

Policy on divesting investments from carbon-intensive energy industries especially coal and oil

Introduction

The main sources for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are the burning of fossil fuels for energy production and industrial production of some materials, such as cement and similar materials. In 2021, the yearly CO₂ emissions in Egypt was equivalent to 2.48 tons per person, with an annual increase of 2.61%.

Objectives

BUC has a series commitment to reduce carbon emission which in the same line with university's Strategic Plan for Green Campus 2025 and with Egypt's Vision 2030.

BUC Policy

BUC has a policy for reducing carbon emission. The policy include the following main items:

- University's Strategic Plan for Green Campus 2025.
- Rising public awareness toward the importance of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Attract external funding to support students in GHG reduction research.
- Provide labs that encourage research in GHG emissions reduction.
- The gradual Conversion toward the use of renewable energy.
- Develop partnerships with external stakeholders to reduce GHG emissions.
- Having an undergraduate programs that focus on the use of renewable energy.



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- Ensure that all students understand GHG emissions issue through curricular or extracurricular activities, such as workshops and student activities.
- Creating larger green spaces in BUC Campus.
- Providing buses to transport BUC's students and staff, which significantly reduces the carbon emissions.
- Encouraging the use of nonpolluting transport, such as bicycles.
- Banning smoking on BUC campus and enforcing a punishment on the violator.
- Disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes in an environmental safe manner and ban illegal burning.