



Policy on plastic reuse

Introduction

Plastic is currently at the top of the international waste management agenda. Recent conferences of the parties to the Basel and Stockholm Conventions have voiced worries about the effects of plastic waste, marine plastic waste, and microplastics and have highlighted the significance of lowering consumption and guaranteeing the environmentally sound treatment of waste plastics. About 300 million metric tons of plastic waste are produced globally each year, creating serious environmental and health issues. Between 1990 and 2017, Egypt imported about 43 million tons of polymers and plastic (18.7% of the total plastic imported to Africa).

Egyptian Government

Egypt has taken an effective action toward plastic pollution control by issuing the Waste Management Law #202 in 2020. This law aims to create a new regulatory authority (waste management regulatory authority (WMRA)) which will be responsible for overseeing proper waste management and recycling practices, as well as to improve waste disposal.

BUC Policy

BUC has a policy to manage solid waste through sorting and separating the non-hazardous waste for possible reuse of valuable materials, such as aluminum cans and plastics. BUC is planning to have a pressing machine on Campus to press plastic, paper, and aluminum cans after the separation process. Other items that will be available at BUC Campus include shredding machine, two separation lines, recycling hunger. BUC has successfully made an agreement with a third party to sell the plastic wastes generated on BUC Campus after separation from the waste stream.