


# RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

## SDG 12 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

THE Impact Rankings 2027 | Reporting Year 2026

Responsible Procurement, Waste Governance, Resource Recovery and Sustainability Disclosure

| 446 mt | 127 mt | 28.48% |
|---|---|---|
| Waste generated (portal) | Waste recycled (portal) | Derived recycling share |

# SDG 12 OVERVIEW

## Executive Summary

Universitas YARSI addresses responsible consumption and production through food-service screening, hazardous-waste management, campus waste segregation, plastic and disposable-item minimisation, coverage of outsourced services, recycling initiatives and public sustainability disclosures. This report consolidates eight indicator-specific evidence reports and reconciles them against the SDG 12 entry in the WUR Portal for THE Impact Rankings 2027.

The strongest evidence comprises three Rector Decrees adopted in 2025, an operational foodcourt tenant SOP, a 2025–2027 RS YARSI hazardous-waste services agreement, campus waste-management disclosures, a dedicated waste-management unit and documented 2026 circular-economy outreach. The portal records 446 metric tonnes generated, 127 metric tonnes recycled and 319 metric tonnes sent to landfill, equivalent to a calculated 28.48% recovery share. The source materials do not include the 2026 weighbridge ledger or recycler receipts needed for independent verification of these quantities.

## THE Portal Metrics — SDG 12.3

| Measure | THE 2027 portal | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|
| 12.3.2.1 — Waste generated | 446 mt | Portal-reported; university-wide scope selected |
| 12.3.2.2 — Waste recycled | 127 mt | Portal-reported recycling volume |
| 12.3.3.2 — Waste sent to landfill | 319 mt | Portal-reported landfill volume |
| Derived recycled proportion | 28.48% | 127 / 446 × 100; computed, not separately entered |
| Balance check | 446 mt | 127 + 319 = 446 mt |

## Indicator Coverage and Evidence Base

| Indicator | Assessment focus | Principal evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 12.2.1 | Ethical sourcing of food and supplies | Optima Foodcourt SOP; vendor halal education |
| 12.2.3 | Hazardous-material disposal | RS YARSI–Jalan Hijau–PPLI agreement |
| 12.2.4 | Waste disposal policy | Rector Decree 204/2025; waste pathways |
| 12.2.5 | Plastic minimisation | Rector Decree 238/2025 |
| 12.2.6 | Disposable-item minimisation | Rector Decree 402/2025 |
| 12.2.7 | Outsourced services and supply chain | Third-party policy scope; disposal vendor |
| 12.2.8 | Outsourced suppliers of equipment, stationery and building contracts | Portal response: No; not evidenced |
| 12.3.1 | University-wide waste measurement | WUR quantities; waste unit and website |
| 12.4.1 | Sustainability report publication | SDGs portal, annual-report portal |

# 12.2 OPERATIONAL MEASURES

## 12.2.1 Ethical Sourcing of Food and Supplies

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: Yes. The university has operational safeguards for food sold at its Optima Foodcourt. The documented tenant SOP requires valid halal certification for food and beverages, menu review, a pre-opening food test and an executed rental agreement.

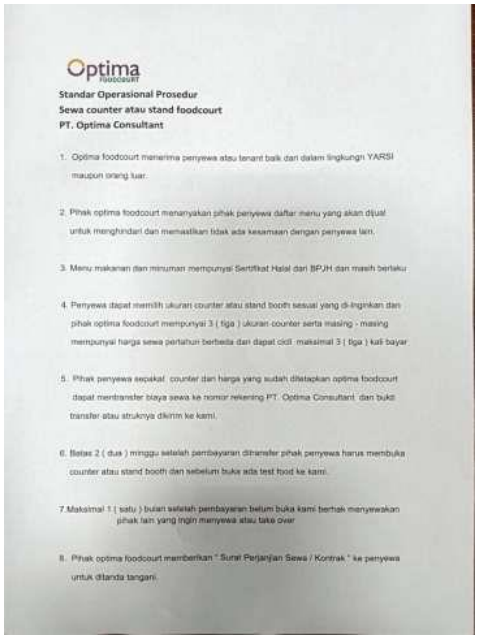
The Optima Foodcourt tenant-rental SOP (PT Optima Consultant) lists eight conditions: tenant eligibility, menu screening, valid halal certificates, rent and payment arrangements, food testing within two weeks of payment, reallocation if opening is

delayed and a signed contract. These operational conditions support a responsible-food-service sourcing framework; they are not, on their own, proof of a broader university procurement policy for all supplies.

University curriculum material describes the foodcourt as providing nutritious and hygienic meals. YARSI outreach reported on 2 February 2024 supported merchants at Optima Food Court and JP42 in understanding halal and thayyib practices, labelling, documentation and registration.

Portal metadata: policy created 2025; policy reviewed 2026 (self-reported). No separate dated policy-review record or laboratory food-testing protocol is contained in the supplied evidence.

**Evidence:** Optima Foodcourt tenant-rental SOP (Figure 1); YARSI Bachelor of Law curriculum (2022, hosted 2025); YARSI halal/thayyib outreach news (2 February 2024).



Optima
Foodcourt

**Standar Operasional Prosedur**
**Sewa counter atau stand foodcourt**
**PT. Optima Consultant**

1. Optima foodcourt menerima penyewa atau tenant baik dari dalam lingkungn YARSI maupun orang luar.
2. Pihak optima foodcourt menanyakan pihak penyewa daftar menu yang akan dijual untuk menghindari dan memastikan tidak ada kesamaan dengan penyewa lain.
3. Menu makanan dan minuman mempunyai Sertifikat Halal dari BPJH dan masih berlaku
4. Penyewa dapat memilih ukuran counter atau stand booth sesuai yang di-inginkan dan pihak optima foodcourt mempunyai 3 ( tiga ) ukuran counter serta masing - masing mempunyai harga sewa pertahun berbeda dan dapat cicil maksimal 3 ( tiga ) kali bayar
5. Pihak penyewa sepakat counter dan harga yang sudah ditetapkan optima foodcourt dapat mentransfer biaya sewa ke nomor rekening PT. Optima Consultant dan bukti transfer atau struknya dikirim ke kami.
6. Belas 2 ( dua ) minggu setelah pembayaran ditransfer pihak penyewa harus membuka counter atau stand booth dan sebelum buka ada test food ke kami.
7. Maksimal 1 ( satu ) bulan setelah pembayaran belum buka kami berhak menyewakan pihak lain yang ingin menyewa atau take over
8. Pihak optima foodcourt memberikan " Surat Perjanjian Sewa / Kontrak " ke penyewa untuk ditanda tangani.

*Figure 1. Optima Foodcourt tenant SOP, including halal-certification and food-test controls. Source: SDG 12.2.1 evidence file.*

### 12.2.3 Policy, Process or Practice on Waste Disposal — Hazardous Materials

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: Yes. RS YARSI has a signed three-party agreement for hazardous and toxic (B3) waste handling, collection, transportation, treatment and related documentary controls.

Agreement No. 089/SPKLB-3/RS-JH-PPLi/V/2025 was signed on 28 June 2025 by RS YARSI, PT Jalan Hijau and PT Prasadha Pamunah Limbah Industri (PPLI). Its stated 24-month term runs to 27 June 2027. Responsibilities include waste-generator packaging and labelling, licensed transport and downstream management. The agreement references electronic tracking through Festronik/SIRAJA, transfer records and treatment/disposal proof.

The annex lists ten categories of hazardous waste, including infectious medical waste, expired pharmaceuticals, IPAL sludge, used oil, filters, batteries, contaminated textiles and fluorescent lamps, and describes a daily collection window. The YARSI Integrated Research Laboratory profile and 2026 MARS educational activities provide contextual evidence of institutional safety and waste-management engagement.

Portal metadata: created 2025, reviewed 2026. The contract term covers 2026; actual transporter licences, collection manifests, treatment receipts and a dated 2026 review are not reproduced in the supplied compiled report.

**Evidence:** RS YARSI–PT Jalan Hijau–PPLI signed agreement, Articles 2–5 and 11 plus annex; YARSI Integrated Research Laboratory website; MARS YARSI news, 29 June 2026.

### 12.2.4 Waste Disposal Policy — Measuring Waste Sent to Landfill and Recycled

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: Yes. Rector Decree No. 204/REK/KU.10.03/I/2025 (10 January 2025) establishes campus-wide waste management and plastic reduction.

The decree applies to lecturers, students, support staff and campus partners/service providers. It requires segregation of plastic, Styrofoam and other difficult-to-degrade waste, separated bins, category-based collection, reusable alternatives, education and periodic monitoring.

The official SDGs site describes organic/inorganic bins, secondary sorting, transfer of recoverable materials to collectors and external handling of residual waste by Ganda Mady Indotama. The website also cites a historical indicative 142.85 kg/day; this is not equivalent to, or substituted for, the 2027 portal waste quantities. A YARSI programme reported on 24 September 2026 converted organic residues into compost, liquid fertiliser and eco-enzyme in Tangerang.

Portal metadata: created 2025, reviewed 2026. The 2026 operational flow and outcome quantities require corroborating measurement and transfer records; the 142.85 kg/day figure has no confirmed 2026 measurement period in the supplied report.

**Evidence:** Rector Decree 204/REK/KU.10.03/I/2025; YARSI SDGs Zero Hunger webpage; YARSI circular-economy news, 24 September 2026.

### 12.2.5 Policies Around Use Minimisation — Plastic

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: Yes. Rector Decree No. 238/REK/KU.10.03/I/2025, enacted 24 January 2025, establishes a formal plastic-use minimisation policy.

The policy encompasses academic and administrative personnel, students and third-party partners. It restricts plastic shopping bags, straws and single-use plastic packaging in campus food services and shops, requires reusable or environmentally preferable serviceware for university events, and provides for drinking-water refill points, tumblers, shopping bags and personal food containers.

Implementation provisions include environmental education, periodic evaluation and guidance for non-compliance. June 2026 MARS environmental-learning activities and September 2026 resource-recovery outreach are related programmes rather than direct measurements of campus plastic reduction.

Portal metadata: created 2025; reviewed 2026. The provided evidence establishes a policy and accompanying activities but does not quantify avoided plastic consumption or attach a dated formal 2026 review record.

**Evidence:** Rector Decree 238/REK/KU.10.03/I/2025; MARS YARSI news (29 June 2026); circular-economy outreach news (24 September 2026).

### 12.2.6 Policies Around Use Minimisation — Disposable Items

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: Yes. Rector Decree No. 402/REK/KU.10.03/III/2025 was established on 2 March 2025 to minimise disposable items across the university.

The policy restricts single-use plastic and Styrofoam utensils/packaging supplied by canteens, retail outlets and service providers; requires reusable or biodegradable materials for campus events; provides for washing facilities; and promotes reusable tumblers, lunchboxes and bags. It also specifies education, monitoring, corrective guidance and periodic review.

The campus waste-management disclosure identifies sorting and recycling routes. YARSI academic activities in June and September 2026 demonstrate related environmental education and material recovery, without establishing a university-wide reduction quantity.

Portal metadata: created 2025; reviewed 2026. No specific procurement invoices, compliance inspection logs or annual reduction measurements are included in the compiled evidence.

**Evidence:** Rector Decree 402/REK/KU.10.03/III/2025; YARSI SDGs Zero Hunger webpage; MARS YARSI and circular-economy outreach reports (2026).

### 12.2.7 Extension of Policies to Outsourced Services and the Supply Chain

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: Yes. YARSI policies explicitly extend relevant waste- and material-use requirements to external campus partners, commercial tenants and service providers.

Rector Decree 402/2025 includes external partners and campus service providers and restricts disposable plastic/Styrofoam items. Rector Decree 238/2025 applies minimisation requirements to third parties, while Rector Decree 204/2025 covers waste segregation and oversight across institutional partner operations.

YARSI's public SDGs disclosure identifies Ganda Mady Indotama as an external residual-waste service provider, substantiating an outsourcing relationship. The available evidence demonstrates policy applicability, not individual supplier audits or proof of full contractual compliance during 2026.

The portal selection is Yes for outsourced services and supply chain. Evidence for equipment, stationery and building contracts is assessed separately under indicator 12.2.8.

**Evidence:** Rector Decrees 204, 238 and 402 of 2025; YARSI campus-waste management disclosure.

### 12.2.8 Extension to Outsourced Suppliers — Equipment, Stationery, Building Contracts

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: No for THE 2027 (and No in the comparison column). This indicator is included because it appears in the WUR Portal even though no standalone 12.2.8 evidence report was supplied.

The existing Rector Decrees establish sustainability rules for external service providers generally. They do not establish, in the supplied documents, specific contractual sustainability requirements for outsourced equipment purchases, stationery supply or building works.

No documentary implementation claim is made for these supplier categories.

Follow-up evidence would require applicable supplier contracts, procurement terms or signed institutional policies expressly covering these categories. This is a documentation gap, not a verified institutional achievement.

**Evidence:** WUR Portal SDG 12, page 4, indicator 12.2.8; related Rector Decrees 204/2025, 238/2025 and 402/2025 for context only.

## 12.3 PROPORTION OF RECYCLED WASTE

### 12.3.1 Measurement of Waste Generated and Recycled Across the University

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: Yes; scope selected: whole university. The portal records 446 mt generated, 127 mt recycled and 319 mt sent to landfill in the THE 2027 submission, with the same values displayed in the 2026 comparison column.

The institutional Eco-Friendly Waste Management Unit is described as responsible for sorting, collection, recycling, composting and coordination with outside recyclers. Rector Decree 204/2025 provides the university-wide source-separation and monitoring governance framework.

The university website describes waste segregation, recoverable-material handover and residual disposal by an external provider. September 2026 circular-economy outreach demonstrates organic-material recovery expertise, but external community project activities must not be counted as measured campus waste.

The calculated recycled fraction is 28.48% and the landfill fraction is 71.52% (127/446 and 319/446). Underlying dated campus-wide waste logs, recycler receipts, scales, definitions and measurement methods were not provided; therefore portal quantities are quoted as submitted, not independently audited.

**Evidence:** WUR Portal SDG 12, pages 4–5; Eco-Friendly Waste Management Unit document and photograph (Figure 2); YARSI SDGs Zero Hunger website; Rector Decree 204/2025.

| Waste metric | Portal quantity | Share of total |
|---|---|---|
| Waste generated | 446 mt | 100.00% |
| Waste recycled | 127 mt | 28.48% (calculated) |
| Waste sent to landfill | 319 mt | 71.52% (calculated) |




*Figure 2. University Eco-Friendly Waste Management Unit documentation. Source: SDG 12.3.1 evidence file.*

## 12.4 PUBLICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

### 12.4.1 Publication of Sustainability Report

**Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings submission: 2027**

WUR Portal response: Yes; frequency selected: annual. YARSI maintains a public SDGs website for periods labelled 2022–2026 and a separate annual-report publication channel.

The university SDGs portal presents THE-labelled reporting links from 2022 to 2026. The SDG 12.4.1 evidence file also identifies an earlier 2024 THE report as an historical submission artifact; however its underlying content was not confirmed in that file. Separate annual university report PDFs for 2021 and 2022 illustrate institutional reporting practice.

A May 2026 academic article on sustainability reporting provides educational context only; it is not evidence that the institution published its own sustainability report in the required period.

The portal records annual publication, but the supporting compiled evidence does not independently establish the release date and content of a dedicated 2025-issued institutional sustainability report. The report must therefore not assert that this requirement has been independently verified.

**Evidence:** YARSI SDGs portal (2022–2026); YARSI annual-report portal; historical THE 2024 document listing; historical annual reports (2021 and 2022); Nurisma et al. (2026), contextual only.