

Waste Management Laws and Policies in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities

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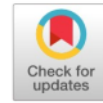
Submission date: 19-Jun-2023 07:22PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2119018586

File name: japs-8.1.pdf (265.04K)

Word count: 5166

Character count: 31631



PRIMARY RESEARCH

Waste Management Laws and Policies in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities

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Keywords

Waste management
Laws and policies
Innovative strategies
Community-based initiatives
Environmental Sustainability

Received: 16 April 2021**Accepted:** 10 September 2021**Published:** 9 January 2022

Abstract

This study examines the effectiveness of waste management laws and policies in Indonesia and proposes innovative strategies and policy recommendations to enhance waste management practices. The research employs a normative legal research methodology to analyze the existing legal framework and identify gaps and challenges in waste management implementation. The findings reveal that while Indonesia has established waste management laws and policies, their effectiveness is hindered by limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, weak enforcement mechanisms, and cultural attitudes toward waste. These contextual factors contribute to challenges such as improper waste disposal and low recycling rates. To address these limitations, the study proposes innovative strategies and policy recommendations. These include adopting an integrated waste management approach, strengthening extended producer responsibility, promoting community-based waste management initiatives, encouraging waste-to-energy and conversion technologies, improving waste collection infrastructure, enhancing public awareness and education, and strengthening enforcement and governance mechanisms.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of waste management has gained significant attention globally due to its adverse impacts on the environment and public health [1]. As the world grapples with the mounting challenges of waste generation and disposal, countries must establish robust waste management laws and policies [2]. Indonesia, a rapidly developing nation in Southeast Asia, is confronted with its own unique set of challenges in waste management [3, 4]. With a population exceeding 270 million people and a growing urbanization rate, Indonesia faces a daunting task in effectively managing its waste. Waste management has become an increasingly critical issue in this Southeast Asian archipelago, where towering mountains of trash often compete for space with pristine beaches and lush rainforests [5]. As Indonesia grapples with the adverse consequences of rapid urbanization and a skyrocketing population, the urgency to establish effective waste management laws and policies has never been more apparent.

As the nation experiences unprecedented economic growth

and industrialization, the volume of waste generated has surged to alarming levels, posing a severe threat to the environment, marine life, and the well-being of local communities [6]. Indonesia must confront these challenges head-on by implementing comprehensive waste management laws and policies. While previous studies have examined waste management issues in various countries, there is a notable academic gap concerning Indonesia's specific challenges and opportunities [7, 8]. Limited research has been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of existing waste management laws and policies in the Indonesian context, the contextual factors influencing their implementation, and the potential areas for improvement. Indonesia's unique socio-economic and geographical context presents distinct challenges in waste management. The country has thousands of islands, making waste transportation and disposal a logistical nightmare [9, 10]. Moreover, rapid urbanization and industrialization have resulted in a surge in waste generation, straining the capacity of existing waste management infrastructure. Additionally, cultural attitudes and be-

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haviors towards waste disposal, recycling, and resource recovery also play a significant role in shaping the effectiveness of waste management efforts [11].

Understanding these contextual factors is crucial for devising tailored solutions sensitive to Indonesia's specific needs and challenges. Hence, this study brings a fresh perspective to the field of waste management by focusing on the Indonesian context, which has received relatively limited attention in the academic literature. By examining the existing waste management laws and policies in Indonesia, the study aims to provide an up-to-date assessment of their effectiveness and identify the gaps in their implementation. Furthermore, the research explores the contextual factors that shape waste management practices in the country, shedding light on the unique challenges faced by Indonesia. This comprehensive analysis will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on waste management and offer insights that policymakers, environmental agencies, and waste management practitioners can utilize. The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

- To evaluate the existing waste management laws and policies in Indonesia, assessing their effectiveness in addressing the challenges of waste generation, collection, disposal, and recycling.
- To identify the gaps and weaknesses in implementing waste management laws and policies in Indonesia, exploring the barriers that hinder their effectiveness.
- To examine the contextual factors that influence waste management practices in Indonesia, including socio-economic, cultural, and geographical aspects.
- To propose innovative strategies and policy recommendations that can enhance waste management practices in Indonesia, taking into account the challenges and opportunities identified.
- To contribute to the academic literature on waste management by providing an in-depth analysis of the Indonesian context, thereby fostering knowledge exchange and informing future research in the field.

By addressing these research objectives, this study aims to provide valuable insights into waste management practices in Indonesia and contribute to the formulation of evidence-based policies and strategies that can effectively tackle the challenges and capitalize on the opportunities in this crucial domain.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of waste management has garnered increasing attention globally as countries grapple with the challenges of waste generation, disposal, and environmental sustainabil-

ity. Indonesia, with its rapidly growing population and urbanization rate, faces unique challenges in waste management. This literature review aims to provide an overview of the existing body of knowledge on waste management laws and policies in Indonesia, focusing on the challenges encountered, contextual factors influencing waste management practices, and potential opportunities for improvement.

A. Waste Management Laws and Policies in Indonesia

Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management serves as the primary legal framework for waste management in Indonesia. It emphasizes waste reduction, recycling, and proper disposal. It establishes the responsibilities of the government, local communities, industries, and individuals in managing waste. The law also promotes the principle of extended producer responsibility, encouraging producers to take responsibility for the waste generated by their products. At the same time, Presidential Regulation No. 97 of 2017 on Household Waste Management focuses on waste management at the household level. It mandates waste separation at the source, with specific categories for organic waste, recyclable waste, and residual waste. The regulation aims to promote waste reduction, recycling, and composting and sets targets for waste diversion from landfills [11].

On the other hand, Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2012 on Integrated Waste Management aims to establish an integrated waste management system in Indonesia. It emphasizes waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and environmentally sound disposal. The regulation promotes the development of waste management facilities and sets standards for waste treatment and disposal technologies. In addition, the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 13 of 2012 on Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management focuses on the management of hazardous and toxic waste in Indonesia. It outlines waste classification, labeling, transportation, treatment, and disposal procedures. The regulation also sets guidelines for storing and handling hazardous and toxic waste.

Moreover, Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 15 of 2013 on Waste Management in Islands specifically addresses waste management issues in islands, considering the unique challenges faced by these regions. It emphasizes waste reduction, recycling, and environmentally sound disposal methods suitable for island settings. The regulation also promotes community participation and collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Following is the Minister of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 20/PRT/M/2018 on Technical Guidelines for Landfill Sites. This regulation

provides technical guidelines for designing, constructing, and operating landfill sites in Indonesia. It covers aspects such as site selection, landfill liner systems, leachate management, and gas control measures. The regulation aims to ensure that landfill sites are constructed and operated in an environmentally responsible manner.

Furthermore, Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 56 of 2016 on Waste to Energy: This regulation promotes the development of waste-to-energy facilities in Indonesia. It outlines the requirements and procedures for obtaining permits to operate waste-to-energy plants. The regulation also sets emissions standards and guidelines for the environmentally sound conversion of waste into energy. In addition to national-level laws and regulations, various regional governments in Indonesia have implemented their own waste management regulations. These regulations may address specific waste management issues and conditions in their respective regions, complementing the national legal framework [12].

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methods employed in the current study were based on normative legal research. Document analysis was conducted to comprehensively examine relevant legal documents, including statutes, regulations, and government policies pertaining to waste management in Indonesia. Comparative analysis was employed to assess how waste management laws and policies in Indonesia compared to those of other jurisdictions facing similar challenges. Legal interpretation techniques, such as textual and historical analysis, were used to interpret legal provisions and principles. Additionally, a critical analysis of the existing legal framework was undertaken to identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement. Based on the findings, normative solutions were proposed, taking into account legal reasoning and sound argumentation. The research also included a legal impact assessment to evaluate the potential implications of proposed changes on the existing legal framework, stakeholders, and the wider society.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Effectiveness of Waste Management Laws and Policies in Indonesia

The results showed that the effectiveness of waste management laws and policies in Indonesia in addressing the challenges of waste generation, collection, disposal, and recycling had been debated and scrutinized. While there have been efforts to establish a legal framework for waste management, several factors hinder the full realization of their

potential impact. This section explores the key aspects of waste management in Indonesia and evaluates the effectiveness of the existing laws and policies. Indonesia faces a significant challenge in waste generation due to its large population and rapid urbanization. The current waste management laws and policies aim to address this issue through waste reduction strategies and the principle of extended producer responsibility. However, the effectiveness of these measures in curbing waste generation remains limited. Factors such as a lack of public awareness, cultural attitudes towards waste, and inadequate implementation and enforcement contribute to persistent high waste generation rates. Efficient waste collection is crucial for proper waste management. However, the collection infrastructure in Indonesia faces numerous challenges, particularly in rural areas and small islands. The existing laws and policies provide guidelines for waste collection, but the implementation remains fragmented and inconsistent. Limited funding, logistical constraints, and a lack of coordination between stakeholders hinder effective waste collection. As a result, many areas, especially those with limited access to formal waste collection services, continue to suffer from inadequate waste collection [13]. Moreover, the disposal of waste presents significant environmental and health concerns. The current laws and policies in Indonesia emphasize environmentally sound disposal methods. However, the effectiveness of waste disposal practices varies across different regions. While some areas have established sanitary landfills and waste-to-energy facilities, others still rely heavily on open dumping and burning, leading to pollution and health risks. The enforcement of disposal standards and regulations remains a challenge, and illegal dumping persists in certain areas.

In addition to that, promoting recycling is a key component of sustainable waste management. The existing laws and policies in Indonesia recognize the importance of recycling and encourage its implementation. However, the effectiveness of recycling initiatives is hindered by various factors. Limited recycling infrastructure, insufficient incentives for waste separation, and a lack of public awareness hinder widespread recycling practices. Moreover, the informal sector, which plays a significant role in waste recycling, often operates in challenging conditions and faces limited support and recognition [14]. Hence, while the waste management laws and policies in Indonesia provide a foundation for addressing the challenges of waste generation, collection, disposal, and recycling, their effectiveness is constrained by several factors. These include limited public awareness and participation, inadequate infrastructure

and resources, weak enforcement mechanisms, and cultural attitudes towards waste. To enhance the effectiveness of waste management efforts, it is crucial to strengthen implementation, increase funding, improve coordination among stakeholders, and prioritize public education and awareness programs. Additionally, revisiting and updating the existing legal framework to address gaps and emerging challenges can contribute to more efficient waste management practices in Indonesia.

B. Weaknesses in the Implementation of Waste Management Laws in Indonesia

The implementation of waste management laws and policies in Indonesia faces several weaknesses and barriers that hinder their effectiveness. These challenges stem from various factors, including limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, weak enforcement mechanisms, and cultural attitudes toward waste [2]. Understanding these weaknesses is crucial for identifying areas of improvement and developing strategies to enhance waste management practices. One of the significant weaknesses is the limited availability of resources and funding for waste management initiatives. Insufficient financial allocations for waste management at both national and local levels pose a barrier to effective implementation. Inadequate funds limit the establishment of essential infrastructure, such as waste collection systems, recycling facilities, and environmentally sound disposal sites [15]. Insufficient resources also hinder the enforcement of waste management regulations and the implementation of public education and awareness campaigns. Inadequate infrastructure is another key weakness in waste management implementation. Many regions, especially rural areas and small islands lack proper waste collection systems and disposal facilities. Limited access to waste collection services results in improper waste disposal, including open dumping and burning. The absence of recycling facilities and collection centers hinders the efficient sorting and processing of recyclable materials [16]. The lack of infrastructure makes it challenging to achieve high rates of waste diversion from landfills and inhibits the development of a comprehensive waste management system.

Weak enforcement mechanisms contribute to the ineffective implementation of waste management laws and policies. Inconsistent enforcement and monitoring of waste management regulations undermine compliance and allow for non-compliant practices to persist. The lack of effective penalties and sanctions for violations diminishes the deterrent effect and fails to ensure adherence to waste management standards. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms,

including establishing monitoring systems and imposing penalties, is crucial for improving compliance and achieving desired waste management outcomes [16].

Cultural attitudes towards waste present a significant barrier to effective waste management implementation. Traditional practices and societal norms that do not prioritize waste reduction, separation, and recycling contribute to challenges in changing behaviors. Lack of public awareness and participation in waste management initiatives hinder the effectiveness of policies promoting waste reduction and recycling [7]. Education campaigns that raise awareness about the environmental impact of improper waste disposal and the benefits of recycling are essential for fostering a culture of responsible waste management.

The informal waste sector, although playing a vital role in waste recycling, faces challenges that impede its integration into formal waste management systems. Limited recognition and support for informal waste workers hinder their ability to operate efficiently and safely. Insufficient training and access to resources restrict their capacity to contribute effectively to recycling efforts. Formalizing and integrating the informal sector into waste management strategies through supportive policies, training programs, and providing necessary resources can enhance waste recycling and management practices.

C. Factors Influenceing Waste Management Practices in Indonesia

Several contextual factors influence waste management practices in Indonesia, encompassing socio-economic, cultural, and geographical aspects. Understanding these factors is crucial for developing effective waste management strategies that are tailored to the specific context of the country. Socio-economic factors play a significant role in shaping waste management practices. Indonesia's large population, rapid urbanization, and economic development contribute to increased waste generation. Urban areas face higher waste volumes due to higher consumption levels and population density. The socio-economic conditions of individuals and communities also influence waste management behaviors. Disparities in income levels and access to resources impact waste collection, disposal, and recycling practices. Affluent areas often have better waste management infrastructure and services, while marginalized communities may lack access to proper waste collection systems.

Cultural factors also have a profound influence on waste management practices in Indonesia. Traditional beliefs and practices regarding waste may hinder the adoption of mod-

ern waste management approaches. Cultural norms that prioritize convenience and immediate disposal over proper waste separation and recycling pose challenges. Attitudes towards waste and the perception of its value can impact recycling efforts. Cultural factors, therefore, need to be taken into account when designing waste management initiatives to ensure they align with existing practices and beliefs. Geographical factors, including Indonesia's archipelagic nature and diverse ecosystems, present unique challenges for waste management. The country's extensive coastline and marine ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of improper waste disposal, with plastic pollution posing a significant threat. Waste management practices need to consider the geographical context, including the availability of land for waste disposal sites, access to remote areas, and transportation logistics. The challenges of waste management are compounded in small islands, where waste collection and disposal infrastructure may be limited, leading to open dumping or burning.

Legislative and policy frameworks also influence waste management practices. The effectiveness of waste management laws and regulations, their enforcement, and the availability of resources for implementation are crucial contextual factors. The level of political commitment to waste management, coordination among government agencies, and the integration of waste management in national development plans impact the overall effectiveness of waste management practices. In addition to these contextual factors, technological advancements and innovation play a crucial role in shaping waste management practices in Indonesia [17]. The availability of appropriate waste treatment technologies, such as waste-to-energy plants or composting facilities, can influence the efficiency and sustainability of waste management practices. Technological advancements can improve waste collection and sorting processes, enhance recycling capabilities, and promote resource recovery.

Overall, contextual factors, including socio-economic conditions, cultural beliefs and practices, geographical characteristics, legislative frameworks, and technological advancements, shape waste management practices in Indonesia. Developing comprehensive waste management strategies that address these contextual factors is essential for achieving sustainable and effective waste management practices in the country [18].

D. Innovative Strategies and Policy Recommendations

To propose innovative strategies and policy recommendations that can enhance waste management practices in In-

donesia, it is essential to address the unique challenges and contextual factors specific to the country. Building upon existing efforts and incorporating new approaches can pave the way for more effective waste management practices. This section explores innovative strategies and policy recommendations that can contribute to sustainable waste management in Indonesia.

Adopting an integrated waste management approach is crucial for effective waste management. This approach involves a comprehensive system that encompasses waste reduction, source separation, recycling, proper disposal, and resource recovery. Integrating these elements into a cohesive waste management system can maximize waste diversion from landfills, minimize environmental impacts, and promote circular economy principles. Policy recommendations should focus on encouraging waste reduction at the source, promoting waste segregation at households and businesses, and supporting the development of recycling infrastructure.

Implementing and strengthening extended producer responsibility programs can significantly enhance waste management practices. EPR shifts the responsibility for managing waste to the producers, encouraging them to adopt eco-friendly design practices, use recyclable materials, and establish collection and recycling systems for their products. Policy recommendations should include expanding the scope of EPR to cover additional product categories, setting clear targets and guidelines for producer responsibility, and establishing a robust monitoring and enforcement mechanism to ensure compliance.

Promoting community-based waste management initiatives can empower local communities and improve waste management at the grassroots level. Policy recommendations should focus on supporting the establishment of community waste management centers, providing training and resources for waste segregation and recycling, and facilitating community engagement and participation in waste management activities. These initiatives can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility among community members, leading to more sustainable waste management practices.

Investing in waste-to-energy and conversion technologies can help address the challenge of waste disposal while also contributing to renewable energy production and resource recovery. Policy recommendations should include supporting the development of waste-to-energy plants and exploring innovative conversion technologies, such as anaerobic digestion and pyrolysis, to maximize the utilization of waste resources. Adequate regulatory frameworks and incentives

should be put in place to encourage private sector investment in these technologies.

Improving waste collection infrastructure is crucial for ensuring proper waste management practices. Policy recommendations should focus on expanding waste collection coverage, particularly in rural areas and small islands, where access to formal waste collection services is limited. This can be achieved through public-private partnerships, community-based initiatives, and innovative approaches such as mobile waste collection units. Investments in waste collection vehicles, equipment, and facilities should be prioritized to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

Raising public awareness and education about the importance of proper waste management is essential for fostering behavioral change and promoting responsible waste practices. Policy recommendations should include developing comprehensive public awareness campaigns that target different segments of society, including schools, households, businesses, and local communities. These campaigns should focus on waste reduction, proper waste segregation, recycling, and the environmental and health impacts of improper waste disposal.

Effective enforcement and governance are critical for ensuring compliance with waste management laws and regulations. Policy recommendations should emphasize the need for stronger enforcement mechanisms, including penalties for non-compliance and regular monitoring of waste management practices. Enhancing coordination among relevant government agencies, improving data collection and reporting systems, and establishing performance indicators can help monitor progress and identify areas for improvement.

V. CONCLUSION

The study has examined the effectiveness of waste management laws and policies in Indonesia and proposed innovative strategies and policy recommendations to enhance waste management practices [19]. It has been evident that while Indonesia has made progress in formulating waste management laws and policies, significant challenges hinder their effectiveness. Indonesia's existing waste management laws and policies provide a legal framework for waste management practices, aiming to address waste generation, collection, disposal, and recycling [20]. However, their implementation has been hampered by various factors, including limited resources and funding, inadequate infrastructure, weak enforcement mechanisms, and cultural attitudes toward waste [20]. These contextual barriers have limited the impact of waste management efforts and con-

tributed to the persistence of challenges such as improper waste disposal and low recycling rates. To overcome these limitations, innovative strategies and policy recommendations have been proposed. These include adopting an integrated waste management approach, strengthening extended producer responsibility, encouraging community-based waste management initiatives, promoting waste-to-energy and conversion technologies, improving waste collection infrastructure, enhancing public awareness and education, and strengthening enforcement and governance mechanisms. Implementing these strategies can contribute to more sustainable and effective waste management practices in Indonesia.

Additionally, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. Firstly, the research primarily relied on a normative legal research methodology, which focused on analyzing existing laws and policies. While this approach provided valuable insights into the legal framework, it may not capture the full complexity of waste management practices on the ground. Future studies can complement this research by employing empirical research methods such as surveys, interviews, and case studies to gain a deeper understanding of the implementation and effectiveness of waste management policies. Secondly, the scope of this study was limited to waste management laws and policies in Indonesia. Future research can explore the socio-economic and environmental impacts of waste management practices, as well as the roles of stakeholders such as local communities, waste management companies, and non-governmental organizations. Understanding the perspectives and experiences of these stakeholders can provide valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities for waste management in Indonesia.

Moreover, further investigation is needed to assess the economic feasibility and environmental sustainability of the proposed strategies and policy recommendations. Conducting cost-benefit analyses and environmental impact assessments can help determine the viability and potential trade-offs of implementing these measures. Finally, while waste management laws and policies in Indonesia provide a foundation for addressing waste management challenges, their effectiveness is hindered by various contextual factors. The proposed innovative strategies and policy recommendations aim to overcome these limitations and enhance waste management practices in the country. By implementing these measures and addressing the identified limitations, Indonesia can move closer to achieving sustainable waste management practices that minimize environmental impacts and promote resource efficiency. Future research

should continue to explore these areas to further advance global efforts toward a more sustainable future. waste management practices in Indonesia and contribute to

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