



## **Policy in Minimization of Disposable Items and Papers**

### **Introduction**

Disposable items are products designed for a single use and then they are either recycled or disposed of as solid waste. Examples of disposables are plastic cutlery, disposable drinkware/dishware, aluminum pans and aluminum foil, drinking straws, cupcake wrappers, single use plastic bags and disposable tablecloth. African nations' current policy goals along plastic product value chains rely heavily on command-and-control approaches, with regulatory instruments like bans on single-use plastic bags and reduce consumption of other disposable materials. A 34 African nations have implemented whole or partial bans on single-use plastics as a regulatory tool. Egypt's Red Sea governorate has banned the use of single-use plastics.

Egypt suffers also from high consumption of paper; Egypt import on average about 320,000 tons of paper annually. The global consumption of paper and paperboard totaled 408 million tons in 2021. Consumption is projected to continue rising over the coming decade to reach 476 million tons by 2032.

### **BUC Policy**

BUC has a policy to reduce consumption of disposable items and papers:

1. BUC has decided to have a central printing center that print documents and reports after having an approval of the dean of the school. This action has significantly decreased paper consumption on Campus.
2. BUC has banned the use of single-use plastic bags.
3. BUC has a plan to gradually reduce the use of disposable items, which started with preventing the use of disposable items in each school. BUC is also encouraging restaurant and food/drink service providers on campus to reduce the use of disposable items by using instead glass cup, ceramic mug, ceramic plate, and utensil set.