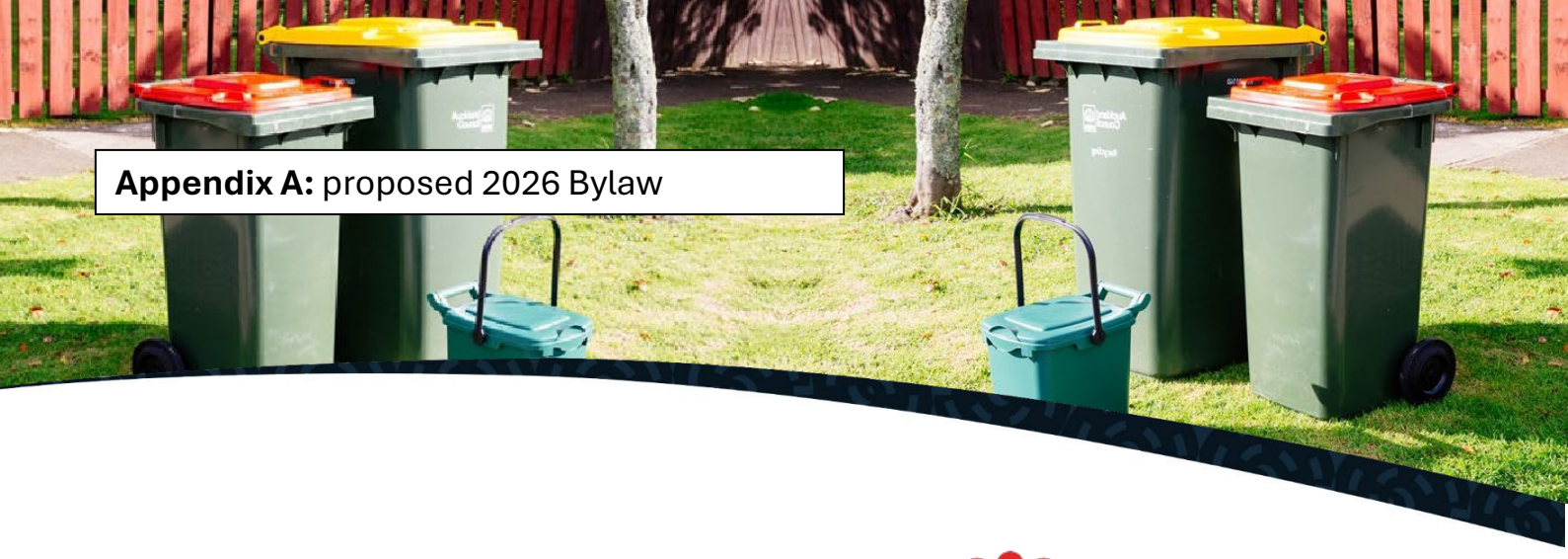


Appendix A: proposed 2026 Bylaw

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Te Ture ā-Rohe mō te Whakaheke me te Whakahaere Para 2026 | Waste Minimisation and Management Bylaw 2026

(as at DD Month YYYY)

made by the Governing Body of Auckland Council

in resolution GB/2026/##

on DD Month YYYY

Bylaw made under section 56 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Summary

This summary is not part of the Bylaw but explains the general effects.

Waste is everyone's business. We all have an impact on the amount of waste we generate, and on where that waste ends up. In Auckland, around 1.5 million tonnes of waste goes to mixed waste landfills each year. That's enough to fill Eden Park every week. The amount of waste going to landfill remains a growing challenge to Auckland's vision of Zero Waste by 2040.

Auckland Council and private collectors provide kerbside and onsite recycling and food scrap collections to help reduce waste to landfill and Aucklanders play their part by ensuring they separate their waste appropriately. How waste is stored and collected can however increase public safety risks and nuisance for example, bins being left on the footpath and being a hazard to pedestrians.

The purpose of this Bylaw is to minimise public nuisance, health and safety risks, and waste to landfill from the storage and disposal or discarding of waste in Auckland by –

- requiring people to appropriately deposit or dispose of waste in clauses 6, 8, 9 and 10
- requiring people to appropriately and adequately store waste in clause 7
- requiring waste collectors and waste facilities to obtain an approval from council in clause 11

Other parts of this Bylaw assist with its administration by –

- stating the name of this Bylaw, when it comes into force and where it applies in clauses 1, 2 and 3
- stating the purpose of this Bylaw and defining terms in clauses 4 and 5
- providing transparency about how council makes controls and about the approval process in Part 3
- referencing council's powers to enforce this Bylaw and seek up to $20,000 in penalties in Part 4
- stating savings and transitional provisions in Part 5.

The Bylaw is part of a wider framework. The Bylaw does not seek to duplicate or be inconsistent with these requirements, which include –

- rules about littering in the Litter Act 1979
- rules about burning, composting and burial and the discharges of contaminants into the environment in the Auckland Unitary Plan
- rules about waste minimisation and management plans for events and placing donation collection bins in council-controlled public places in the Public Trading Events and Filming Bylaw 2022
- rules about abandoning shopping trolleys and placing flyers on cars parked in public places in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- rules about what items can be placed for kerbside collection in the Standard Materials for Kerbside Collections Notice 2023 (Notice No.1)
- For more information about council collection services, please read:
- our "rubbish, recycling and food scraps collections" webpage to learn about what you can put in your bins and bags, request a bin, charges and payments
- our "how to get rid of unwanted items" webpage to learn about what items can be placed in the 'kerbside' collection and how to dispose of prohibited 'kerbside' collection items
- our "rubbish, recycling and food scraps collection day" webpage to learn about council 'kerbside' collection services in your area including collection dates and times
- our "Rubbish, recycling and food scraps collections for apartments and units" to find out more about the services we can provide to apartments and units.

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1 Title

This Bylaw is the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture ā-Rohe mō te Whakaheke me te Whakahaere Para 2026 | Auckland Council Waste Minimisation and Management Bylaw 2026.

2 Commencement

This Bylaw comes into force on 22 August 2026.

3 Application

(1) This Bylaw applies to **Auckland**.

(2) This Bylaw does not apply to –

(a) **council** when exercising its lawful compliance functions;

(b) emergency services or civil defence personnel exercising their lawful functions in an emergency; or

(c) any person acting in compliance with a lawful direction of **council.**

Part 1

Preliminary provisions

4 Purpose

The purpose of this Bylaw is to minimise public nuisance, health and safety risks and to support the minimisation of waste to landfill from the storage, disposal, collection and transportation of **waste** in **Auckland**.

5 Interpretation

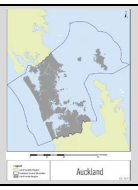
(1) In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires –

2019 Bylaw means the Auckland Council Te Ture ā-Rohe Whakahaere me te Whakaiti Tuku Para 2019 | Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019.

Approval means permission to do something under this Bylaw and to avoid doubt includes a license.

Auckland has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

Related information about Auckland
The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 enabled the Local Government Commission to determine Auckland's boundaries in a map titled LGC-Ak-R1. The boundaries were formally adopted by Order in Council on 15 March 2010, and came into effect on 1 November 2010.



Council means the Governing Body of the Auckland Council or any person delegated or authorised to act on its behalf.

Related information about council
The XYZ Committee has delegated authority to make controls under clause 18 as at DD Month YYYY (GB/202Y/##).
Council's Waste Solutions staff has delegated authority to administer and enforce this Bylaw (excluding clause 12 about Controls) as at July 2025.

Council-controlled public place means –

(a) a place that is owned, managed, maintained or controlled by **council** or a substantive council-controlled organisation (as defined in section 4(1) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009) that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge; and

(b) to avoid doubt –

(i) includes any park, reserve, recreational ground, sports field, public garden, public square, cemetery, beach, foreshore, dune, wharf, breakwater, boat ramp, pontoon, road, footpath, access way, grass verge, berm, and any part of those spaces; and

(ii) excludes any place under the control of the Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority.

Disposal facility means –

(a) a disposal facility defined by section 7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008;

(b) a cleanfill facility and industrial monofill facility defined by clause 3B of the Waste Minimisation (Calculation and Payment of Waste Disposal Levy) Regulations 2009;

(c) an incineration facility; and

(d) an industrial landfill.

Related information about disposal facilities

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and Waste Minimisation (Calculation and Payment of Waste Disposal Levy) Regulations 2009 define disposal facilities as including municipal disposal facility (Class 1), construction and demolition fill disposal facility (Class 2), and managed or controlled fill disposal facility (Classes 3 and 4).The Ministry for the Environment website also provides descriptions of the types of landfills, including industrial landfills.

Premises means any land, dwelling, storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, building, or part of the same, or enclosed space separately occupied, and all lands, buildings, and places adjoining each other and occupied together are deemed to be the same premises.

Public place means –

(a) a place that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place; and

(b) to avoid doubt, includes any hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle carrying or available to carry passengers for reward and any **council-controlled public place**.

Public waste bin means a container for **waste** provided by **council** in a **public place** and includes containers for different types of waste (for example recyclable items or rubbish.

Transfer station has the same meaning given by clause 3 of the Waste Minimisation (Information Requirements) Regulations 2021.

Related information about transfer stations

The Waste Minimisation (Information Requirements) Regulations 2021 defines transfer station as a facility—

(a) that contains a designated receiving area where waste is received; and
(b) from which waste or any material derived from that waste is—
  (i) transferred to a final disposal site; or
  (ii) transferred elsewhere for further processing; and
(c) that does not itself provide long-term storage for waste or material derived from that waste.

Resource recovery facility –

(a) has the same meaning given by clause 3 of the Waste Minimisation (Information Requirements) Regulations 2021; and

(b) for the avoidance of doubt, includes community recycling centres, scrap metal recovery facilities, e-waste facilities, and food and garden waste processing facilities; however

(c) for the purpose of this Bylaw, does not include any facility that –

(i) receives donated items intended for reuse (for example donation collection bins and charity shops); or

(ii) collects specified types of waste as an incidental function of their primary purpose (for example a supermarket accepting soft plastics or a battery bin at a hardware store).

Related information about resource recovery facilities
The Waste Minimisation (Information Requirements) Regulations 2021 defines resource recovery facility as
(a) a facility that—
(i) collects, sorts, or processes material, or extracts materials or energy from material (or carries out any combination of those activities), for the purpose of recovering components for recycling or reuse; and
(ii) is not a disposal facility; and
(iii) does not incinerate waste (with or without energy recovery); and
(b) includes a facility that is focused on a single waste stream, for example, a construction and demolition resource recovery facility, or a large-scale composting operations and materials recovery facility.

Waste has the meaning provided in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Related information about waste
The Waste Minimisation Act defines waste as –
(a) any thing disposed of or discarded; and
(b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and
(c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.

Waste collector means –

(a) any person who collects or transports **waste**;

(b) includes commercial and non-commercial collection or transportation (for example, a business, community group and not-for-profit organisation); and

(c) excludes collection or transportation –

(i) for personal reasons (for example a person taking their household garden waste to a transfer station); or

(ii) as an incidental function of their primary activity (for example a landscape gardener taking a customer's garden waste to a composting facility).

Waste facility means a **disposal facility**; a **resource recovery facility**; or a **transfer station**.

(2) Related information (in grey shaded text boxes titled "Related information" or italic text) and links to webpages are for information purposes only and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality.

(3) The Legislation Act 2019 applies to this Bylaw.

Related information about the Legislation Act 2019

The Legislation Act provides principles and rules about the interpretation of legislation that apply to any bylaw and do not need to be duplicated in this Bylaw. For example –

- words not defined in this Bylaw but defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (for example Disposal) have the same meaning as in that Act (section 20)
- the definition of person used in this Bylaw is defined as including "a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body" (Section 13).

Part 2

Deposit, collection, transportation and disposal of material

Subpart 1 – Everyone's responsibilities for the disposal or discarding of material

6 A person must dispose of or discard waste correctly

A person must dispose of or discard **waste** in one of the following ways –

(a) to a **waste collector** from a **public place** when expressly allowed in clause 8 (for example in a kerbside recycling, food scrap or rubbish bin);

(b) to a **waste collector** from **premises** a person owns or occupies when expressly allowed in clause 9 (for example in a commercial skip bin located on private property or as part of a special collection of inorganic waste by **council**);

(c) at a **waste facility**;

(d) at a facility that –

(i) receives donated items intended for reuse (for example donation collection bins and charity shops); or

(ii) collects specified types of waste as an incidental function of their primary purpose (for example a supermarket accepting soft plastics or a battery bin at a hardware store);

(e) by composting, burial or burning where this is a permitted activity in the Auckland Unitary Plan or is expressly allowed by a resource consent (or any instrument that may replace the plan or a consent); or

(f) in a **public waste bin** when expressly allowed in clause 10.

Related information about people's general responsibilities in relation to waste

- A person must not litter. This is an offence under the Litter Act 1979 (s15) and includes putting waste around bins, illegal dumping and removing waste from a bin and depositing it outside the bin.
- A person must not accumulate or deposit waste where it becomes offensive or is likely to be injurious to health or harbour vermin under the Health Act 1956 (s29) or where it causes or may cause a nuisance under the Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture ā-rohe Tiaki Rawa me Ngā Mahi Whakaporearea 2015 | Auckland Council Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015.

Related information about composting

- The Auckland Unitary Plan permits the composting of up to 10m3 of waste, organic materials or green wastes on any premises in Auckland. A resource consent (approval from council) is required to compost more than $10m^3$
- The Auckland Regional Public Health Service advise people to protect themselves when handling compost. Compost may contain Legionella bacteria which can cause Legionellosis or Legionnaires'

disease. Makers and users should ensure that they or others do not inhale dust or aerosols when handling composting products. Recommended protection includes handling compost in a well-ventilated area, wearing a face mask and gloves, and washing hands after handling.

Related information about burning

- The Auckland Unitary Plan allows the burning of green waste in certain zones in Auckland. For example outdoor burning of untreaded wood, paper and greenwaste on the premises it was generated, is permitted in the Rural Countryside Living Zone and Rural-Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District, but not in Residential Zones. However, burning fuel for the purposes of outdoor cooking is permitted in all zones subject to conditions, including that it not causing offensive or objectionable smoke beyond the site boundary.
- Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 imposes seasonal fire restrictions.
- The Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 generally prohibits burning in public places.

Related information about burial

- The Auckland Unitary Plan allows the burying of livestock and offal in certain zones in Auckland, including the Rural Production and Mixed Rural Zone. A resource consent, however, is required in other zones, including all Residential Zones.

7 The owner and person responsible for a premises must provide for the adequate storage and collection of waste

Both the owner and person responsible for the management of a **premises** must –

(a) provide adequate areas on the **premise** to store any **waste** to be disposed of or discarded from the same **premises**;

(b) provide adequate areas for the collection of **waste** if collection occurs on the **premises**; and

(c) ensure the **waste** is securely contained to prevent it from escaping the **premises** (for example, through wind or rain).

8 A person may dispose of or discard waste to a waste collector from a public place in certain circumstances

(1) A person may dispose of or discard **waste** to a waste collector from a **public place** in a way that complies with the requirements prescribed in a control made under clause 12.

(2) A person must not remove, alter or interfere with **waste** disposed of or discarded in accordance with subclause (1), unless that person –

(a) occupies the **premises** the **waste** came from;

(b) has the consent of a person who occupies the **premises** the **waste** came from; or

(c) is a **waste collector**.

9 A person may dispose of or discard waste to a waste collector from premises in certain circumstances

A person may dispose of or discard **waste** to a **waste collector** from the **premises** they own or occupy, if the **waste** is disposed of or discarded in a way that complies with the requirements prescribed in a control made under clause 12.

10 A person must use public waste bins correctly

(1) A person may dispose of or discard **waste** into a **public waste bin**, if –

(a) that **waste** was generated in that same location; and

(b) the **waste** is disposed of or discarded in a way that complies with the requirements prescribed in a control made under clause 12.

(2) However, a person must not dispose of or discard **waste** in a **public waste bin** if –

(a) the **waste** is from that person's place of employment or business;

(b) the **waste** is from that person's home;

(c) the **public waste bin** is full or overflowing;

(d) the **waste** is deposited in a way that is likely to escape from the **public waste bin**.

Example

A person who eats takeaway sushi in a park may put the sushi container in a **public waste bin.** A person who eats takeaway sushi at home cannot and should instead clean the sushi container of food scraps and dispose of it in their kerbside recycling bin.

Related information about use of public waste bins

- A person requires council approval to attach things to public waste bins, including under the Te Ture ā-Rohe mo nga Tohu Signs Bylaw 2022.
- A person must not damage or vandalise public waste bins. This is an offence under the Local Government Act 2002 (s232) and Summary Offences Act 1981 (s11 and 11A). Council also has the power to intervene to prevent damage under the Litter Act 1979 (s7(1)(c)).

Subpart 2 – Waste Industry responsibilities for waste

11 Waste collectors and waste facilities require an approval

(1) A **waste collector** must obtain an **approval** in accordance with Subpart 2 of Part 3 to –

(a) collect **waste** in **Auckland**;

(b) transport **waste** into, around, or out of **Auckland**; or

(c) both (a) and (b).

(2) A person who is responsible for the operation of a **waste facility** must obtain an **approval** in accordance with Subpart 2 of Part 3.

(3) The holder of an **approval** referred to in (1) and (2), must ensure compliance with the **approval** and any conditions of the **approval**.

Related information about waste facilities

- An approval for a waste facility under this Bylaw supports data collection and council's statutory role to plan for and encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste to landfill.
- Waste facilities must also comply with other legislative requirements. For example:
  - the discharge of contaminants from cleanfills, managed fills and landfills on the environment and public health is regulated under the Auckland Unitary Plan
  - the discharge of contaminants to air from commercial composting facilities, greenwaste collection stations, transfer stations and recycling stations is regulated under the Auckland Unitary Plan.
- The monitoring of emissions from waste management facilities is regulated under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (s62).

Part 3
Controls and Approvals

Subpart 1 Controls

12 Council may make controls about the minimisation and management of waste

The **council** may make a control about disposing of or discarding **waste** to a **waste collector** and the use of **public waste bins** in clauses 8, 9 and 10 to achieve the purpose of this Bylaw, including to prescribe all or any of the following –

(a) the types of **waste** (for example to define types of rubbish, recyclable, food scraps and prohibited **waste**);

(b) types of **approved containers**;

(c) the use and maintenance of **approved containers**;

(d) instructions for the deposit of **waste** when an **approved container** is not required to be used;

(e) the type and amount of **waste** that may be deposited for collection;

(f) the times when **waste** and any **approved container** may be placed for collection and when they must be removed;

(g) the location where **waste** and any **approved container** may be placed for collection;

(h) restrictions on the capacity of **approved containers**;

(i) restrictions on the weight of **approved containers**, **waste,** or both; and

(j) requirements for special collections (for example inorganic collections).

Related information about the controls

- The XYZ Committee must comply with the decision-making requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 to make, amend, replace or revoke a control.
- Current requirements for onsite and kerbside waste collection services are contained in the Waste Minimisation and Management Bylaw (Onsite and Kerbside Collections) Control 2026.
- More specific information can be obtained from **council's** rubbish, recycling and food scraps webpage or from your private waste collection service provider.

Subpart 2 Approvals

13 This Subpart applies to people who must obtain council approval

(1) This Subpart applies to a person who must –

(a) obtain an **approval** from council as a **waste collector** or operator of a **waste facility** in Subpart 2 of Part 2; and

(b) renew an **approval** from **council** prior to its expiration.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), this Subpart applies with all necessary modifications as if that renewal was an application for an **approval**.

14 Applications for an approval must include information required by council

(1) A person to whom this Subpart applies must make an application for an **approval** to **council** that –

(a) is in the form and manner required by **council**; and

(b) includes any information required by **council.**

(2) Without limiting subclause (1), **council** may require an application to include information on one or more of the following matters in this table.

Waste collectors
(a) the nature of the activity for which an **approval** is sought; (b) the type(s) of **waste** to be collected and transported; (c) an estimate of the annual quantity of each type of **waste** to be collected and transported; (d) the frequency, location or route of collection and transportation; (e) the method(s) used to collect and transport the **waste** (for example the types of collection vehicles used, and any bins provided); (f) the facilities any **waste** is transported to; (g) any other approvals, consents or certification required by council to collect or transport **waste**; and (h) the applicant's experience, reputation and track record.
Waste facilities
(a) the nature of the activity for which an **approva**l is sought; (b) the type(s) of **waste** to be received, sorted, stored, disposed of and / or processed; (c) an estimate of the annual quantity of each type of **waste** in (b) above; (d) any other approvals, consents or certification required by council to operate the facility; (e) the sources any **waste** is received from; and (f) the facilities any **waste** is transferred to.

15 Council will consider applications for an approval against relevant matters

(3) **Council** when considering an application for an **approval** under Subpart 2 –

(a) will have regard to any matter it considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application in relation to the purpose of this Bylaw; and

(b) may inspect premises or locations related to the application for the purposes for which the **approval** is given.

(4) Without limiting subclause (1), **council** may consider an application for an **approval** against one or more of the following matters in this table.

All approvals
(a) **council's** requirement for data where such data is not already required in accordance with a different approval or consent issued by **council**; (b) **council's** ability to obtain required data through other mechanisms (for example where a waste collector disposes **waste** solely to a landfill that already provides data to **council** as a condition of consent);
Approvals for Waste Collectors
(c) the extent to which the application would – (i) minimise the impacts of waste on public health and safety; (ii) protect the public from nuisance caused by waste; (iii) appropriately manage the use of **public places**; and (d) the applicant's experience, reputation and track record.

16 Council may grant or decline an application for an approval

(1) **Council** may grant or decline an application for an **approval** for **waste collectors,** having regard to the matters in clause 15.

(2) **Council** will grant an application for an **approval** for **waste facilities**, subject to conditions to support data collection where appropriate.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, an **approval** under this Subpart does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable legislation and rules of law.

17 Council may impose conditions if it grants an application for an approval

(1) If **council** grants an application for an **approval** under Subpart 2, it may impose any conditions on the **approval** it considers appropriate to achieve the purpose of this Bylaw.

(2) Without limiting subclause (1), **council** may impose any one or more of the conditions in this table.

All approvals
(a) requiring data on the types and quantities of material covered by the **approval**
(b) undertaking monitoring, inspections or both;
(c) payment of an annual fee, bond or security;
(d) detailing the duration of the approval within the limits specified in clause 18; and
(e) providing for a transfer of the approval within the limits specified in clause19;
Waste Collector approvals
(f) ensuring customer compliance with this Bylaw and any applicable controls;
(g) specifying types of **approved containers**
(h) requiring the provision of **waste collector** identification details on **approved containers** (for example to allow the public, customer or **council** to contact the collector if there is a problem);
(i) requiring the holding and maintaining of appropriate public liability insurance;
(j) requiring information provision on the types of material intended to be collected in an **approved container;**
(k) specifying collection times and days;
(l) requiring collection of any spillage (for example when emptying a rubbish bin into a collection vehicle);
(m) requiring collection of any **waste** in the vicinity of an **approved container**; and
(n) requiring reimbursement of costs incurred by **council** for failure to collect **waste** or remove an **approved container.**

Related information about handling of information provided to council

Council takes all reasonable measures to keep commercially sensitive information confidential, subject to council's obligations under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. This includes the aggregation of information.

18 Duration of an approval is no more than five years

The duration of an **approval** under this Subpart is either five years from the date of the **approva**l, or for a shorter duration if specified in the **approval**.

19 Transfer of approvals not allowed

An **approval** under this Subpart attaches to the person who obtained it and is not transferable to any other person, unless the **approval** expressly provides otherwise.

20 Council may review approval conditions in certain circumstances

(1) **Council** may review and change the conditions of an **approval** under this Subpart –

(a) to be consistent with any changes to legislation;

(b) to deal with any issues which arise from the exercise of the **approval**, the effects of which make it necessary to apply more appropriate conditions (for example council review of collection times due to noise complaints, changes in road layout or road closures);

(c) if deemed necessary under clause 21; or

(d) to ensure the conditions are appropriate to achieve the purpose of this Bylaw.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), this Subpart applies with all necessary modifications as if that review was an application for an **approval**.

Part 4

Enforcement powers, offences and penalties

21 Council may take action to enforce this Bylaw against a person who has obtained an approval

(1) Council may take one or more of the actions in subclause (2) if a person who has an **approval** –

(a) fails to comply with the **approval**;

(b) fails to comply with any condition of that **approval**; or

(c) provided inaccurate information in that person's application which materially influenced the decision made on the application.

(2) Council may take any one or more of the following actions against a person to whom this clause applies –

(a) written advice or a written warning;

(b) a review and change of the conditions of the **approval**;

(c) a review and suspension or cancellation of the **approval**;

(d) forfeiture of any bond or security; or

(e) the use of statutory or contractual powers in clause 22.

(3) For the purposes of any review under subclause (2)(b) and (2)(c), Subpart 2 of Part 3 applies with all necessary modifications as if that review was an application for an **approval**.

22 Council can use statutory powers and other methods to enforce this Bylaw

Council may use its powers under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, its contractual powers, or its powers as a service provider to enforce this Bylaw.

Related information about enforcement

- Council powers under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 includes the power to inspect property and obtain information (section 79) and power to seize and dispose of property (sections 81,82, 85).
- Council can also use other methods as a service provider to encourage compliance, for example –
  - providing advice, information or warnings
  - not collecting a person's kerbside bins if it contains incorrect types of material (for example rubbish in a recycling bin)
  - removing the incorrect types of material or overflowing material from a bin and charging for the additional cost of removal and administration
  - suspending or cancelling a person's waste collection service.

23 A person can be penalised for not complying with this Bylaw

A person who fails to comply with this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable to a penalty under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Related information about penalties

A person who is convicted of an offence against a bylaw is liable to a fine not exceeding $20,000 under section 66 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Part 5

Savings and transitional provisions

24 Certain existing approvals to continue to apply under this Bylaw

(1) Every **approval** under the **2019 Bylaw** that applied on the day before this Bylaw commences, continues to apply until the expiration date specified in the **approval** as if it was obtained in accordance with Subpart 2 of Part 3.

(2) **Council** may at any time prior to the expiry of the **approval** in subclause (1), review and change the conditions of the **approval** to ensure the conditions are appropriate to achieve the purpose of this Bylaw (for example to be consistent with any control under clause 12, to have regard to any matter in clause 15 or to impose any condition in clause 17).

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2), Subpart 2 of Part 3 applies with all necessary modifications as if that review was an application for an **approval**.

25 Existing applications for approval to be processed under this Bylaw

Any application for an **approval** under the **2019 Bylaw** that is not granted or declined before the date this Bylaw commences, will continue to be processed as if it had been applied for under this Bylaw.

26 Certain existing approvals to expire

Any **approval** under the **2019 Bylaw** that is not required under this Bylaw, will expire on the date this Bylaw commences.

27 Applications for approval previously not required must be made

A person who did not require an **approval** under Subpart 2 of Part 2 prior to the commencement of this Bylaw, must apply for an **approval** within three months of this Bylaw commencing.

28 Existing inquiries to be completed under the 2019 Bylaw

Any compliance or enforcement action by **council** under the **2019 Bylaw** that was not completed before the date this Bylaw commences, are to be completed as if this Bylaw had not been made and the **2019 Bylaw** had not been revoked.

Related information, Bylaw history

Date	Description
01 November 2010	Made legacy bylaws about solid waste1 (Section 62 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010)
01 November 2010	Commencement of legacy bylaws about solid waste (Section 62 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010)
18 July 2012	Review of legacy bylaws about solid waste completed (RB/2012/12)
26 July 2012	Proposal to make new bylaw about solid waste and to revoke legacy bylaws (GB/2012/103)
25 October 2012	Made the Auckland Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2012 (GB/2012/140)
27 October 2012	Public notice of making of the Auckland Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2012 and revocation of legacy bylaws
01 November 2012	Commencement of Auckland Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2012 and revocation of legacy bylaws (GB/2012/140)
14 February 2019	Review of Auckland Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2012 completed (REG/2019/7)
02 May 2019	Proposal to make a new bylaw about waste (GB/2019/34)
22 August 2019	Made the Auckland Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019 (GB/2019/83)
October 2019	Public notice of making of the Auckland Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019
25 October 2019	Commencement of the Auckland Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019 (GB/2019/83) and revocation of the Auckland Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2012 (section 160A Local Government Act 2002)
05 August 2025	Review of Auckland Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019 (2019 Bylaw) completed (RSCCC/2025/47)
DD Month 202#	Proposal to make a new Waste Minimisation and Management Bylaw 2026 (2026 Bylaw), amend the Auckland Council Public Trading Events and Filming Bylaw 2022 (PTEF) and Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 (PSN) and to revoke the 2019 Bylaw (GB/202#/##)
DD Month 202#	Made 2026 Bylaw and amended PTEF and PSN (GB/202#/##)
DD Month 202#	Public notice of making 2026 Bylaw, amending PTEF and PSN and revocation of 2019 Bylaw
DD Month 202#	Commencement of 2026 Bylaw and amendments to PTEF and PSN and revocation of 2019 Bylaw (GB/202#/##)

[1] Legacy bylaws made: Auckland City Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2006, Franklin District Council Waste Bylaw 2009, Chapter 20 (Waste Management) of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008, Part 4 (Solid Waste Management & Minimisation) of the North Shore City Council Bylaw 2000, Papakura District Council Collection and Transportation of Refuse Bylaw 2006, Chapter 19 (Waste) of the Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 and Waitakere City Council Waste Bylaw 2005.

Related information, next bylaw review

This Bylaw must be reviewed by DD Month 2036. If not reviewed by this date, the Bylaw will expire on DD Month 2038.

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Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau