

EPR by F&B Industry in Indonesia: A Plastic Waste Reduction Opportunity

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Ever since the publication of mismanaged plastics leaked into the ocean by Jambeck *et al.* (2015) plastic wastes have attracted a serious attention in Indonesia. The publication has concealed a shocking reality that Indonesia is the world's second largest contributor of plastic marine litter. According to the same publication, out of 192 countries in the world, Indonesia and four other countries in East Asia, China, Vietnam, Philippines and Thailand are responsible for more than half of total plastics waste in the oceans. Many reports that food and beverage industry is one of if not the largest contributor of the plastic waste stream discharged in the environment. A framework to deal with the plastic waste is circular economy. There are three backbone mechanisms in circular economy which are aimed at reducing the environmental burden, namely plastic waste. These mechanisms are (1) creating loops; (2) slowing flows and (3). narrowing flows. The "creating loops" mechanism is relevant to the tackle the current challenge for reducing of plastic wastes generated by food and beverage (F&B) industry since it is based on the principle of reuse, repair or recycle rather than direct disposal. This presentation focuses on a manifestation of the "creating loops" mechanism, i.e. the implementation of extended producer responsibility (EPR) by F&B industry in Indonesia. The experience from a piloting EPR implementation by one of the largest food industry in Indonesia is highlighted. Based on the experience, several recommendations can be proposed, i.e. for Deposit Refund Scheme to increase the recycling of PET bottles, and Product Take-Back Scheme, Advance Recycle Fee and Advance Disposal Fee for multilayer plastics.

Keyword:

Plastic wastes, food and beverage industry, circular economy, creating loops, EPR