

## SDG 12.2.5 Minimization policy – about plastics

[SDG 12.2.5] Does your university as a body have policies around use minimisation - Of plastic?

### Item 1. Policy and implementation of minimization of plastic

#### 1. Policy

Policy created: 2023

<https://ags.yuntech.edu.tw/index.php/newsclass/2020-03-05-07-13-37/item/960-112-7-24>

Guidelines for the Use of Conference Facilities at National Yunlin University of Science and Technology (Article 7, Item 6: **When using the International Conference Hall and the large and small conference rooms on the 2nd floor of the Administration Building for meetings or events, it is prohibited to provide packaged drinking water and disposable beverage cups.**)

#### Usage Guidelines for Conference Facilities at National Yunlin University of Science and Technology

Approved by the President on February 20, 2008

**Revised and approved by the President on July 24, 2023**

- 一、In order to effectively manage conference facilities and equipment and provide them for use in organizing large meetings and various teaching-related activities by various units, these guidelines are established.
- 二、The use of related equipment such as audio-visual and broadcast conference systems in all meeting places, VIP rooms, changing rooms, and the underground restaurant shall be subject to these guidelines.
- 三、The International Conference Hall is to be used for national academic seminars, symposiums, and other meeting formats. However, internal academic units are not allowed to use it for teaching purposes.
- 四、If the place needs to be reclaimed for temporary special needs, the borrowing unit shall be notified immediately. If it is not possible to reschedule or change the venue, the fees originally paid shall not be refunded, and the original user shall not claim compensation.
- 五、Open rental hours: divided into morning (8:00-12:00), afternoon (13:00-17:00), evening (18:00-22:00), or based on a principle of every 4 hours as one time period. Rehearsals, previews, and venue arrangements shall be included in the rental time calculation.
- 六、Fee Standards: The venue usage fees are charged based on the fee standard table for borrowing equipment at the university.
- 七、Matters to be noted in use:
  - (1) The borrowing unit is responsible for maintaining the cleanliness and safety of the venue, and smoking, chewing betel nut, carrying food, and colored beverages are strictly prohibited in the venue.
  - (2) Posting of advertisements or slogans on the doors, windows, and walls of the venue is prohibited. Arrangements, receptions, tea services, documentation, translation, recording

(filming), and other general duties shall be handled by the borrowing unit.

(3) Unauthorized entry into the audio control room or private connection of electrical appliances and wires is not allowed. If the existing equipment is damaged, compensation or repairs should be made.

(4) Before returning the venue, it should be restored, and trash should be cleared and taken away. The equipment borrowed should be returned on time and returned to its original position. If there is loss or damage, the borrower should bear the responsibility for compensation.

(5) If the place is not cleaned or not maintained properly, the university may hire workers to clean it, and the applicant for borrowing shall be responsible for paying the cleaning and maintenance costs.

(6) When using the International Conference Hall and the large and small conference rooms on the 2nd floor of the Administration Building for meetings or events, the provision of packaged drinking water and disposable beverage cups is prohibited.

八、 If the content of the event or meeting by the borrowing unit does not match the registered content, the university will consider restrictions on future borrowing applications.

九、 These guidelines shall be implemented upon approval by the President and revised when necessary.

## 2. Policy

Policy Created: 2022

YunTech complies with the regulations of the Central Government (Environmental Protection Agency) and formulated "Key Points for the Management of Disposable Tableware and Single-use Plastic Straw Restrictions "to minimize the use of plastic in this school. (Most of disposable tableware is made by plastic in Taiwan)

### Key Points for Management of Disposable Tableware and Single-use Plastic Straws Restriction

#### Key Points for Management of Disposable Tableware and Single-use Plastic Straws Restriction at National Yunlin University of Science and Technology

I . To constantly promote reusable tableware, encourage customers to bring their eco-friendly tableware, reduce the waste of disposable tableware and arouse pro-environment awareness and habit of disposing of tableware after use, the Key Points is formulated in accordance with the Disposable Tableware Restriction Target and Implementation Method as well as Single-use Plastic Straw Restriction Target and Implementation Method, thus further elevating environmental quality, enhancing pro-environment education on campus, and implementing central government (EPA) regulations.

II . Target: All faculty and students of YunTech, as well as institutions, business organizations or private enterprises that operate welfare clubs, cooperatives, restaurants or other catering businesses on campus.

III . Restrictions on the Use

i . The disposable tableware in this announcement refers to the tableware designed and processed for the one-time use of catering consumers, which is objectively no longer washed

and re-provided to customers. The single-use plastic straws in the announcement are tubes of plastic material designed and processed for one-time use by consumers and specially made for the consumption of beverages, including straws coated with plastic, laminated plastic films or other plastics containing components, which are not allowed to be provided to consumers again after washing.

ii. The restriction targets are not allowed to provide plastic disposable tableware and single-use straws, the scope of which is described as follows:

1. Cafeterias and other caterers on campus shall not provide plastic cups, bowls, plates, saucers, lunch boxes, or plastic inside trays containing food when serving cooked or prepared food, beverages, or condiments for consumer use.
2. Welfare clubs, cooperatives and other vending businesses on campus shall not provide plastic cups, plastic lunch boxes or plastic inside trays containing food when selling beverages or lunch for consumer use.
3. The following plastic-based products are not restricted from use.
  - a. Lid, cup holder and paper cup sealing film.
  - b. Bowl cover.
  - c. Products that are packaged as commodities after being filled with food and displayed on the shelf for customers to purchase.
4. Welfare clubs, cooperatives, cafeterias, and other vending or catering businesses on campus, school-owned or private, shall not provide single-use plastic straws for internal catering use.

III. The following materials are not considered to be the plastic type of disposable tableware and single-use straws, as defined in this announcement.

1. Disposable tableware that is mainly made from paper, wood chips, sugar cane, reeds, hemp, straw, wheat stalks, rice hulls and other plant fibers, the plastic content weight of which is less than 10% of the overall weight of the disposable tableware minus the weight of the lid, with the plastic composition being easily separated out through coating plastic, laminating plastic film or other physical means.
2. Disposable tableware made from completely biodegradable materials.
3. Those that have been certified to meet the standard of the environmental label specification item Biodegradable Plastic announced by the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, and have obtained the certificate of use of the environmental label.
4. Products are leaving factories with straws and being publicly displayed for purchase.

IV. In addition to not providing plastic disposable tableware (including cups, bowls, plates, saucers, lunch boxes, or plastic inside trays containing food) as stipulated in item III (ii) of this announcement, YunTech shall also comply with the following items.

1. Cafeterias and other caterers on campus shall not provide disposable tableware of various materials (including cups, bowls, plates, saucers, and lunch boxes, as well as trays, chopsticks, spoons, knives, forks and stirring sticks inside the lunch boxes) for customers to dine in, and shall not use plastic bags for take-away orders. However, products packaged as commodities after being filled with food and displayed on the shelf for purchase are not

restricted.

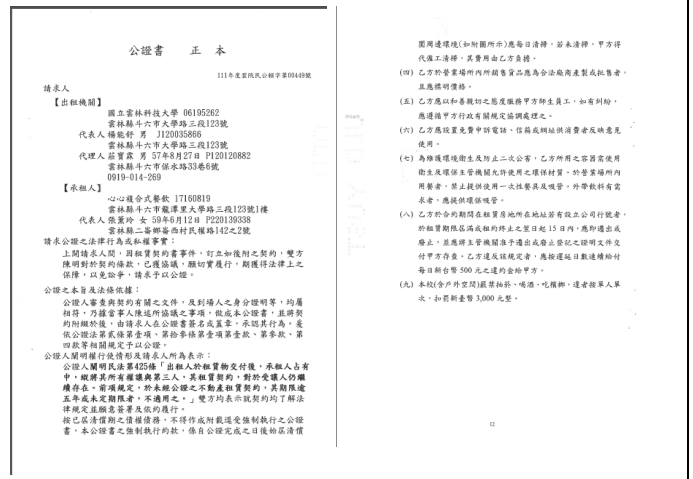
2. In case of regional water shortage or outbreak of infectious diseases, the local competent authority may approve that some or all government organs, public schools and private schools within its jurisdiction provide disposable tableware during hard times to ensure food hygiene and safety and prevent the spread of epidemics. Besides, after approval, it shall report to the central competent authority for the record.

3. As for the preceding item of the water shortage or infectious disease, if the scope has crossed several local competent authorities, action must be taken with the central authority's consent.

IV. The Key Point will be implemented after the president's approval, and the same will apply to the amendment.

### 3. Implementation of minimization of plastic policy

#### No disposable tableware (most of them are plastic) and plastic bags in school restaurants



(1) Disposable tableware and plastic bags prohibition, and provide non-disposable tableware

(2) The prohibition of using disposable tableware is listed in the contract of the restaurant on campus.



(3) Reduce the usage of plastic bottles.	(4) For reducing the paper use, unimportant documents are printed on both sides and printed only as needed.
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- 1.(Figure1) Single-use tableware is banned in the restaurants of our university. The declaration of this policy can be seen everywhere in our campus.
- 2.(Figure2) The policy of prohibiting disposable tableware and waste disposal is drawn up and executed on our campus.
- 3.(Figure3) There are 186 water dispensers all over the campus. They are equipped with a reverse osmosis model to improve drinking water quality. It is beneficial for the reduction of the use of plastic bottles.
- 4.(Figure4) For reducing the paper use, unimportant documents are printed on both sides and printed only as needed. The printed paper is recycled for other uses as well.

## Item 2. Follow EPA's Regulation

YunTech has been complying with the regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency, since the regulation was announced. We have been promoting the conduct of minimizing plastic use since then.

### **Regulation name: Restrictions on the use of plastic bags for shopping, implementation methods and implementation dates**

Policy created: June 09, 2006

Policy reviewed: August 15, 2017

<https://oaout.moenv.gov.tw/law/LawContent.aspx?id=GL006482&kw=%e8%b3%bc%e7%89%a9%e7%94%a8%e5%a1%91%e8%86%a0%e8%a2%8b%e9%99%90%e5%88%b6%e4%bd%bf%e7%94%a8%e5%b0%8d%e8%b1%a1>

### **Regulation name: Restrictions on the use of plastic bags for shopping, implementation methods and implementation dates**

Basis: Article 21 of the Waste Disposal Law.

I. The target:

(A) The public sector: in the following locations to serve the staff, teachers and students, patients for the purpose of operating welfare authorities clubs, cooperatives, restaurants and other catering businesses, the utilities or private industry.

1. Government departments: including government agencies at all levels, public institutions, military agencies, etc.
2. National Army Welfare Supply Station.
3. Public schools.
4. Public medical institutions.

(B) private school: means in the private, service staff, teachers and students for the purpose of operating benefit store, cooperatives, restaurants and other catering business in private schools or

private businesses.

(C) Department Stores and Shopping Centers: Department Stores refers to those that provide multiple types of commodity retail in the same place; shopping centers refer to those that combine shopping, leisure, culture, entertainment, food, display, and information facilities. Where in the open field or shopping center department store industry engaged in the sale of or within the industry are the property of the catering business.

(D) Mass-marketing store business: refers to those that provide comprehensive wholesale or retail of goods, combining warehousing and stores. Any business that engages in sales or catering business in these merchandise business premises belongs to this category.

(E) Supermarket industry: refers to the provision of household daily necessities, food retail, and fresh food and combination. Those who cook food include those operating in the form of employee consumer cooperatives or unions. Any business that engages in sales or catering business in these supermarket business premises belongs to this category.

(F) Chain convenience store industry: refers to the industry that provides convenience goods such as fast food, beverages, daily necessities and service goods to meet the immediate needs of customers, and belongs to the industry that operates in the form of chain stores.

(G) fast food chain: means engaged in providing the convenience of fast food, and management of the chain to form line industry, and the business scope extends from within the building or the building to the arcade, sidewalks and other public offer total space, and Seats are available for customers to order and eat on the spot.

(H) Drugstores, beauty stores and pharmacies:

1. Drugstores refer to businesses that are engaged in drug sales and retail and have a license for drug dealers.

2. Beauty shop refers to a retail store that specializes in cleansing, maintenance, make-up cosmetics, perfumes, soaps, body washes, hair wash (conditioning), hair dressing, and hair dyes.

3. A pharmacy refers to a pharmacist or a pharmacist who personally presides over and executes the business of dispensing and supplying medicines.

(I) Medical equipment dealers: refer to businesses engaged in the retail or leasing business of medical equipment.

(J) Retail industry of home appliance photography, information and communication equipment:

1. Retailers of household appliances, photographic equipment, and photographic equipment.

2. Monopoly retail information and communications equipment, means in computer and peripheral equipment, software and retail of the body, game consoles, communications equipment, audio-visual equipment and other businesses.

(K) Books and stationery retail: refers to those engaged in the monopoly of books, magazines, newspapers and stationery.

(L) Laundry industry: refers to those engaged in washing and ironing clothes, towels, bed sheets, carpets, leather clothes and other textile products, and directly serving consumers.

(M) Beverage store industry: Refers to engage in on-site production of tea, coffee, hot and cold drinks, alcoholic drinks, water, fruit or ice cream, etc. Sold supply of customers drinking tea shop, coffee shop, hot and cold drinks and ice fruit shop.

(N) Pastry bakery business: refers to the retail business of baked bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and

other foods.

## II. Implementation methods of restricted use:

(1) As referred to in this announcement, plastic bags for shopping refers to the plastic bags that consumers need to load and carry their purchased goods.

(2) Restricted users are not allowed to provide plastic bags for shopping that are formed by blown film, calendaring or extrusion processing for free, and the price of plastic bags for shopping cannot be included in the goods purchased by consumers.

(3) Plastic bags provided in the following ways are not within the restricted scope of use:

1. Packaged as a commodity and displayed on the shelf for purchase.
2. Those who directly hold fresh commodities or food such as fish, meat, fruits and vegetables.
3. Those used by the factory to package its products.
4. Those who dress up medicines in medical institutions.
5. A medicine bag for directly containing medicines.

## III. Restricted objects providing plastic bags for shopping shall abide by the following regulations:

(1) General waste removal and disposal fees are collected in the area where the bag is collected. The municipal, county (city) competent authority may restrict the plastic bags used for shopping in retail stores, supermarkets and chain convenience stores should be dual-purpose bags for shopping. After that, it should be used as a special garbage bag. The implementation method shall be determined by the municipal and county (city) competent authorities separately.

(2) The competent authority may send personnel to carry identification documents to enter restricted-use places, check the operation of shopping plastic bags, and request the number of consumers and the number of plastic bags used for shopping in the last three months to restrict the use of objects. Don't evade, hinder or refuse.

## VI. Penalties for violating this announcement:

(1) From the effective date of the announcement to December 31, Republic of China, those who violate the provisions of this announcement will be persuaded for the first time (the format of the persuasion list is shown in the attachment); the second time and thereafter Violators shall be punished in accordance with Article 51, Paragraph 3 of the Waste Disposal Law.

(2) Starting from January 1, 2008, anyone who violates the provisions of this Announcement will be punished in accordance with Article 51, Paragraph 3 of the Waste Disposal Law.