

## What can I do today?

I have a choice:  
so I bring  
**MY OWN BAG!**



THIS WAY ... OR THIS WAY?

I use each bag  
**SEVERAL TIMES.**



I dispose of the used  
plastic carrier bag in  
the packaging waste  
container.

### Environmental objectives:

- To reduce annual consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags to less than 90 bags per person by 31 December 2019.
- To reduce annual consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags to less than 40 bags per person by 31 December 2025.

The ban on free-of-charge lightweight plastic carrier bags at all points of sale of goods or products will enter into force on **1 January 2019**. The ban excludes very lightweight plastic carrier bags provided as primary packaging for loose food (fruit, vegetables, fresh meat products).

Decree on packaging and packaging waste handling (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [Uradni list RS], No. 84/06 with all amendments)



### CAMPAIGN ON THE IMPACT OF EXCESSIVE USE OF LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC CARRIER BAGS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT  
AND SPATIAL PLANNING

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,  
SCIENCE AND SPORT

National Education Institute Slovenia

In cooperation with:



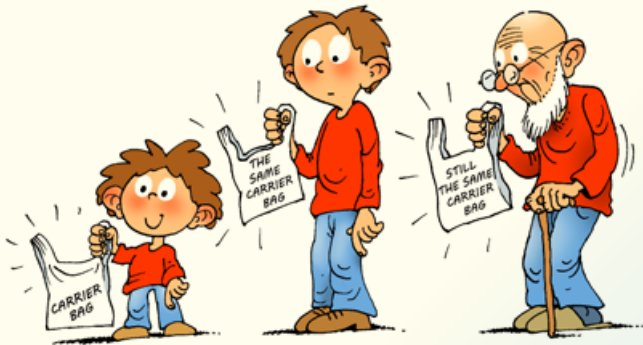
Material for teachers:

[www.mop.gov.si](http://www.mop.gov.si) → fields of work → waste

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The basic raw materials for the production of plastic carrier bags are **oil** and **natural gas**, which are non-renewable natural resources.

**Drinking water**, a valuable natural resource, is also used in their production.



It takes up to **30 years**, for one plastic carrier bag to break down in water.

It may take over **100 years** for a plastic carrier bag to decompose in a landfill.

**Warning!** Under the influence of sun, (sea)water and micro-organisms, plastic carrier bags decompose uncontrollably only to smaller particles, so-called **MICROPLASTICS**. Which break down extremely slowly and remain in the environment (even) longer.

## Impact on animal life

Animals may become **entangled** in plastic carrier bags,



and are thus unable to feed, swim, run or reproduce. They may also **suffocate**.



Animals may mistake carrier bags floating in the water and other plastic waste or plastic particles for food.



Microplastic particles **are transferred along the food chain.**

Birds consume the majority of plastic particles through fish on which they feed.

They cannot digest plastic, and since it accumulates in their digestive systems, they do **not feel hungry** and **later die**.

