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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND GUIDELINES
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
REGULATION NO.P.75 YEAR 2019
on the Waste Reduction Roadmap by Producers



ABOUT FAQ

About this FAQ

According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Indonesia generated 68.7 million tons of waste in 2022. Effective waste reduction efforts require contributions from various parties, including producers. Therefore, MoEF released Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.P.75 of 2019 (MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019) concerning the Roadmap for Waste Reduction by Producers. This regulation is implemented to achieve the target of reducing waste by producers by 30% compared to the amount of waste generated in 2029. The regulation is directed at business operators in three sectors: manufacturing, retail, and food and beverage services.

To enhance producers' understanding of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 and develop a roadmap for waste reduction, the Directorate of Waste Reduction MoEF, in collaboration with GIZ Reduce, Reuse, Recycle to Protect the Marine Environment and Coral Reefs (3RproMar) Indonesia and Nara Synergy, established a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Implementation guidelines for MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019. These FAQs and Guidelines were compiled based on questions and feedback from producers and various other parties. Through these FAQs and the guide, producers are expected to understand, compile the roadmap for waste reduction by producers, and implement the roadmap so that the waste reduction targets can be achieved.

Methodology of FAQ

These FAQs and guidelines summarize questions obtained from events related to MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 and in-depth interviews with 5 associations and 8 producers across various sectors conducted from June 23 to August 3, 2023. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was then conducted with associations, waste management entrepreneurs, and relevant ministries and agencies to complete and compile answers to producers' questions, which took place from October 3-6, 2023.



How to Use This FAQ and Guide

This FAQs and guidelines are organized by the stages of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 implementation by producers, followed by sector-specific FAQs. Producers can read the entire document or go directly to the section relevant to their current stage. In the sector-specific FAQ section, producers can go directly to their respective sectors.

The FAQs and guidelines will be updated and can be downloaded from the Directorate of Waste Reduction KLHK website at: <https://info3r.menlhk.go.id/faq/detail/id/1>

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FOREWORD

Vinda Damayanti
Director of Waste Reduction, Ministry of
Environment and Forestry

Praise and gratitude be to Allah SWT, for with His blessings we have been able to complete this book of frequently asked questions (FAQ) along with their answers regarding the concepts, principles, and technical content regulated in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.P.75/2019 on the Roadmap for Waste Reduction by Producers. This FAQ book is intended to provide explanations and understanding to producers who are the legal subjects in MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 so that producers can fulfill their waste reduction obligations properly and accurately, from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, to reporting.

This FAQ book serves as a reference for government officials, business actors, academics, non-governmental organizations, communities, and the general public to delve deeper into MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.

We express our gratitude to the GIZ Reduce, Reuse, Recycle to Protect the Marine Environment and Coral Reefs (3RproMar) Indonesia project of the German Government and the Nara Synergy Team for assisting in compiling this FAQ Book. We also thank all parties who have contributed to the preparation of this FAQ, including representatives from Ministries/Agencies, producers, waste management business actors, non-governmental organizations, and related business associations.

We hope that this FAQ book can benefit us all in our efforts to build better and more sustainable waste management in Indonesia through the implementation of producer obligations as the foundation for applying a circular economy in waste management that harmonizes economic, social, and environmental interests.

Jakarta, January 2024

Director of Waste Reduction, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized, flowing letters that appear to read 'Vinda Damayanti'.

Vinda Damayanti



FOREWORD

Piyush Dhawan
Principal Advisor, 3RproMar GIZ Indonesia

Indonesia is on the road towards a circular economy. One important measure to be established is the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulation as has been directed by MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019. In order to support the Indonesian government in implementing this regulation, GIZ, through the Reduce, Reuse and Recycle to Protect the Marine Environment and Coral Reefs' (3RproMar) project, is working closely with partners and the private sector to develop joint solutions and promote a circular economy approach. The implementation of the circular economy is carried out to reduce plastic consumption, prevent plastic pollution from the source and throughout the value chain, and promote a sustainable packaging ecosystem.

The implementation of the circular economy requires a good understanding not only from the government but also from producers. Therefore, the 3RproMar project is developing a list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) from producers in manufacturing, retail, and the food & beverage industry, along with guidelines needed for producers to formulate a target and detailed waste reduction plan until 2030, as required by MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.

The FAQs clearly outline the key principles of the circular economy and provide explanations that are often questioned by producers. They are compiled based on the results of interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), other ministries and institutions, associations, and producers. The compilation of the FAQs was carried out collaboratively by involving various parties to provide input and feedback.

On this occasion, I would like to thank all parties who have contributed to the compilation of this FAQ. Thank you to the MoEF for providing support and guidance in the compilation of this FAQ. Thank you to all producers who shared questions, experiences, and best practices in implementing this regulation.

GIZ 3RproMar hopes that the FAQs will be useful for stakeholders in improving the understanding and implementation of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019. The FAQs can be used as a comprehensive guide for producers and other stakeholders in carrying out their obligation in waste management.

Jakarta, January 2024
Principal Advisor 3RproMar GIZ Indonesia

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Piyush Dhawan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Piyush Dhawan

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Regulatory Background

1.1.1 Why was the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 issued?

The issuance of the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 is part of the mandate of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and also Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012, which is stated in:

Law Number 18 of 2008 (UU No. 18/2008)

concerning Waste Management Article 15 states that producers are obliged to manage packaging and/or goods they produce that cannot or are difficult to decompose by natural processes

Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 (PP No. 81/2012)

concerning Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste Articles 12 - 15 regulate the obligations of producers, which are explained more technically on the MoEF Reg No.P. 75/2019

Presidential Regulation Number 97 of 2017 (Perpres No. 97/2017)

concerning National Policy and Strategy for Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste, to achieve the national waste reduction target.

Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2018 (Perpres No. 83/2018)

concerning the Management of Marine Debris, in which the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) was given the task of completing the MoEF Reg No.P. 75/2019 as part of the Action Plan for the Management of Marine Waste.

1.1.2 Was the regulation published abruptly?

No, the preparation of this regulation has started since the publication of **PP No. 81/2012**, but has only been intensively implemented **since 2015**. In fact, **discussions and consultations with producers have started since 2010**. During the process, the government has had many discussions with various parties, **including producers/businesses, ministries/institutions, and communities/society**. To measure producers' readiness in implementing the waste reduction obligation while drafting the regulation, the government carried out a series of pilot projects with one of the producers.

This regulation has also gone through a harmonization process coordinated by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as a fulfillment of formal requirements in the issuance of ministerial regulations.

1.1.3 Were producers involved in the preparation of the regulation?

Yes, producers were involved in drafting this regulation. Their involvement was also realized through the implementation of **pilot projects with one of the producers to evaluate the feasibility of the regulation**. Discussions and consultations regarding producer **responsibility in waste management with producers began in 2010, before the enactment of PP No. 81/2012**.

1.1.4 Who are the producers referred to in this regulation?

The producers referred to in this regulation are **business actors who are brand owners of produced packaged goods; distribute packaged goods, including imported goods; or sell goods using containers that cannot or are difficult to decompose by natural processes**.

In this regulation, the producers are business actors in:



Manufacturing Sector

- Food and Beverage Industry
- Consumer Goods Industry
- Cosmetics and Body Care Industry



Retail Sector

- Modern Stores
- Shopping Centers
- Markets



Food and Beverage Sector

- Hotel
- Restaurants
- Cafés
- Catering Services



1.1.5 What does producer responsibility mean in the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019?

Producers have legal obligations towards their **product and packaging waste**. The producer's responsibility begins when **the products are produced (specifically for the manufacturing sector), circulated on the national market, after consumption, until the remaining packaging waste are managed.**



The MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 mandates producers to prepare and implement a waste reduction roadmap to oblige.

1.1.6 What is a waste reduction roadmap?

The Waste Reduction Roadmap is a **Waste Reduction Plan prepared by producers in stages during the 2020-2029 period which includes waste reduction targets and action plans to achieve the 30% waste reduction target by 2029** by limiting waste generation, recycling waste through take-back mechanism, and reusing waste. Producers are encouraged to develop innovations in the process of making and distributing products, containers and packaging, as well as providing services in integrated business processes from upstream to downstream in a responsible manner by applying circular economy principles.

1.1.7 Are all producers obliged to create a waste reduction roadmap?

Yes, producers who are referred to in this regulation are required to create a waste reduction roadmap according to the format listed in Attachment II of the MoEF Reg No.P. 75/2019, and conduct a simulation for the published waste reduction roadmap.

1.1.8 Why is it essential for producers to fulfill their waste reduction responsibilities?



Apart from its **mandatory nature**, the implementation of waste reduction by producers can help them to achieve **SDGs targets, especially number 12 on "Responsible Consumption and Production"**.

Implementing this regulation also **provides opportunities for producers to establish environmentally responsible businesses** that balance Profit with People and Planet. This approach will benefit producers in the future when sustainability becomes a necessity rather than a choice.

Furthermore, the implementation of waste reduction by producers will **contribute to sustainable changes in consumer behavior**, helping to achieve Indonesia's responsible consumption targets. It will also create new business opportunities within the circular economy ecosystem, such as reuse/refill businesses, bulk stores, sorted waste collection services, take-back schemes, and recycling businesses.



1.2 MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 among other Regulations

1.2.1 What is the relationship between Ministry of Environment Regulation Number 2 of 2014 concerning the inclusion of Ecolabel logos and MoEF Reg No.P.7 of Environment Regulation Number 2 of 2014 concerning the inclusion of Ecolabel logos and MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019?5/2019?

Implementation of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 can support companies to obtain an Ecolabel Logo whose copyright is owned by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Ecolabel logo states that a particular product has met environmental aspects including the acquisition of raw materials or natural resources, the production and distribution process, as well as the use and/or disposal of product residue.

Producers can make environmental claims for the entire product, a particular component of the product, the packaging, or an element of the service which will later be verified by an established institution. Among the claims that producers can make are that the product/packaging can be composted, can be degraded, can be recycled, and contains recycled content.

Ecolabel logo are differentiated according to product category:



Ecolabel Type I (paper)

issued by an ecolabel certification body (which is recognized by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry)



Ecolabel Type II (plastic)

which is self-declared by the producers based on ISO based Indonesian National Standards (SNI) 14021:2017

1.2.2 What is the relationship between Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) Regulation Number 12 of 2023 concerning Supervision of the Manufacture and Distribution of Cosmetics and MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019?

It regulates provisions related to **supervision of cosmetic refilling**. The types of refillable cosmetics are **liquid bath soap, liquid antiseptic bath soap, liquid hand washing soap (liquid), shampoo, dandruff shampoo, and conditioner**; indicating its alignment with the R1 (reuse) implementation from MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019. In the future, other types of cosmetic and processed food products will be added to this scheme.

1.2.3 What is the relationship between Indonesian National Standards concerning Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Environment Sustainability (SNI CHSE) and MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019?

SNI CHSE Certification is the process of granting certificates to tourism businesses, other tourism-related businesses/facilities, and tourism destinations that meet the SNI 9042:2021 standards. Some of the businesses/facilities who are able to get the certification are restaurants and hotels.

Each type of business/facility has different assessment criteria. However, one of the criteria assessed is related to the cleaning facilities, including **the availability of closed rubbish bins in sufficient quantities throughout all areas, regular cleaning of these bins, waste sorting implementation, and waste collection at least once every 24 hours**. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has suggested incorporating MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 into the SNI CHSE criteria.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

2. PLANNING PHASE

2.1 Producers and Their Responsibilities

2.1.1 Who are the producers referred to in this regulation?

Introduction

Planning Phase

Roadmap Development

Roadmap Implementation

Sectoral FAQ



MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Business actors who produce packaged goods and distribute them, including the imported ones.

The producers are business actors in the **Food and Beverage Industry, Consumer Goods Industry, as well as Cosmetics and Personal Care Industry.**



RETAIL SECTOR

Business actors who distribute or sell packaged goods, including imported products and sell goods using containers that cannot or are difficult to decompose by natural processes, such as single-use plastic bags.

The producers are business actors in **Modern Shops, Shopping Centers, and Markets.**



FOOD AND BEVERAGE SECTOR

Business actors who use containers that cannot or are hard decompose by natural processes, such as single-use plastic bags, disposable food and drink containers like plastic straws, and packaged goods, including imported products.

The producers in this sector encompass business operators in **Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, and Catering Services.**

2.1.2 What are the responsibilities of producers encompassing in more than 1 sector?

For example, a beverage brand owning retail outlets and cafes in several shopping centers.

Producers can create 1 account according to the main sector of their operations. However, if the producer (retail and food and beverage services) has its own brand, the producer must conduct waste reduction activities through:

R1

limiting waste generation

R2

recycling waste through take-back mechanism

R3

reusing waste

For example, Modern shop A is a retail business who sells both its own products and those of other brands. The shop is required to implement R1, R2, and R3 efforts for its own brand products and must also limit the use of plastic shopping bags.

2.1.3 Who are the other actors involved in the waste management supply chain?

Apart from producers, these are the other actors to collaborate with in implementing the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019:



1. Community/consumers:

participate in reducing waste, including by bringing their own shopping bags



2. Waste collection businesses

(including the informal sector)

assist with the sorting and collection process



3. Recycling business actors

such as the recycling associations (Packaging Recovery Organization/PRO) provide education/awareness to their members, give reminder regarding related regulations, collaborate with members to provide recycling infrastructure or consultation, and recycle waste



4. Packaging industry:

provide environmentally friendly packaging materials, innovate packaging design and material, and reduce the use of secondary packaging

2.1.4 In which regions does producer responsibility apply?

This regulation applies to all products and product packaging marketed in Indonesia, whether domestically produced or imported. If a producer does not sell the product, container, or packaging in Indonesia, they are not required to comply with this regulation, unless similar regulations exist in the destination country.



For example, if Company A distributes 30% of its products in Indonesia and exports the rest, MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 only applies to the 30% of products sold within Indonesia.



2.2 Definition of Waste

2.2.1 What are the sources of waste generation referred to in the regulation?

Waste is the remains from human/natural activities in solid form.



Waste reduction as outlined in MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 (Article 4) specifies that waste reduction efforts must be applied to **products, product packaging, and/or containers that are difficult to decompose naturally, are non-recyclable, and/or cannot be reused.** This includes the post-consumer phase of the product, product packaging, and/or container.

Every product, product packaging, and/or container that has the potential to generate waste, regardless of its recyclability, must be included in the baseline for the waste reduction roadmap.

2.2.2 Does MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 only cover 4 types of waste (plastic, aluminum cans, glass and paper)?

Yes, MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 only covers 4 types of Product, Container and/or Packaging waste. **However, producers are required to include each type of Product, Container and/or Packaging that have the potential to generate waste in the waste reduction roadmap.**

2.2.3 What if the product packaging consists of several layers?

For example, a product has a bottle (primary), outer cardboard or plastic wrapping for several bottles (secondary), and bubble wrap (tertiary)

Producers need to **identify their primary, secondary, and tertiary packaging. Producers are required to include all layers of packaging in the waste reduction roadmap, but currently, the primary packaging is the main target for the 30% waste reduction to be achieved by 2030** before reducing the secondary and tertiary ones.

2.2.4 If secondary and tertiary packaging are easier to recycle, can companies report them to reach the 30% target?

The 30% waste reduction target is achieved from the accumulation of primary, secondary and tertiary packaging waste reduction. However, **primary packaging waste reduction is prioritized** as it reflects brand identity and remains the main problem.

2.2.5 Is the 30% reduction target applied to each individual product, or is it calculated cumulatively for all of a company's products?

The 30% waste reduction target is calculated based on the projected total waste generation from all products, containers, and packaging SKUs (Stock Keeping Unit) produced or used by producers in 2029.

For example,

If a producer projects generating 1,000 tons of waste in **2029**, the reduction target would be approximately 300 tons (30% of 1,000 tons) of waste in **2029**.

2.2.6 Are rejected items included in the scope of the waste reduction roadmap?

No. Waste reduction in the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 only covers the type of product, container, and/or packaging waste that is distributed and/or consumed, including waste from returned or expired products. Rejected products in the factory are categorized as non-hazardous waste that are also required to be managed.

2.2.7 Are returned items included in the scope of the waste reduction roadmap?



Yes. Waste reduction in the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 covers the type of product, container and/or packaging waste that is distributed and/or consumed, including waste from returned or expired products.

2.2.8 Are expired items included in the scope of the waste reduction roadmap?



Yes. Waste reduction in the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 covers the type of product, container and/or packaging waste that is distributed and/or consumed, including waste from returned or expired products.

2.2.9 How should waste generation be reported? Is it by individual SKU or by the total aggregate of packaging types?

Producers must project baseline waste generation for each product SKU by **reporting the brand name, breakdown of packaging components, size, material, flavor, and weight.** This helps producers develop effective waste reduction strategies, including potential packaging redesigns. Producers with many SKUs may prioritize or cluster them based on similar flavors or sizes.

2.3 Administrative Requirements

2.3.1 What is needed to prepare the Waste Reduction Roadmap?

- (1). Read the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.
- (2). Submit an application to obtain dissemination about the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.
- (3). Apply for an account registration on the producer application.
- (4). Request assistance in preparing the waste reduction roadmap.
- (5). Understand the responsibilities of producers as outlined in the regulation. Familiarize yourself with the procedures for preparing roadmap documents, as detailed in the roadmap preparation guidelines.
- (6). Learn how to fill out the roadmap in the application.
- (7). Gather the data and information needed for the roadmap.
- (8). Complete the form in the application.
- (9). Review and finalize the Roadmap Document.
- (10). Submit the Waste Reduction Roadmap Document to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry via the producer application at the following link: <https://sipsn.menlhk.go.id/produsen/login>



2.3.2 What documents need to be prepared?



1. Corporate identity

- a. Company name
- b. Company's address
- c. Person in charge
- d. Contact person



2. Business profile

- a. Business sector
- b. Organizational structure
- c. Vision and mission
- d. Waste management policies and programs



3. Waste reduction plan

- a. Person in charge
- b. Waste generation baseline
- c. Waste reduction plan
- d. Waste reduction target and timeline
- e. Information, Education, and Communication (CIE) plan
- f. Waste reduction trial plan

Document preparation procedures and examples can be seen in the guidelines at the following link: <https://bit.ly/TemplateP75>

2.3.3 Should the roadmap be prepared and reported by the parent company or by each subsidiary?

Brand owners must prepare their waste reduction roadmap and report the achievements. In the case of producers with multiple subsidiaries (Group), **each subsidiary should submit its waste reduction roadmap**, indicating that it operates under a specific parent company or group.

For instance, if PT. A is part of Group X, PT. A should submit its roadmap and specify its affiliation with Group X.

2.3.4 Are there certain criteria for the waste reduction implementation team?

No, however, it is advised that the waste reduction implementation team comprises personnel from various divisions such as Environment, Operations, R&D, Marketing, Finance, Government Relations, and Public Relations. Moreover, **it is recommended to provide Assignment Letters** to the personnel along with their job descriptions.

2.3.5 Should the Decree (SK) for the roadmap be signed by the company's directors?

Yes, there are several documents need to be signed by the leaders of the company, proving the top management's commitment to reducing waste.

2.3.6 Are there certain provisions from the government regarding funding allocation for roadmap implementation?

No. Funding allocation for the implementation is the responsibility of each producer. Producers have the flexibility in choosing waste reduction methods, which impacts the funding allocation. This roadmap aims to help producers to plan long-term waste reduction strategies, providing flexibility for research and pilot projects before the implementation stage.



2.4 Reporting

2.4.1 How to create an account in the producer application?

1



Request an account by providing the identity of the person in charge to the Directorate of Waste Reduction at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) through the following channel: **Email:** pengurangansampah@menlhk.go.id

2



Contact the Directorate of Waste Reduction

2.4.2 What steps should be taken if issues arise in the application?

Company's person in charge can contact **the Directorate of Waste Reduction directly or send an email to pengurangansampah@menlhk.go.id**

2.4.3 Can producers consult with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in developing the roadmap?

Yes. Producers can request for a consultation or a coaching clinic session to the Directorate of Waste Reduction directly or via email at pengurangansampah@menlhk.go.id

2.4.4 What actions should producers take if there are changes in products, innovations, or additional SKUs?

If producers plan to make changes to the document, **they should contact the Directorate of Waste Reduction directly or via email** at pengurangansampah@menlhk.go.id, as this affects the status of the roadmap, particularly during the review process. Producers must request access to the roadmap from the admin of the producer application to continue revising it after submission.

2.4.5 What support does the Ministry of Environment and Forestry provide to producers in preparing a waste reduction roadmap, considering the limitations of company's budget and human resources?

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry offers consultations and coaching clinics for producers. Additionally, it facilitates the implementation process by assisting to partner with regional governments, waste collectors (such as Waste Banks, Associations, Recycling Centers, 3R Temporary Sites, Social Entrepreneurs, etc.), and recycling industries. This support aids in implementing pilot projects, collection and take-back processes, education, and more.

2.4.6 Is there a reference or template to develop the roadmap?

Access via: <https://bit.ly/TemplateP75>

2.4.7 Are there any producers who have prepared and implemented the roadmaps? What are the good practices to implement for other producers?

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is currently compiling data of the producers who have submitted the roadmaps and their best practices. It will be made available on the website.

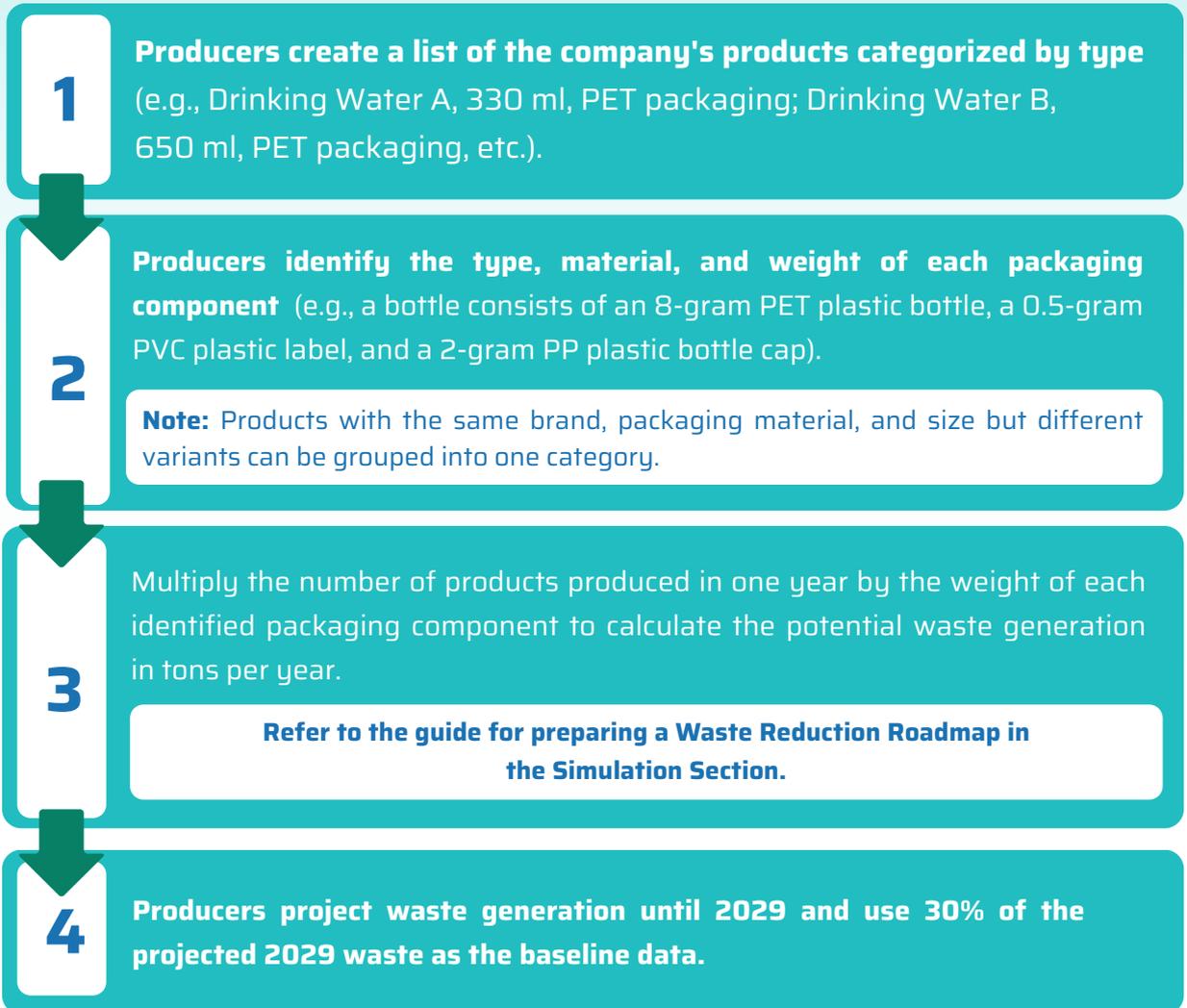


FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

3. ROADMAP DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Baseline Calculation

3.1.1 How to create a waste generation baseline?



3.1.2 Is the baseline calculation done per SKU and separated by the type of packaging material?

Yes, the baseline calculation aims to identify the potential waste generation for each material from each product, container, and/or packaging. Separating packaging types by material is essential to help producers plan effective waste reduction efforts.



3.1.3 When should the baseline calculation begin?

Since the roadmap is implemented for the **2020-2029 period**, the baseline calculation should start in 2020, including both marketed and returned products. The data for 2020 should be actual data, while the data for the subsequent years should be projections. If the roadmap is created in 2021, 2022, 2023, or later, then the data for those years should also be based on actual figures.

3.1.4 Can companies create the roadmap with several types of waste/packaging first? (For example, packaging with the largest tonnage)

Producers are required to report all types of products, containers and/or packaging that have the potential to generate waste. **However, producers can start with the prioritized products.**

3.1.5 Should producers include the packaging using recycled materials in the baseline?



Yes, it needs to be included because it still has the potential to become waste and therefore needs to be collected for recycling or reuse purposes.

3.1.6 Should producers create roadmaps for all products at once, or can they implement them in stages?

Producers are allowed to start from easier products and prepare the documents in stages.

3.2 Waste Reduction Efforts

3.2.1 What are the waste reduction efforts referred to in MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019?

Producers are required to manage the packaging and/or products they produce that cannot or are difficult to decompose naturally to prevent them from becoming environmental waste. According to MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019, producers must reduce waste from products, containers, and/or packaging through the 3R approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) as follows:

Limiting Waste Generation (R1)



This involves redesigning containers/packaging to make them easy to collect for reuse, easy to decompose, and easy to recycle into raw materials for products and packaging. It also includes selling products/services without packaging/containers (refill systems) and phasing out the use of certain products and packaging.

Recycling (R2)



This entails collecting post-consumer packaging waste for recycling.

Reuse (R3)



This involves collecting reusable packaging for reuse.

3.2.2 What is meant by R1 (limitation)?

R1

R1 is the **effort to limit waste generation**.

In simple terms, it is how producers make efforts to no longer produce waste that cannot or are difficult to decompose by natural processes.

This effort can be done by, among others:

1

Prohibit the use of certain types of products, containers and/or packaging, for example no longer providing plastic straws/plastic bags or eliminating plastic straws from cardboard beverage packaging;

2

Redesign the packaging to reduce the use of virgin materials, such as reducing packaging weight, using materials that are easily decomposed, or replacing packaging labels with embossed ones.

3

Implementing a bulk or refill system.

R1 efforts can be seen in Appendix I.B. in the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.

3.2.3 What is meant by R2 (recycling)?

R2

R2 is **the effort to recycle waste**. Recycling aims to extend the lifetime of a material by turning them into new/similar usable materials, such as rPET and close loop or open loop recycling. Implementation of recycling also includes using recyclable/recycled raw materials.

What needs to be emphasized **is that the implementation of recycling must be accompanied by efforts to collect the waste**. Producers can collaborate with waste collection partners or recycling partners/recycling industries in implementing it.

R2 efforts can be seen in Appendix I.B. in the MoEF Reg 75/2019.

3.2.4 What is meant by R3 (reuse)?

R3

R3 is the **effort to reuse post-consumer waste/products**, containers and/or packaging. Reuse aims to extend the lifetime of a material by reusing it for the same function.

What needs to be emphasized is that **the implementation of reuse must be accompanied by efforts to collect the waste or by using reverse logistics**. Producers can collaborate with waste collection partners for its implementation.

R3 efforts can be seen in Appendix I.B. in the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.

3.2.5 Should producers apply all R1, R2, and R3 principles to each product, or can they choose any of the efforts?

Producers must consider the 3R methods in reducing the waste by adjusting to the type of product, container and/or packaging to determine the most effective strategies. Producers may combine several methods, for example by **implementing reduction (R1) and collection (R2) on PET bottle packaging types, without reusing it (R3)** since the packaging is for single-use only.

3.2.6 Should producers do waste collection per individual brand, or can they collect per materials only?

Yes. Companies are expected to exert efforts in collecting and retrieving product, container, and/or packaging waste on a brand-specific basis, recognizing the waste reduction responsibilities associated with the brand owner.

However, if producers encounter difficulties in doing so, they may resort to the sampling method for waste collection and compare it with market share data. Producers can obtain a sample of the collected waste and then identify the brand-specific packaging to determine the percentage of brand-specific packaging among the collected waste. For instance, producers might discover that 10% or 10 kg of waste is attributed to product A out of 100 kg of HDPE waste. To facilitate waste collection, producers are advised to collaborate with collection and recycling industries.

3.2.7 Does waste reduction encompass open loop recycling, which involves recycling waste into raw materials for finished products?

Yes. The open loop recycling process is included in the R2 effort.

3.2.8 Does waste reduction encompass waste to energy initiatives?



No, waste to energy (WtE) is not considered part of waste reduction efforts because of the loss of materials during the process. WtE may be implemented by producers to manage products, containers, and/or packaging that cannot be reused or recycled, or are classified as residue.

Handling residue waste is evaluated in the qualitative waste reduction report as a producer's effort to prevent waste from being disposed of into the environment, but it is not regarded as an achievement in R1, R2, or R3.

3.3 Calculation of Waste Reduction Targets

3.3.1 How is the 30% waste reduction calculated?

The 30% waste reduction is calculated from the amount of production of goods, packaging of goods, and/containers marketed and returned in 2029.

For example, if the amount of production of goods, packaging of goods, and/containers marketed and returned in 2029 is 100 tons, then producers must reduce 30 tons of waste through R1, R2, and R3 efforts. Producers are free to determine the annual waste reduction targets from 2020-2028 as long as the 30% waste reduction in 2029 can be achieved.

3.3.2 How is the calculation for R1?

1 Packaging redesign



For example, eliminating the use of PVC labels weighing 1 gram per bottle can reduce the consumption of virgin plastic and eliminate PVC plastic waste by 1 gram per bottle. The cumulative calculation can be obtained by multiplying the number of bottles that no longer use plastic labels.

2 Reducing the weight of PET bottle packaging



For instance, reducing a bottle's weight from 30 grams to 25 grams can reduce the usage of virgin plastic and eliminate the generation of PET plastic waste by 5 grams per bottle. The cumulative calculation can be derived by multiplying the number of bottles with reduced packaging weight.

3 Use of bulk systems



For example, if 1,000 200-ml HDPE bottles weighing 40 grams each are no longer used because they were replaced by a refill system, the reduction is calculated by multiplying 1,000 bottles by 40 grams. If the refill system uses bulk packaging, the utilization of jerry cans must be included in the baseline.

An example for the Retail Sector could involve **prohibiting the use of single-use bags** by discontinuing the provision of plastic shopping bags. The reduction can be calculated by decreasing the baseline for plastic waste generation or by quantifying the number of shopping transactions that no longer involve plastic shopping bags.

3.3.3 How is the calculation for R2?

- 1 **Use of recycled content:**
Calculations are obtained from the amount of collected waste that are used as raw material for new packaging
- 2 **Collection and recycling of packaging waste**
For example, producers succeed in collecting and recycling 50% of packaging waste by 2025.

3.3.4 How is the calculation for R3?

- 1 **Utilizing reusable raw materials accompanied by collection efforts:**

One significant approach involves the use of gallons or glass bottles. Initially, producers establish a baseline for potential waste generation. Subsequently, they map the distribution of gallon/bottle packaging usage to determine the level of reuse. If 75% of gallons/glass bottles are collected from the total distribution, then the waste reduction is calculated as 75% multiplied by the baseline potential for waste generation. For example, if one gallon weighs 200 grams and 75% out of 1,000 are successfully collected for reuse, then the waste reduction is 750 gallons multiplied by 200 grams.

- 2 **Redesigning packaging to reusable containers:**

For example, transitioning from single-use plastic bottles to gallons in the subsequent year. **Notes:**

- 1 Producers are still required to include gallon packaging in the roadmap for the following year.
- 2 Producers must calculate how many times the gallons can be reused to determine the reduction. For instance, gallons that can be reused for five years can be interpreted as five years of not using virgin plastic. However, producers must also distribute these achievements over the five-year period.



3.3.5 How is the calculation for packaging that is recycled into other products but not resold by the producers? (e.g., recycled into buckets)

The R2 calculation is determined by the quantity of product, container, and/or packaging waste successfully collected (minus the residue from the collection process) and subsequently sent to the recycling industry. The recycling amount is computed by deducting the recycled material from the residue (before being recycled). Below is a simplified explanation:

In essence, the collection amount (B) equals $A - R1$, while the recycling amount (C) equals $B - R2$.

For instance, if the amount of PET bottle packaging waste successfully collected is 40 tons (A), and a more detailed sorting process yields a 1-ton residue (R1), then the total amount of collected packaging waste (B) would be 39 tons (A - R1).

Subsequently, the collected packaging waste designated for recycling (B) is sent to the recycling industry, where further sorting/pretreatment results in a 0.5-ton residue (R2). Hence, the quantity of recycled material/packaging (C) would be 38.5 tons (B - R2).

3.3.6 How is the annual waste generation calculated?

Producers need to identify the potential for waste generation from the products, containers and/or packaging used or produced **by preparing a waste generation baseline as in point 3.1.1.**

Waste generation can be calculated by **applying the projected growth rates of each producer.** For example, if a producer has a target of increasing sales by 30% every year, then the producer can include the 30% growth rate into waste projection calculation every year until 2029.

3.3.7 How is recycling rate calculated?



Recycling rate is the amount of waste that is successfully collected and recycled by producers. Recycling rate can be obtained by **comparing the amount of product, container and/or packaging waste that has been successfully recycled with the baseline waste generation.**

3.3.8 How is growth/forecast calculated for waste generation projections?

Waste generation projection can be calculated based on the projected production growth rate. Producers can determine their own annual production growth rate based on estimates/projections or based on historical growth rate data in the previous year.

For example, if a producer has a target of increasing sales by 10% every year, then the potential amount of waste generation will increase by 10% every year until 2029. Producers will be asked to calculate the actual production and sales of their products annual reports to compare their actual waste generation data with waste reduction achievements.

3.3.9 What actions should be taken if there are SKU differences due to R1 (limitation) or R3 (reuse) efforts?

SKU data is utilized to establish a waste generation baseline. If there are modifications to the product (such as changes in product packaging due to redesign efforts), then **the most recent SKU information is incorporated as the baseline for the year the waste reduction was initiated. Meanwhile, data on old SKUs can be omitted if the product associated with that SKU is no longer manufactured.**

For instance, in 2023, beverage products with PET Bottle SKU 1 will cease production and be substituted with beverage products of PET Bottle SKU 2, which have had their labels removed. Therefore, only SKU 2 products will be considered in waste generation calculations.

3.4 Implementation of Communication, Information and Education (CIE)

3.4.1 What medias are needed to prepare for the CIE?

- 1 **Provide information related to the category and material of the product, container and/or packaging.**
- 2 **Give information regarding waste reduction efforts that have been carried out by the producers**
For example packaging redesign efforts, collecting waste of product, containers and/or packaging produced for recycling, recycling, and reusing.
- 3 **Present information and advice on sorting and collecting waste.**
Producers can educate consumers to adopt a sustainable lifestyle, choose products with minimum waste, or send waste to the collection facilities provided or to waste collectors/partners appointed by producers.
- 4 **Offer information and advice to reduce generating waste from product, container and/or packaging and adopt a minimal waste lifestyle.**

More information can be seen in Appendix III of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 or in the simulation section of roadmap guideline.

3.4.2 Who can help producers in CIE implementation?

Whichever party producers deem appropriate. Producers can implement CIE themselves or collaborate with educational partners from Regional Government, Waste Banks, Communities or NGOs and even academics. Digital media can also be utilized as a platform for CIE.

Producers are advised to measure the success of these educational efforts through counting the number of established CIE activities, counting the number of locations where CIE is implemented, calculating how many people received the education, etc.

3.4.3 How does the government support producers in encouraging behavior changes to consumers?

Apart from providing continuous education, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is also ready to provide support to producers by **facilitating communication, information and education activities for the public/consumers.**

The facilitation includes the Ministry of Environment and Forestry **attending waste reduction campaign events organized by producers, facilitating waste reduction education in certain areas with the relevant regional government,** etc. The government will provide support to producers who have submitted waste reduction roadmaps in compliance with the implementation of the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

4. ROADMAP IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Roadmap Execution

4.1.1 How to start a waste reduction trial?

Producers are advised to focus on two main activities: collecting waste for recycling and/or utilization, as well as implementing CIE plan trials.

These two activities are crucial to achieving the 30% waste reduction target by the end of 2029. Producers can determine the trial method independently, taking into account the details of activities, timeline, and location. Doing research, such as looking at the market share of main products, can help determine the effective implementation locations and identify waste collectors to partner with.

4.1.2 Are there any criteria for the third parties/partners producers can work with?

Yes. Producers can collaborate with third parties such as Waste Banks, Associations, Recycling Actors, 3R Temporary Site, Social Entrepreneur, etc. as waste collectors partners. Producers can also collaborate with industries, Associations, Regional Government, Waste Banks, Communities, NGOs and academics as educational partners. In addition, producers can make collective waste reduction efforts, for example through associations or partners with various producers.

When partnering with third parties, it is advised to have a cooperation contract, ensure partners provide verifiable proof of implementation, and lastly report the implementation as mandated by the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.

4.1.3 Can producers collaborate with local governments for the implementation?

Yes. Producers can collaborate with local governments to support waste reduction efforts. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry can help connecting producers with Regional Governments. Waste reduction achievements from producers, especially at retail and food and beverage locations, will be identified as waste reduction data in regional policies and strategies (Jakstrada).

4.1.4 Can producers collaborate with other producers for the implementation?



Yes. Collaboration between producers can be facilitated through **associations, with clear division of achievements to avoid double counting.**

4.1.5 What is the role of informal sectors for waste collection in this regulation?



When engaging with the informal sector, producers must ensure that waste is properly collected and managed, data is available, and traceability is implemented according to MoEF's verification methods. Additionally, coaching and assistance should be provided to enhance the capacity of the informal sector within a circular economic ecosystem.

4.1.6 How is the division of responsibilities between producers and commercial areas (malls/shopping centers)?



Producers are responsible for managing their products, containers and packaging, while commercial areas support producers in carrying out these responsibilities.

4.1.7 What are the long-term plans for the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019? Will it stop at 30% waste reduction?

Based on PP No. 81/2012, MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 was developed for a ten-year phase through a roadmap. This regulation mandates waste reduction by producers from 2019 to 2029 (the first phase), with monitoring and evaluation conducted throughout this period to determine its implementation for the next phase. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is currently preparing a study for the implementation of waste reduction by producers beyond 2029.

4.1.8 Should producers follow the attachment of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 in preparing the waste reduction plans?

The attachments to MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 include both obligations and directives.

Directive example: use 50% recycled content

Obligation from central government example: prohibit plastic straws by 2030

Obligation from regional government example: ban free plastic bags in Jakarta

4.2 Monitoring and Assessment of Producer Performance

4.2.1 How are the R1, R2, and R3 evaluation results reported by producers?

Producers can report the results of monitoring and evaluation of R1, R2 and R3 efforts through annual achievement reports in the **producer application**.

4.2.2 How do producers report waste reduction achievements as well as changes to documents?

Waste reduction achievements can be reported **through the producer application** in the reporting menu, just as how the Waste Reduction Roadmap was submitted. **Producers** can change the **report content by requesting access from the administrator to restore the report**.

4.2.3 How does producers report their waste reduction achievements when collaborating with waste banks, associations, companies, and others?

As stated in the guidelines,

1 Producers are asked to develop a waste reduction process flow.

For example, in the process of collecting and taking back product, container, and packaging waste for recycling, producers are required to update the process flow when reporting.

This includes the names of partners collaborating with the producer.

2

Producers need to prepare reports/evidence of waste reduction activities conducted in partnership with entities such as waste banks, waste collectors, and recycling industries.

This evidence should include a Cooperation Contract Letter, proof of collection or handover/logbook/manifest, photos, etc., documenting every step from the collection to the recycling process.

This data and information will then be used for waste reduction reports submitted via the reporting menu in the producer application.

4.2.4 How does the Ministry of Environment and Forestry assess producer's performance?

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry will review waste reduction reports submitted via the application and carry out field verification. To evaluate the waste reduction performance by producers, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will compare the achievements with the targets set by the producers and provide a performance assessment in the form of a report card using producer performance index values. Achievements will be categorized as: Good, Fair, and Poor.

4.3 Incentives and Disincentives

4.3.1 What incentives does the government offer to producers who fulfill the obligations of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019?



- Awards
- Publication of good performance
- Other forms of incentives in accordance with developments in science and provisions of laws and regulations

See Chapter IV, Article 22, Paragraph 2 of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.

4.3.2 What disincentives/sanctions does the government offer for producers who do not fulfill the obligations of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019?



- Publication of poor performance through print and electronic media.
- Potential administrative sanctions

See Chapter IV, Article 22, Paragraph 3 of MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019.

4.3.3 What is the follow-up plan of the disincentives implementation?

Disincentives are based on the results of supervision and/or verification and may include the publication of poor performance through print and electronic media during the 2020-2029 period. Administrative sanctions are planned for **implementation after 2029 in the second phase of regulations (the next 10 years) but can be accelerated before 2029 if necessary.**

4.3.4 Is there a correlation between MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 and PROPER?

With **the same main goal** to build sustainable industry and business that does not pollute or have a negative impact on the environment by synergizing the economy (profit) with the welfare of society (people), and preserving the environment (planet), PROPER and the MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 certainly has a correlation, although not directly. Currently there is discourse to include compliance with MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019 as one of the compliance criteria in PROPER.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

5. SECTORAL FAQ

5.1 Manufacturing



Food & Beverage Industry

Consumer Goods

Personal Care

5.1.1 What are the obligations of producers in the manufacturing sector?

Manufacturing producers have an important role in managing packaging waste because mostly their products use packaging which can be a significant source of waste.

Manufacturing producers are expected to adopt environmentally friendly packaging practices. For example:

- a. Reduce the amount of packaging or replace it with refill practices
- b. Use packaging that can be recycled or is biodegradable

Manufacturing producers are also expected to collaborate with other actors in the supply chain for waste management.

See Appendix I.1. in MoEF Regulation No.P.75/2019

5.1.2 What waste should manufacturing producers include in their roadmaps?

The manufacturing sector is required to include all types of packaging per product used, including primary, secondary, and tertiary packaging. (For more details see 2.2)

5.1 Manufacturing

5.1.3 Can products with the same grammage and packaging type be reported at once?

Manufacturers need to report packaging per product. However, products with the same brand, packaging material, and size **can be grouped together**.

For example, different flavors of a 100-gram bread A with screen printed PP packaging can be grouped into one category.

5.1.4 What happens if a manufacturer surpasses the initial target by more than 100%?

This is an extraordinary achievement by producers, although in practice it will be difficult to achieve.



5.2 Retail



Modern Stores

Shopping Centers

Markets

5.2.1 What are the obligations of producers in the retail sector?

Retail manufacturers are expected to limit the use of single-use packaging and plastic in their operations. Retail manufacturers are expected to:

- a. Limit the supply of products with single-use packaging, or those that cannot be recycled or biodegraded
- b. Stop the use of single-use plastic bags, with an alternative to multi-use shopping bags
- c. Collaborate with manufacturers to collect and manage packaging waste in retail areas
- d. Support a refill system for certain products to reduce single-use packaging
- e. Provide education to tenants and consumers

See attachment I.B. in MoEF Regulation No.P.75/2019.

5.2.2 What waste should retail producers include in their roadmaps?

Retail manufacturers have an obligation to reduce waste, especially limiting and stopping **the supply of single-use plastic shopping bags**. Meanwhile, retail producers who have their own branded products are required to reduce waste like manufacturing producers.

5.2.3 If retail producers implement a bulk system in collaboration with manufacturing producers, who can claim the achievements?

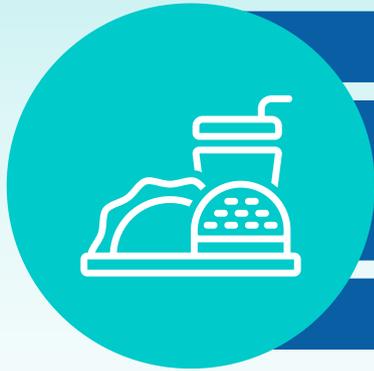
If the product belongs to the manufacture producers, this will be the their achievement. If the product is unbranded or belongs to the retail producers, this achievement will belong to the retailer.

5.2.4 What is the role of shopping centers in MoEF Reg No.P.75/2019?

Shopping centers are responsible to create roadmaps based on the baseline owned by the tenants. Shopping centers can exclude tenants who have submitted their own roadmaps.

Shopping centers also need to encourage changes in consumer behavior, including disseminating information and educational materials to visitors, providing sorted waste bins, and organizing waste management outside tenant areas or public areas.

5.3 Food and Beverage Services



Hotel

Restaurants

Café

Catering Services

5.3.1 What are the obligations of producers in the food and beverage sector?

- a. Use reusable eating/drinking utensils for dine-in
- b. Limit and stop the use of disposable eating/drinking utensils
- c. Limitation and stop providing single-use plastic bags for take away
- d. Provide reusable containers for take away
- e. Provide education to consumers, including:
 1. Not using plastic straws
 2. Bringing reusable containers
 3. Refusing to give disposable eating/drinking utensils

See details in Appendix I.B. in MoEF Regulation No.P.75/2019.



5.3.2 What can producers in food and beverage sector do to implement this regulation?

- R1** Reduce waste (R1) by not providing disposable eating/drinking utensils for dine-in, including plastic straws and not providing single-use plastic bags for take away.
- R3** Implement reuse (R3) by providing eating/drinking utensils for dine-in.
-  Calculate the baseline amount of waste generated from products, product packaging and/or containers given to consumers.
-  Calculate the projected amount of waste generated each year until 2029 and the annual reduction target.
-  Carry out campaigns, education, and information (CIE)

5.3.3 Is this obligation enforced by the government on entrepreneurs of apartment or office buildings where food and beverage service producers are located?

The obligation only applies to food/beverage producers, not the apartment or office building managers.



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FAQs and guidelines will be updated and can be downloaded from the Directorate of Waste Reduction KLHK website as follows:

<https://info3r.menlhk.go.id/faq/detail/id/1>

Further questions, please contact:

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