GERAKAN INDONESIA DIET KANTONG PLASTIK FOR SUBMISSIONS (part b)

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<tr>
<th>Name of country (for Members of the committee)</th>
<th>Gerakan Indonesia Diet Kantong Plastik (GIDKP) - the Indonesia Plastic Bag Diet Movement</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date of submission</td>
<td>August 15, 2023</td>
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</tbody>
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**Contact group 1:**

1. Information on definitions of, e.g. plastics, microplastics, circularity
2. Information on criteria, also considering different applications and sectoral requirements, including:
   a. Chemical substances of concern in plastics,
   b. Problematic and avoidable plastic polymers and products and related applications
   c. Design e.g. for circularity, reuse
   d. Substitutes and alternatives to plastic polymers and products
3. Potential substances of concern in plastics, problematic and avoidable plastic polymers and products
4. Potential sources of release of microplastics (applications and sectors)
Inputs for Contact Group 1

1. Information on definition on Reuse

Following a review of many different definitions and approaches to the reuse of packaging, it needs to be recognised that reuse should be considered as a system in which reusability is a deliberate objective and in which the packaging item is used multiple times for its originally intended purpose. Within a reuse system, all packaging is owned and managed by the reuse system provider, not the consumer. A key consideration about reusable packaging is the number of times an intentionally reusable item must be reused before its environmental impact per use is less than a comparable single-use item, a number known as its sustainability breakeven point determined through consequential life cycle assessments (LCAs).

Research indicates that reuse as an action is only worthwhile once the sustainability breakeven point has been exceeded, otherwise, there is a negative environmental impact of the reuse activity. Theoretical estimates of how often a product can be reused are not a suitable measure of the reuse process. Proposed definition of a reuse system for packaging is: A comprehensive system for the multiple rotations of reusable packaging which remains within the ownership of the system and is loaned to the consumer. A system refers to the process for reusable packaging including all aspects of the reuse operation such as collection, washing, sorting, logistics and the packaging itself. Return rates need to be in the order of 90% to pass the sustainability break even point and be environmentally favorable. The return rate can be enhanced by using incentives such as deposits, fees or rewards. Deposits are a sum paid for the loan of the item, the sum is paid back when the item is returned. A fee is a payment which is taken after the set time for an item to be returned passes. The fee is usually taken on a daily basis until the full cost of the packaging has been paid. Rewards are discounts or other benefits provided to encourage participation with the system and product.

Study in Jakarta residents explored reasons for using reusable products, which stated that this was mostly due to environmental factors, followed by convenience/comfortable factors and perceived savings from using these products. The characteristics considered most important for food packaging that can be reused in delivery services are that it at least meets the food grade criteria, is considered clean, does not leak when used, can be used directly as a food container, and is heat resistant. They are also willing to pay more for the additional items they normally receive.

When comparing reusable packaging to single-use, reusable packaging generates fewer environmental impacts:

- Reusable packaging reduces environmental damage, water pollution and emissions through reduced production and material use
- The health of fenceline communities is disproportionately affected by plastic production. People living less than 5 km from refineries or plastic manufacturing have a 30% higher risk of developing leukemia than communities with no producers in the locality.
- Reusable packaging has been shown to eliminate 80% of the climate impact of single-use packaging.
- Reuse systems reduce waste, prevent overload of waste infrastructure and have the potential to reduce illegal waste practices. Unregulated open burning causes the production of black carbon

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which has a global warming potential approximately 5000 times higher than CO₂, along with serious health implications due to toxin release.

- Reusable packaging reduces water consumption, for example, 500 single-use cups use 370 gallons of water for production, compared to 1 ceramic cup, reused 500 times, uses 53 gallons of water for washing.

More positively, reuse systems can increase consumer engagement, brand loyalty and satisfaction. Reusable packaging generally feels higher quality, can provide value for money for consumers, as packing is not purchased, and reduces reliance on single-use items. Consumer behavior data can be collected from the packaging tracking data and improves knowledge of consumer preferences and product use rates.

2. Information on criteria and design on Reuse

GIDKP developed the Reuse Infrastructure Grid tool, which can be helpful in identifying various sectors and their role in the reuse ecosystem, from hotels, restaurants and cafes to reuse-return service providers, container washing facilities, food delivery service companies using reverse logistics, consumers, and the Government. In general, hygiene standards and policies governing practices in the reuse ecosystem, especially the concept of reuse as a service, the number of restaurant/merchant participation that is not yet maximized, improvement of the access for borrowing and returning the containers, and usage container fees needs to be addressed.

Figure 1. Reuse Infrastructure Grid

Table 1. Criteria and Categorization of Reuse Infrastructure Grid for Food and Beverage Services

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**GOVERNMENT**

**Law enforcement**

a. **To Business Sector**
   - Regulations stipulating the use of reusable containers for hotel, restaurant and café business actors
   - Issue regulations that stop the production of single-use plastics
   - Pave the way for reuse service providers to expand their services, either in the form of networks or resources
   - The Highest Retail Price (locally named HET) rule for reusable containers ensures that the price of container borrowing services is affordable
   - In building a reuse ecosystem, the government has expanded regulations to completely prohibit the use of single-use plastics in the hospitality business, including plastic straws, Styrofoam, and non-handle plastic; it has also shifted the work of waste collectors to washing facilities for reuse (just transition)
   - Formulate synergy regulations and reuse policies that apply internationally
   - Regulations are passed as Governor Regulations for reuse provisions in hotel, restaurant and café
   - Standard packaging policy
   - Financial incentives and disincentives, such as incentives for hospitality businesses that are interested in becoming more environmentally friendly via a reuse system
   - Recognise business activities that already use reusable packaging
   - Create regulations for business activities related to the use of reusable packaging
   - Adopt policies related to standards or criteria that guarantee the use of safe containers
   - Standardized container safety guarantee, such as from BPOM, for example Bisphenol A (BPA)-free
   - Provide adequate facilities, for example by increasing the number of places to collect used containers
   - Adopt government regulations that the reuse system mandatory instead for business actors, not voluntary
   - Set up a reuse-friendly infrastructure (washing facilities, reverse logistics, etc.) based on future regulations regarding reuse ecosystems as a solution to single-use plastic restrictions.

b. **To Society**
   - Conduct awareness-raising campaigns regarding food and beverage packaging standards in reusable packaging based on current standards (Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2019 concerning Food Safety and Food and Drugs Agency Law Number 20 of 2019 concerning Food Packaging)
   - Ensure the cleanliness (hygiene) of the container
   - Policies governing reuse down to the RT and RW
   - Rules that allow for sanctions for people who do not return reusable packaging they borrowed

**Information, Education and Communication**
- Inform the public about the Roadmap for Reducing Waste by Producers in accordance with Minister of Environmental and Forestry Law No. P75 of 2019, especially about restaurants and catering businesses that have already implemented a reuse system.
- Clear information regarding SUP packaging costs
- Collaborate with reusable product providers, by establishing community-based policies that suit the needs of the community (collection point systems that can be replicated, such as in Japan)
- Engage with consumers so they want to be involved in building a reuse movement
- Regular and consistent education
- Convey the values and benefits of this movement thoroughly and appropriately so that more and more parties are motivated to join this movement
- The context in reuse policies needs to be understandable to the general audience
- Build on good practices in the reuse system carried out by hotel, restaurant and café so that people who have implemented it have a sense of pride and are motivated to do this as a new normal (new habit)
- Start with a pilot project in one area
- At the upstream level, all options for implementing this movement in the communities should be available and affordable for the community namely one RW, one waste bank, one refill store and one collection point for reusable containers

### HOTEL, RESTAURANT, DAN CAFE

**Business ecosystem:**
- There needs to be an agreement of all business people to use reusable containers that are regulated by binding legal policies to support the growth of a reuse business ecosystem.

**Safety standard:**
- Awareness needs to be raised regarding food and beverage packaging standards for reusable packaging based on current standards (Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2019 concerning Food Safety and the Food and Drugs Agency Law Number 20 of 2019 concerning Food Packaging)
- Guidelines for providing safe and healthy reusable packaging containers

**Operational standards:**
- Support the implementation of the reuse system with policies
- Practice the use of reusable food or beverage containers
- Restaurants need to provide support (in the form of partnership options) to Allas so they can implement reusable food containers as well
- Dine-ins should always use reusable plates made of glass, ceramics or other materials that can be washed and reused and comply with the provisions of food safety standards (food grade) regulated in Indonesia.

**Affordability for the users (consumers):**
- Implementing a reuse system without increasing the price for food and beverages
- The community expects many options for using reusable containers or loan and return systems

**Incentives for consumers:**
- The hotel provides a welcome drink using a dispenser and reusable glasses
- Hotel, restaurant and café can provide discounts for consumers who bring/use their reusable containers, like Starbucks
- Offer gimmicks such as free products or discounts so that people are more interested in participating in this activity

**Government incentives:**
- The government needs to reward restaurants that have adopted reuse solutions

### REUSE RETURN SERVICE PROVIDERS

**Business ecosystem:**
- Encouraging manufacturers to produce reusable containers that comply with food safety standards and pay attention to the end-of-life materials at affordable prices

**Operational standard:**
- Waste handling policy for reusable packaging containers that have reached their usage limit (e.g., recycling, disposal, or other safe measures)
- There is a standard procedure for transporting reusable packaging containers to and from the restaurants, to the consumers, and to the washing facilities to maintain the quality and shape of these containers and to ensure the optimal use of the packaging containers in the long term
- There needs to be a price adjustment for container lending services to make them more affordable for consumers (subscribers and partners/merchants)

**User affordability:**
- It is necessary to pay attention to the middle-class and lower-class consumers so that they can continue to access reusable containers

### HOME/CONSUMERS

**Consumer Education**
- Obtain information on environmental cost externalities of reuse systems (such as pick-up fees, container maintenance, and container borrowing)
- Get big campaigns and education about reusable products (through brand awareness and action plans)
- Get a wide selection of restaurants and types of reusable packaging that consumers may consider

**Participation**
- Empowering the community so that they can collect and manage their household waste
- Shaping consumer behavior and promoting a reuse-friendly lifestyle in daily life with the family with additional support from schools (as part of the curriculum)
- Encouraging the community to use reusable products (e.g., products offered by Allas)
REVERSE LOGISTICS

Operational standard:
- Integrated pick-up and drop-off points
- A scheduling system is necessary for ensuring a timely pick-up at the consumers’ location
- Addition of a clearly visible “button” or an alternative option for selecting reusable packaging in the application instead of using the "notes" section
- Provide information about how many times the containers have been used

Infrastructure management:
- Implement a more affordable pick-up service for the consumers
- Business actors are required to use reusable containers for deliveries within a 5 km radius to facilitate pick-up
- There needs to be a publication related to technical operations

WASHING FACILITIES

Operational standard:
- There needs to be a hygiene standard for food and non-food that can be applied to the washing facilities, with a focus on hygiene, cost, and liquid waste
- Provide information about how many times the containers have been used

Infrastructure management:
- Establishing waste banks (copying existing designs) in regions as partners (e.g., for packaging or washing)
- Encourage the laundry business to carry out the washing
- Cooperation with the sub-districts to provide washing facilities per Neighborhood/Community Association (locally named RT and RW)
- The washing facilities should make sure that the used water is recycled properly and safely.

Table 2. Criteria and Categorization of Reuse Infrastructure Grid for Food and Beverage Services

GOVERNMENT

Law enforcement
  a. To Business Sector
    - Clearer regulations, especially for packaging and making policies that can benefit not only the community but for manufacturers as well so that no one is burdened
    - Guideline for the correct reuse process and maintaining safety and hygiene
    - Guideline for manufacturers
    - Clear regulations for refill models (from FDA)
    - Issue regulations on the use of product packaging that is used repeatedly
    - Reusable packaging standardization from Ministry of Industry
    - Harmonization among ministries regulations

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4 Gerakan Indonesia Diet Kantong Plastik (2022). Public Consultation Activity Report on the Use of Reusable Packaging In the Personal Care and Household Products in Jakarta
Policies can be regulated at the ministerial level and then supervision is carried out by the local government according to manufacturing locations, drop off points, dam washing facilities

b. To society
- Guideline for consumers
- Massive outreach to encourage people to use reusable packaging
- Strengthening the local economy
- Incentives need to be given to local community groups supporting dropping points

**FMCG (FAST-MOVING CONSUMER GOODS)**

**Business ecosystem:**
- Already open with initiatives and FDA regulation enables refill models
- Reduction or limitation of virgin plastic for packaging
- Create a new business or line (not just a pilot projects)

**Safety standard:**
- Cooperating with washing facilities and reuse return providers for packaging

**Operational standards:**
- Need to mitigate risks to increase product selling prices

**Affordability for the users (consumers):**
- Does not burden consumers for washing costs

**Government incentives:**
- Incentives for manufacturing companies

**REUSE RETURN SERVICE PROVIDERS**

**Business ecosystem:**
- Need to be available widely where sachets is used

**Operational standards:**
- Product distribution needs to be considered so as not to use disposable packaging
- Given a special barcode / code to track the period of use

**RETAILERS / STALLS**

**Business ecosystem:**
- Profit sharing with stall owners
- Special promotion space for refill sales

**Operational standards:**
- Dropping point is available
- Government provides dropbox facilities
- Minimarket can be a first model for mass product prices, except for premium products
**HOUSEHOLD**

*Consumer Education*
- Community leaders provide awareness to the community
- Educating and socializing the community to participate through religious concepts, youth groups, and women groups

*Participation*
- Neighborhood community involvement
- Collection of reusable packaging from the community in collaboration with local groups

**WASTE BANK (OR MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY) AS A POTENTIAL DROPPING POINTS**

*Operational standard:*
- In waste banks (community waste collection point) or material recovery facility (MRFs) products are separated by brand

*Business ecosystem:*
- Collaboration between the waste bank operator and the producer
- Provide incentives for waste workers
- Involvement of neighborhood community

**REVERSE LOGISTICS**

*Operational standard:*
- Pick-up from dropping points is picked up by each producer

*Infrastructure management:*
- Companies can subsidize shipping for their own delivery models
- Two models of charging costs, included into product prices and excluded from product prices

**WASHING FACILITIES**

*Operational standard:*
- Standardization of cleanliness and washing facilities so that consumers are not worried about sterility
- Reusable packaging can be directly washed by consumers, so it does not require further washing in the facilities
- Informal waste pickers are directed directly to drop points and washing facilities

*Infrastructure management:*
- Provide incentives to washing facilities and benefit them
- Manage generated waste (label, wrap, etc)
- Developing a new type of business sector for packaging washing and transparency regulated in regulations