local government to advance the circular economy?

What new programs could the Australian Government partner with local government to progress these objectives?



Affordable Housing

The shortage and costs of rental properties and affordable home ownership is causing significant social and economic impacts in cities and towns across Australia, including rural and regional communities. This is due to a range of factors such as changes in recent migration patterns, cheap finance and labour and material shortages in the construction sector.

The impacts on local governments and communities includes housing stress for individuals and families, difficulty in attracting and housing key workers and an increase in homelessness.

The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Tax and Revenue 2021 is leading an inquiry into the contribution of tax and regulation on housing affordability and supply in Australia. Whilst the provision of affordable housing is not a local government responsibility, local governments often facilitate affordable housing within their communities, operating within state/territory planning, financial and other legislation requirements. The housing challenge is different in each community and the council response is dependent on its financial resources and priorities.

How could the Australian Government partner with local government address housing affordability?

What new programs could the Australian Government partner with local government to progress this objective?

Conclusion

Thank you for taking the time to read this discussion paper and support for the 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government.

A reminder:

- Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.asn.au and received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 25 March 2022.
- It is important to complete the background section on the form.
- Motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued.
- Motions should be practical, focussed and relatively simple.
- Motions must meet the criteria published at the front of this paper.
- When your council submits a motion there is an expectation that a council representative will be present at the National General Assembly to move and speak to that motion if required.

We look forward to hearing from you and seeing you at the 2022 NGA.



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Attachment 2

2022 AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGISTRATION DETAILS

19-22 JUNE 2022

General Assembly Registration Fees (On-site)Registration Fees – Early bird (registration and payment received by 6 May 2022) **\$989**

After this date, the rate will increase by \$100 to \$1089.

General Assembly Registration Includes:

- Attendance at all General Assembly sessions
- Morning tea, lunch, and afternoon tea as per the General Assembly program
- Welcome reception on the Sunday

General Assembly Registration Fees (Virtual Attendance)**\$689**

Accommodation Details (as provided on the ALGA website)	
Crowne Plaza	Superior Room: \$345 per night single/twin/double Deluxe Room: \$390 per night single/twin/double
'A' by Adina	Studio Rooms: \$209 per night single/twin/double 1 Bedroom Apartments: \$239 per night single/double 2 Bedroom Apartments: \$399 per night
Avenue Hotel	Superior King Rooms: \$285 per night single/twin/double 1 Bedroom Apartments: \$335 per night single/double
Nesuto Apartments	Studio Apartment: \$219 per night single/twin/double 1 Bedroom Apartment: \$239 per night single/twin/double
The Sebel Canberra Civic	Superior Room: \$190 per night single/double Executive Room: \$240 per night single/double
The QT	King Room: \$229 per night single/double

12 Corporate Reports for Information/Noting

12.1 Incident Management Team - COVID-19 Update

Report Reference	GC220208R12.1
Originating Officer	Unit Manager Risk – Sherie Walczak
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the Chief Executive - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The Incident Management Team (IMT) has been the lead decision making group for the City of Marion in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is required to make efficient and timely decisions regarding the provision of all Council services in response to the unpredictable nature of the current COVID-19 situation now impacting South Australia. The purpose of this report is to provide Council Members with an update of IMT role and decisions, as defined in the activated Business Continuity Plan (BCP).

REPORT HISTORY

Report Reference	Report Title
SGC200320R02	COVID-19 - Update and Response

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The IMT has been in place since early 2020 to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Declaration of a Major Emergency in South Australia (March 2020). Its role is to consistently monitor, assess and respond to the COVID-19 situation.

IMT is now assessing increasing situations where continuation of Council services in full (e.g. programs, opening hours, venues/facilities remaining open, etc) is not always possible due to staff shortages, school closure / online learning impacts, isolation and quarantine requirements and staff illness due to COVID-19. In January 2022, this reached the highest level seen since the pandemic commenced.

IMT continues to make decisions on levels of service provision for all City of Marion services. This includes those currently prescribed in specific Council resolutions or where in non-emergency circumstances Council is the decision maker (e.g. principal place of business). Under an activated BCP, in the case of an emergency or under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, the CEO, IMT Commander and/or the Public Health Officer remain delegated to do this.

This new COVID-19 environment was discussed by IMT on 25 January 2022 and confirmed that IMT will need to continue to make decisions about service delivery to ensure City of Marion can act within approved delegations to create a safe and timely community response. This may include the short term closure of venues or services if they are deemed a risk to safety or cannot operate due to COVID-19 impacts.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Notes that the Incident Management Team continues to manage service delivery and organisational impacts due to COVID-19 impacts and will continue to regularly report to Council on significant impacts to service delivery via the IMT Updates.**

DISCUSSION

In response to the outbreak of the human disease COVID-19, a Major Emergency was declared in South Australia. The State Coordinator made a Declaration of a Major Emergency under the Emergency Management Act 2004 on 22 March 2020 to reduce the spread of COVID-19. IMT has continually responded to this situation and is anticipating that this will be an ongoing situation for 2022 and potentially beyond.

IMT provides a management mechanism that ensures reporting lines and responsibilities are clear when the BCP is activated. The focus of the IMT is to manage the business interruption event from a corporate perspective.

To date there has been over 105,000 cases of COVID-19 in South Australia, over 115 deaths and in January there has been between 10,982 – 35,525 active cases per day in the community.

Notably it has been 11 weeks since borders opened on 23 November 2021, and this has significantly changed the way IMT has needed to respond to the situation in South Australia. Implementation of major changes to border restrictions, activity restrictions matrix, close contact rulings, testing requirements and management of exposure sites in a short space of time has created a highly unpredictable workforce, where continuity of all services at full delivery is now an ongoing challenge for IMT to address.

The changes impact how and when site closures are required, as well as isolation and quarantine rulings for impacted staff, volunteers and contractors, as well as attendees at those sites. The focus shifted from 'lockdown' to 'living with COVID', in turn changing the focus of IMT to almost daily management of COVID cases within staff teams and venues/facilities. reinforcing a need for agile and responsible decision making specific to each scenario.

IMT is now assessing increasing situations where continuation of Council services in full (e.g. programs, opening hours, venues/facilities remaining open) is not possible due to staff shortages, school closure / online learning impacts, isolation and quarantine requirements and staff illness due to COVID-19. This is at the highest level seen since the pandemic commenced.

IMT will continue to inform Council of impacts to the community through regularly reporting via circulation of IMT Updates.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

12.2 Corporate and CEO KPI Report Quarter Two 2021/22

Report Reference	GC220208R12.2
Originating Officer	Unit Manager Governance and Council Support – Victoria Moritz
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the CEO - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To advise the Council of the results of the CEO and Corporate KPI's for quarter two 2021-22.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Monitoring performance of the Corporate and CEO KPI's is critical for ensuring that the Council is contributing to the achievement of its objectives in both the Strategic Plan and the 4-Year Business Plan 2019-2023.

Details of the quarter two results are provided in Appendices 1-4. For the quarter two results, Council achieved the Core Target with the exception of the following two KPI's:

- **Delivery of agreed projects identified in the Annual Business Plan and third year targets in the 4-year plan** - The quarter two result was 92%. 24 projects are on track (including 1 deferred project) and 2 projects are off-track. The details of the off-track projects is provided in attachment 1a.
- **Asset Utilisation of Sports and Community Venues** - this is an additional KPI that is being reported on for the 2021-22 Financial Year. The quarter two result was 52% for venue utilisation across community and sporting clubs.

Following discussions at the recent Council Member Planning Day in relation to KPI8 *Community Engagement / Communications*, Council clarified that they do not want to measure this KPI as a % but rather, met or not met. This will be rectified in the quarter three reporting.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes this report and information contained within the attachments for Quarter Two 2021/22.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 KPI Overview [12.2.1 - 2 pages]
2. Attachment 1a Supporting Information for KPI2 [12.2.2 - 1 page]
3. Attachment 2 KPI Summary [12.2.3 - 1 page]
4. Attachment 3 FTE Employees Staff and Agency [12.2.4 - 1 page]
5. Attachment 4 Labour and FTE Movement Summary [12.2.5 - 1 page]



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER and CORPORATE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021/22

QUARTER TWO: OCT '21 – DEC '21 - ATTACHMENT 1

1

Financial Sustainability

Core target: Council maintains, on average a break even or better funding (cash) position over the Long-Term Financial Plan

Stretch target: Council maintains a break-even or positive position in delivering its Annual Budget.

Measure: This target compares funding cash position at the relevant budget review with the adopted budget figure.

Q2 Result: The result of the first budget review forecast a deficit of (\$0.488m). The core target is forecast to be met with a surplus of \$5.278m over the ten years of the LTFP.

Forecast =
(\$0.488m)

Third review

Second review

First review

Adopted budget
(\$0.681)

4

Overall Satisfaction with Council's performance

Core target: Greater than or equal to 75% rated as satisfied or above.

Stretch target: Greater than or equal to 85% rated as satisfied or above.

Measure: Community Survey

Result: This is an annual measure and a figure will be provided at the end of the 2021-22 financial year.

2

Delivery of agreed projects identified in ABP and third year targets in 4-year Plan (26 projects)

Core target: Greater than or equal to 95%

Measure: Monthly data as at 31 December 2021

Result: 92% - 24 projects are on track (including 1 deferred project) and 2 projects are off-track.

70%.....80%.....90%.....100%

On Track 24 (92%)

Core >or= 95%

5

Asset Renewal Funding Ratio

Core target: Asset Renewal Funding Ratio between 90 and 110%

Stretch target: Asset Renewal Funding Ratio equal to 100% over the ten year long term financial plan

Q2 Result: This is an Annual measure and is budgeted to achieve 100% which is within the core target.

The Asset Renewal Funding Ratio indicates whether Council is renewing or replacing existing assets at the rate of consumption.

80%.....90%.....100%.....110%

Core (lower) > or = 90%

Budget 2021/22 (100%)

Core (upper) > or = 110%

3

Total Employees Costs

Core target: Less than or equal to 3% increase in actual employee costs (including agency staff) against prior year's actual costs – adjusted for Council endorsed changes to meet resourcing requirements.

Stretch target: Less than or equal to 2% increase in actual employee costs (including agency staff) against prior year's actual costs – adjusted for Council endorsed changes to meet resourcing requirements.

Q2 result: the 2021/22 budget is \$39.912m which is a 2.22% increase over the 2021 audited result of \$38.239m after adjusting for council endorsed changes and additional grant funded positions.

Q2 (21/22 budget) = 2.22%

Core >or= 3%

1%.....2%.....3%.....4%

6

Delivery of Council's Capital Works

Core target: Greater than or equal to 85% delivery of Council's planned capital works program (adjusted for extraordinary items)

Stretch target: Greater than or equal to 90% delivery of Council's planned capital works program (adjusted for extraordinary items)

Q2 This is an Annual measure

Core > or = 80%

Stretch > or = 90%

80%.....85%.....90%.....95%



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021/22

QUARTER TWO: OCT '21 – DEC '21 - ATTACHMENT 1

7

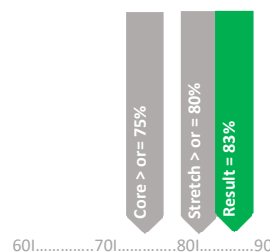
Staff Engagement

Core target: Achievement of an overall employee pulse survey result of 75%, based on 9 metrics with at least 50% employee participation per SLT department

Stretch target: Achievement of an overall employee survey result of 80% with at least 50% participation per SLT department

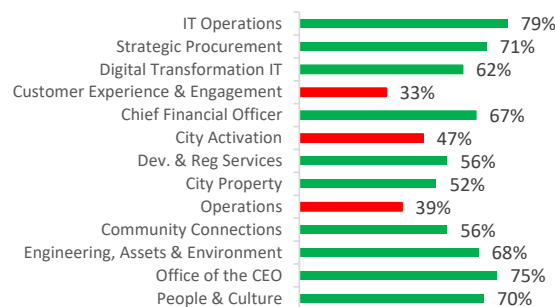
Measure: Staff Teamgage survey results.

Result: achieved 83% combined engagement results



SLT Breakdown by department

***Note:** The Teamgage employee engagement tool is now being utilised, based on 9 metrics (including Communication, Leader Support, Collaboration, Resources, Integrity, Respect, Innovation, Safety and Wellbeing).



9

Carbon Neutrality

Core target: Actual annual emissions less than the plan's annual target emissions

Stretch target: Actual annual emissions 5% less than the plan's annual target emissions.

Measure: Carbon emissions footprint, measured against Council's endorsed Carbon Neutral Plan

Result: This is an annual measure and the result will be provided at the end of the 21/22 Financial Year.

10

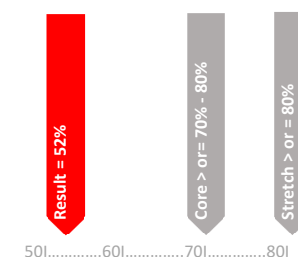
Asset Utilisation of Sports and Community Venues

Core target: 70-80% utilisation across venues (through the booking system)

Stretch target: Greater than 80% across venues (through the booking system)

Measure: Monthly data as at 31 December 2021 based on core hours of business

Result: 52% for venue utilisation across community and sporting clubs.



8

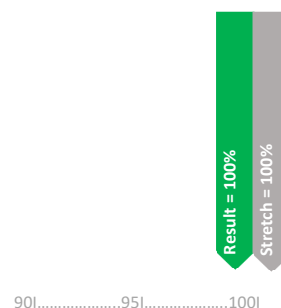
Community Engagement / Communications

Core target: Project specific communications to the public should be timely and accurate

Stretch target: 100%

Measure: Based on feedback received on project specific distributed communications based on projects identified in KPI2.

Result: 100% - There were 14 pieces of project specific communications distributed during the Q2 period.



ATTACHMENT 1a – Supporting Information

As at 31 December 2021 - 92% (24 projects) are on-track, including 1 that has been deferred and 1 project that was completed in the quarter two period. 8% (2 projects) are off-track.

The on-track includes projects that were started or completed in the third-year targets of the 2021/22 financial year and also includes those projects that are deferred and not started.

Table 1: Year 3 Projects by exception (all other projects are considered on-track or completed)

Project Name	Start Date	Completion Due Date	Q2	Q2 Supporting Comments
Oaklands Wetlands Education Centre Ongoing Feasibility				This project was completed in the Q2 period.
Marino Hall Redevelopment	04/11/19	30/06/21		Final design arrangement has been approved. Council are still working to attract the 50% partnership funding. This project is subject to potential elections funding/CoM identifying funding if not. Once funding has been identified, it will take 18 months to deliver the project.
Recreational Facilities at 262 Sturt Road	01/07/20	30/06/22		A report on the SABC Proposal and 262 Sturt Rd Precinct is due for presentation at the 8 February 2022 GC Meeting. Again this is pending elections funding/CoM identifying funds if not.

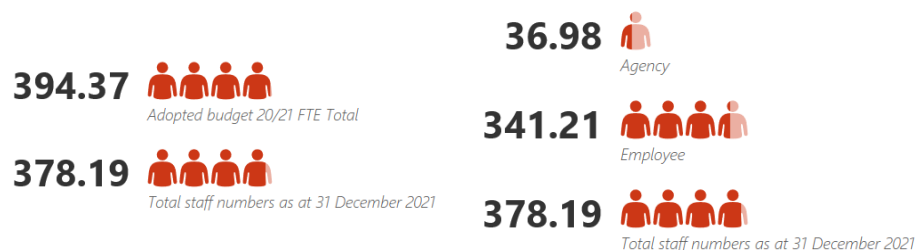
Corporate and CEO KPI Report Quarter TWO 2021/22 – ATTACHMENT 2

KPI	Details	Core Target	Stretch Target	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
1	Financial sustainability.	Council maintains, on average a break even or better funding (cash) position over the Long Term Financial Plan	Council maintains a break-even or positive cash funding position in delivering its Annual Budget	(\$0.488m) (forecast)	(\$0.488m) (forecast)		
				The result of the first budget review forecast a deficit of (\$0.488). The core target is forecast to be met with a surplus of \$5.278m over the ten years of the LTFP. The Core Target is forecast to be met.			
2	Delivery of agreed projects identified in the <i>Annual Business Plan</i> and the third year targets in the four-year plan.	Greater than or equal to 95%	No Stretch Target	100%	92%		
				92% - 24 projects are on track (including 1 deferred project) and 8% - 2 projects are off-track. The Core Target has not been met.			
3	Total employee costs (inc agency).	Less than or equal to 3% increase in actual employee costs (including agency staff) against prior year's actual costs – adjusted for Council endorsed changes to meet resourcing requirements	Less than or equal to 2% increase in actual employee costs (including agency staff) against prior year's actual costs – adjusted for Council endorsed changes to meet resourcing requirements	2.22% (21/22 budget)	2.22% (21/22 budget)		
				Q2 Result: The 2021/22 budget is \$39.912m which is a 2.22% increase over the 2021 audited result after adjusting for council resolutions and additional grant funded positions.			
4	Overall Satisfaction with Council's performance	Greater than or equal to 75% rated as satisfied or above	Greater than or equal to 85% rated as satisfied or above	NA	NA		
				This is an annual measure and a figure will be provided at the end of the 2021-22 financial year.			
5	Asset Renewal Funding Ratio	Asset Renewal Funding Ratio between 90 and 110%	Asset Renewal Funding Ratio greater than or equal to 100%	NA	100% (budgeted)		
				This is an annual measure and is budgeted to achieve 100% which is within the core target.			
6	Delivery of Council's capital works program.	Greater than or equal to 85% delivery of Council's planned capital works program (adjusted for extraordinary items)	Greater than or equal to 90% delivery of Council's planned capital works program (adjusted for extraordinary items)	NA	NA		
				This is an annual measure.			
7	Staff Engagement	Achievement of an overall employee pulse survey result of 75% based on 9 metrics with at least 50% employee participation per SLT department.	Achievement of an overall employee pulse survey result of 80% with at least 50% participation per SLT department.	59%	83%		
				Staff Teamgage survey results returned a 83% response rate. The Core target has been met, however three SLT Divisions did not achieve a 50% participation rate.			
8	Community engagement / communications	Project specific communications to the public should be timely and accurate	100%	100%	100%		
				The result for Q2 was 100%. There were 14 pieces of project specific communications distributed to the Community. None of these were recorded as inaccurate or untimely.			
9	Carbon Neutrality – carbon emissions footprint, measured against Council's endorsed Carbon Neural Plan (applicable 2021/22 onwards)	Actual annual emissions less than the plan's annual target emissions	Actual annual emissions 5% less than the plan's annual target emissions	NA	NA		
				This is an annual measure and the result will be provided at the end of the 21/22 Financial Year.			
10	Asset utilisation of Sports and Community venues	70-80% utilisation across venues (through the booking system)	Greater than 80% across venues (through the booking system)	51%	52%		
				The result of Q2 was 52% for venue utilisaiton across community and sporting clubs. The Measure is based on core hours of business. The Core Target has not been met.			

ATTACHMENT 3

FULLTIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYEE AGENCY

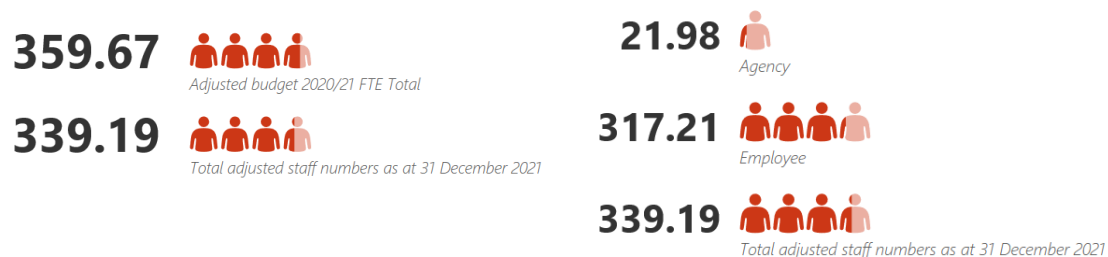
The number of FTE employees (staff and agency) employed across the organisation as at 31 December 2021.



There are currently 25 temporary vacant positions comprised of:

- | | |
|---|----|
| • Recruitment in progress (required position) | 23 |
| • Currently under review | 0 |
| • Vacant required position | 2 |

The following tables provide comparative FTE data with the Gap Year Team Members, Pool Staff, and Grant Funded positions being excluded.



ATTACHMENT 4

LABOUR AND FTE MOVEMENT SUMMARY

	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Total Employee Costs (including Agency)	39,912	38,238	36,487	34,861	33,274	32,221	31,783	31,757	31,532
% Movement on Prior Year	4.37%	4.79%	4.66%	4.77%	3.27%	1.40%	0.10%	0.70%	4.30%
Total Number of Employees (FTE as at 30 June)	378*	370	358	365	360	344	342	348	351
% Movement on Prior Year	2.16%	3.35%	-1.9%	1.38%	4.80%	0.60%	-1.70%	-0.90%	-2.20%

5-Year average FTE to June 2021 359.4

*YTD as at 31 December 2021 including seasonal increase for Marion Outdoor Pool

12.3 Questions Taken on Notice Register

Report Reference	GC220208R12.3
Originating Officer	Governance Officer – Angela Porter
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To receive and note the information contained within the *Questions Taken on Notice Register* provided in Attachment 1.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the 8 May 2018 General Council meeting Council resolved that (GC080518M01):

Questions without Notice that were not answered at the same meeting will be entered into a register. This register will be tabled as an information report at the following meeting.

Under Regulation 9 of the *Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations 2013* (The Regulations):

(3) A member may ask a question without notice at a meeting.

(4) The presiding member may allow the reply to a question without notice to be given at the next meeting.

(5) A question without notice and the reply will not be entered in the minutes of the relevant meeting unless the members present at the meeting resolve that an entry should be made.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Notes the report 'Questions Taken on Notice Register'.

ATTACHMENTS

1. GC220208 QON Register [12.3.1 - 1 page]
2. Traffic Data Lander Road [12.3.2 - 1 page]

Questions Taken on Notice Register

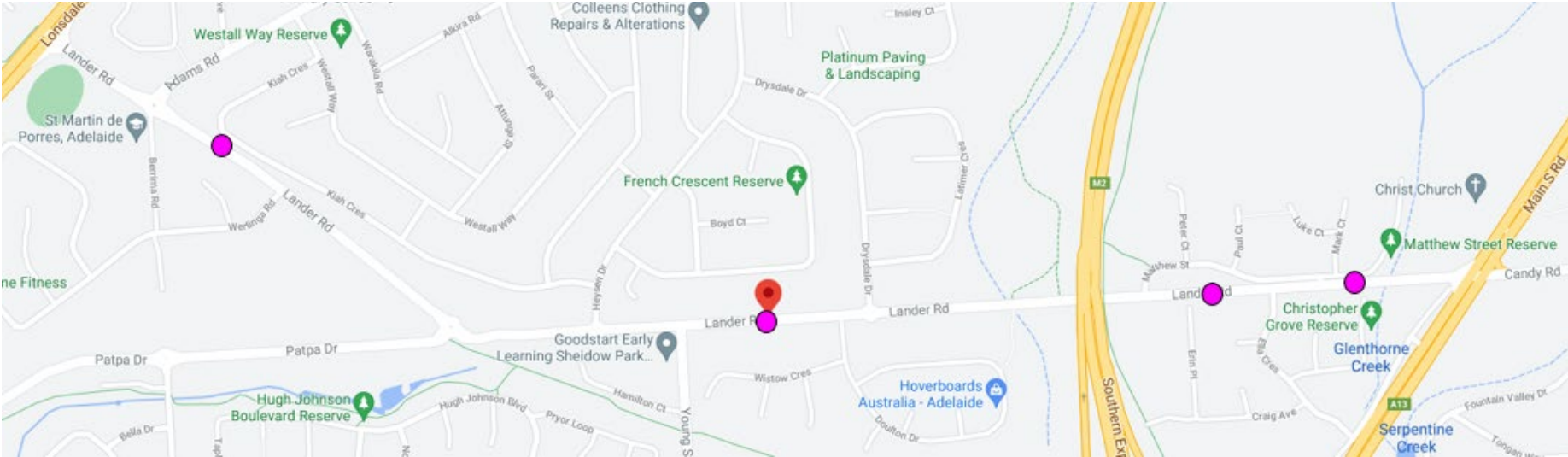


Attachment 1

Report Reference	Meeting Date	Councillor	Responsible Officer	Question taken on notice during the meeting	Response
GC220125R11.2 – Lander Road 50km/h Speed Limit Reduction	25 January 2022	Mayor Hanna	Carl Lundborg – Unit Manager Engineering Mat Allen – Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment	Can some information be provided on the latest traffic counts along Lander Road, in regards to the 85th percentile and speeding?	Please refer to Attachment 2
GC220125R11.4 – Oaklands Green Road Closures	25 January 2022	Councillor Tim Gard	Tony Lines – General Manager City Services	Have emergency services at large been approached in regards to access?	The sub-division road design widths cater for medium size heavy vehicles (12.5m long) to provide adequate access for emergency services. The Planning & Design Code does not facilitate consultation / referral with Emergency Services, with the exception of bush fire prone areas. Emergency services are notified, as are all authorities, at the completion of the land division process for each stage when electronic records are forwarded to them showing the updated property & road boundaries. Emergency Services have the opportunity to comment during the advertising / public notification for the road closure process carried out by the Surveyor General who publishes notices in the Government Gazette and the Advertiser.
GC220125R12.1 – Questions Taken on Notice Register	25 January 2022	Mayor Hanna	Kate McKenzie – Manager Office of the Chief Executive	What basis is there for suggesting that the KPI relates only to 26 defined projects within the 4 year plan?	To be able to measure a KPI in a percentage, a defined formula or baseline needs to be established for consistency is measuring, assessing, and reporting. However, Council have clarified that they do not want to measure this KPI as a % but rather, met or not met. This will be rectified in the Q3 reporting.

Traffic data at 4 locations along Lander Road both pre and post Main South Road/Candy Road Intersection upgrade:

	NEW DATA					OLDER DATA					COMPARISON			
	Date	Volume (AADT)	Mean Speed (km/h)	85% Speed (km/h)	Commercial Vehicle %	Date	Volume (AADT)	Mean Speed (km/h)	85% Speed (km/h)	Commercial Vehicle %	Change in Volume	Change in Mean Speed	Change in 85% Speed	Change in Commercial Vehicles
Lander Road - Between Ella Crs and Main South Rd	7/06/2021	9768	61	67	4.9%	1/09/2017	8028	57	64	2.7%	21.7%	7.0%	4.7%	81.5%
Lander Road - Between Ella Crs and Matthew St	13/06/2021	9365	52	57	3.8%	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lander Road - Between Young St and Doulton Dr	13/06/2021	8720	50	55	2.8%	28/11/2015	8253	50	55	2.3%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%
Lander Road - Between Adams Rd and Werlinga Rd	13/06/2021	7540	47	52	6.2%	28/11/2015	6090	57	62	3.3%	23.8%	-17.5%	-16.1%	87.9%



13 Workshop / Presentation Items - Nil

14 Motions With Notice - Nil

15 Questions With Notice - Nil

16 Motions Without Notice

17 Questions Without Notice

18 Confidential Items

18.1 Cover Report - South Adelaide Basketball Redevelopment - Feasibility and Business Case

Report Reference	GC220208F18.1
Originating Officer	Registered Architect Strategic Projects – Birgit Stroeher
Corporate Manager	Manager City Activation - Charmaine Hughes
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Ilia Houridis

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3

(d) commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which (i) could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied the information, or to confer a commercial advantage on a third party; and (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

RECOMMENDATION

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(d)(i) and (ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager Corporate Services, General Manager City Services, Manager Office of the Chief Executive, Manager City Activation, Manager City Property, Chief Financial Officer, City Activation Senior Advisor, Unit Manager Sport & Recreation Facilities, Executive Officer to the General Manager City Development, Communications Advisor, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support and Governance Officer, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to South Adelaide Basketball Club Proposal and 262 Sturt Road Precinct Plan, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to commercial information from a third party along with reference to a current confidential item within the same precinct.

18.2 Cover Report - CEO Remuneration Review

Report Reference	GC220125F18.2
Originating Officer	Manager People and Culture – Jessica Lynch
Corporate Manager	- N/A
General Manager	Office of the Chief Executive – Kate McKenzie

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY***Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3***

(d) commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which (i) could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied the information, or to confer a commercial advantage on a third party; and (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest

RECOMMENDATION

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(d)(i) and (ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, Manager People and Culture, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to the CEO Remuneration Review, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to commercial figures of an independent third party.

18.3 Cover Report - Sam Willoughby International BMX Facility damage

Report Reference	GCYYMMDDF18.3
Originating Officer	Acting General Manager City Development – Tony Lines
Corporate Manager	- N/A
General Manager	Acting General Manager City Development - Tony Lines

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3

(d) commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which
(i) could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied the information, or to confer a commercial advantage on a third party; and (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest

(k) tenders for the supply of goods, the provision of services or the carrying out of works

RECOMMENDATION

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(d) and (k) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager Corporate Services, General Manager City Services, Manager Office of the Chief Executive, Manager City Activation, Chief Financial Officer, City Activation Senior Advisor, Executive Officer to the General Manager City Development, Communications Advisor, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to Sam Willoughby International BMX Facility Damage upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to commercial and contract information of a confidential nature.

19 Other Business**20 Meeting Closure**

Council shall conclude on or before 9.30pm unless there is a specific motion adopted at the meeting to continue beyond that time.