

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan *food waste* rumah tangga di Korea Selatan mendorong pemerintah menerapkan kebijakan *Volume-Based Waste Fee* (VBWF) berbasis Program *Radio Frequency Identification* (RFID) pada tahun 2013 untuk mengendalikan pembuangan sampah makanan melalui mekanisme biaya berbasis berat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas kebijakan VBWF berbasis RFID dalam pengelolaan *food waste* rumah tangga di Korea Selatan selama periode 2013–2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode evaluasi kebijakan publik berdasarkan indikator William N. Dunn, yaitu, efisiensi, kecukupan, pemerataan, responsivitas dan ketepatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa VBWF melalui program RFID efektif dalam meningkatkan akurasi dan kontrol administratif pada tahap pembuangan *food waste*, khususnya di wilayah metropolitan. Namun, efektivitas kebijakan secara keseluruhan bersifat parsial. Secara nasional, timbunan *food waste* rumah tangga tidak menurun secara konsisten, sementara ketimpangan implementasi antarwilayah, keterbatasan kapasitas adaptasi masyarakat, dan dominasi kepatuhan administratif membatasi capaian pengurangan limbah secara substantif. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa VBWF berbasis RFID merupakan instrumen pengelolaan yang efektif di tahap pembuangan (hilir), tetapi belum mampu menekan pembentukan *food waste* di tingkat konsumsi secara berkelanjutan (hulu).

Kata Kunci: Sampah Makanan, *Volume-Based Waste Fee*, RFID, Efektivitas Kebijakan, Korea Selatan

ABSTRACT

The increase in household food waste in South Korea prompted the government to implement the Volume-Based Waste Fee (VBWF) policy using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology program in 2013 to regulate food waste disposal through weight-based pricing. This study evaluates the effectiveness of the RFID-based VBWF policy in managing household food waste in South Korea over the period 2013–2022. Employing a qualitative approach, the study applies a public policy evaluation framework based on William N. Dunn’s indicators; efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness and appropriateness. The findings show that the RFID-based VBWF has been effective in improving accuracy and administrative control at the food waste disposal stage, particularly in metropolitan areas. However, the overall effectiveness of the policy remains partial. At the national level, household food waste generation has not declined consistently, while regional disparities in implementation, limited adaptive capacity among households, and the predominance of administrative compliance constrain substantive waste reduction. This study finds that the RFID-based VBWF functions effectively as a downstream waste management instrument but has not been able to sustainably reduce food waste generation at the upstream consumption stage.

Keywords: Food Waste, Volume-Based Waste Fee, RFID, Policy Effectiveness, South Korea