

## Position Paper of Marine Litter and Microplastics

1. Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia
2. Major barriers:
  - Availability a complete and valid data of marine litter and microplastics, it needs comprehensive baseline research and furthermore advance research.
  - Less capacity of sustainable solid waste management at local level including budget allocation, human resources, institutional, infrastructure, and commitment, it needs continual improvement and collaborative action.
  - Less public awareness and engagement, it needs a massive and systematic public campaign through communication, information and education programme. Involving civil society such as NGO/NPO, student association, religious organisations, scouts, and women groups is a must.
3. Potential responses:
  - National level:
    - Law No. 18/2008 regarding Solid Waste Management Article 14 and 15 and Government Regulation No. 81/2012 regarding Management of Household and Household-liked Solid Waste Article 12 to 15 -> legal basis for implementing extended producer responsibility.
    - Presidential Regulation No. 97/2017 on National Policy and Strategy of Solid Waste Management -> a comprehensive roadmap for reducing 30% solid waste at source (community-based 3Rs, producer/business responsibility) and handling 70% solid waste properly (circulating the waste, converting the waste to energy and landfilling the waste properly) by 2025. The national policy and strategy should be adopted and implemented at local level both provincial and city/regency level.
    - Plan of Action Combating Marine Litter (it will be legalised by Presidential Regulation) > a collaborative action at national level both land-based and sea-based activities for reducing 70% marine litter by 2025. Coordinated by Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs.
    - Formulating draft of ministerial regulation on single-use plastic bag usage limitation at retail industries including modern shops, traditional market, and shopping centre.
    - Formulating draft of ministerial regulation on roadmap of waste reduction by producers including manufacture (brand owner), retail industry as well as food and beverage service industry (hotel, restaurant and café).
    - Implementing river, coastal, and sea clean up action regularly.

- Regional level:
  - East Asian Summit on Combating Marine Plastics Debris -> East Asian Member States partnership and collaborative actions leading by ASEAN through MOFA.
- International level:
  - APEC High-Level Meeting on Accelerating Waste Management Solutions to Reduce Marine Litter -> partnership of APEC member states on business and investment opportunities in solid waste management (proper business model, public private partnership, incentives scheme and innovative financing scheme). It proposed by US.
  - Alliance for Marine Plastic Solutions -> multi-stakeholders partnership (government, academia, researcher, business, recycling industry, and NGO/NPO) for finding marine plastics solution. It proposed by Ocean Conservancy and Trash Free Alliance.

#### 4. Feasibility and effectiveness of the responses:

- There are some criteria to measure whether the response is feasible and effective or not as follows:
  - The response is our main task and responsibility.
  - We have direct control of the response (plan-do-check).
  - We have mandate to coordinate the response.
- Based on those criteria above, the responses that will be feasible and effective to be implemented are included:
  - Implementation of extended producer responsibility programme.
  - Implementation of National Policy and Strategy of Solid Waste Management programme.
  - Implementation of single-use plastic bag limitation programme.
  - Implementation of roadmap of waste reduction by the producers programme.
  - Implementation of communication, information, and education programme.
  - Implementation of the clean up programme.