



Futouris

Tourism. Together. Sustainable

RATINGS CHARTS

Guidance for tourism businesses

CANS

PLASTIC

PAPER

GENERAL

Sustainability Ratings Charts

The Sustainability Ratings Charts were first published in the [Futouris Guidance for Tourism Businesses](#) on How to Reduce Single-Use Plastic. They proved to be particularly popular as they provide immediate information about the impacts of alternatives in a way that is easy to understand with a traffic light system. The objective of the ratings charts is to help businesses to make more informed purchasing decisions when it comes to sourcing alternative products, and they were highlighted as a best practice in the joint UNEP and WTTC Report on Rethinking Single-Use Plastic Products in Travel and Tourism in June 2021.

To build on this success, Futouris extended the ratings charts to include a number of other single-use plastic products commonly used in travel and tourism, including new items such as personal protective equipment, taking the number of charts to 19 in total.

The products that businesses are keen to replace are positioned above each table with their sustainability rating clearly displayed.

The potential alternatives that can be used to replace the single-use plastic product are then listed on a scale of 1–10. A solution rated 0 has the **least negative impact**, a solution rated 10 has a **high negative impact** and corresponding traffic light colours provide a more visual demonstration. All suggested alternatives are compliant with the EU Plastics Directive.

The ratings charts have also been revised to include “responsible disposal” instructions for the alternatives that are listed. Ideally, when products cannot be avoided, the alternatives would be chosen in accordance with what material is most compatible with the local waste infrastructure. A list of disposal methods and further explanation on materials are provided in Tables 1 (page 15) and 2 on page 17. Disposal methods for “reusable” products are relevant when the product is no longer fit for purpose.

Table 1 explains the meaning behind the most common disposal methods and how likely it is that materials can be recovered and/or recycled.

Table 2 includes additional information relevant to the specific alternative materials that have been mentioned in the Decision Trees and in the Rating Charts but that are not included in the general content in Table 1.

The information in this guide is based on how materials are processed in mainland Spain and the Balearic Islands. Whilst it is likely to be very similar in other areas of Europe, it is recommended that businesses check with their waste collection contractors and/or directly with waste management facilities.

Ratings Charts

The following tables show a range of alternatives for the most common single-use plastic items consumed in hotels.

The index takes into consideration the impact of the product's material, the size of packaging, its reusability and end-of-life facilities for alternative products available in the Balearic Islands.

Single-use plastic water bottles Impact 7,05



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Tap water	0	NO WASTE
Dispenser with returnable big size water container (guests to refill their bottle)	2,14	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
Reusable bottle (carafes) with filtered water on site	2,20	PACKAGING WASTE
Medium glass bottle (local & returnable to supplier)	2,20	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
Medium plastic bottle (local & returnable to supplier)	2,64	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
Medium glass bottle (local & disposable)	4,40	GLASS RECYCLING
Single-use medium size bottle made from recycled plastic	4,86	PACKAGING WASTE
Carton box of water	7,38	PACKAGING WASTE

Single-use bin liners made from plastic **Impact 5,06**

Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
No bin bags at all	0	Dispose of waste inside the waste bin accordingly.
Reusable, washable bin liners	2,53	PACKAGING WASTE
Single-use bin liner made from recycled plastic	4,86	GENERAL WASTE
Single-use bin liner made from bio-based material (e.g. corn/potato starch)	5,26	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION
Single-use bin liner made from paper	5,85	PAPER WASTE



Single-use plastic laundry bag **Impact 5,07**

Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Reusable laundry bags made of cotton or linen	2,63	FABRIC WASTE
Single-use laundry bags made from paper	4,37	PAPER WASTE

Single-use plastic/aluminium coffee capsules

Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
LARGE (bulk buy size) bag of ground coffee made from paper/aluminium composite (used to serve coffee in cafetieres, filter coffee pots or barista style coffee machines etc.)	2,7	PACKAGING WASTE
Reusable stainless-steel capsule	3,01	SEPARATE FOR RECYCLING
MEDIUM (domestic size) bag of ground made from paper/aluminium composite (used to serve coffee in cafetieres, filter coffee pots or barista style coffee machines etc.)	4,04	PACKAGING WASTE
LARGE bag of ground coffee made from multi-layer plastic (used to serve coffee in cafetieres, filter coffee pots or barista style coffee machines etc.)	4,06	Coffee bag = PACKAGING WASTE
Reusable silicone capsule	4,27	GENERAL WASTE
Individual coffee bags wrapped in paper	4,38	GENERAL WASTE
Coffee granules in an individual serving size paper sachet	5,85	PAPER WASTE
Coffee bags (like tea bags) wrapped in paper/aluminium composite sachet	6,08	GENERAL WASTE
Single-use capsules made with recycled plastic	6,48	PACKAGING WASTE
Single-use capsules that are certified as industrially compostable	6,72	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Single-use capsules that are certified as home compostable	6,72	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

Single-use plastic gloves made from Polyethylene

Impact 8,54



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Frequent hand washing	0	NO WASTE
Reusable rubber (washable) gloves	4,27	GENERAL WASTE
Single-use gloves made of PVC, Nitrile or Latex*	8,54	GENERAL WASTE**

*Bear in mind that some staff may have an allergy to latex gloves

**Check if there are local organisations collecting used gloves and other PPE to process and recycle them.

Cleaning materials in plastic bottles

Impact 5,29

Single-use wipes made of mixed fibres

Impact 8,13

Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Cleaning products provided in large containers that are returned to supplier for refill	1,76	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
Cleaning products provided in large containers that are separated for recycling	3,38	PACKAGING WASTE
Reusable wipes made from natural fibres	3,51	FABRIC WASTE
Cleaning products provided in plastic pouch refills that are separated for recycling	3,53	PACKAGING WASTE
Reusable wipes made from microfibres	4,06	GENERAL WASTE



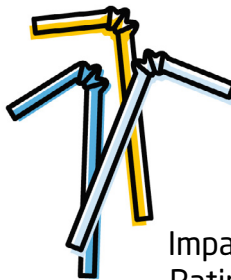
Plastic wrapped tea bag Impact 6,79

Plastic wrapping Impact 7,05



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Loose-leaf tea stations (tea packaged in large plastic bags)	3,53	GENERAL WASTE
Tea bags wrapped in paper	Tea bag 6,79 Paper 5,83	PAPER WASTE

Plastic straws Impact 10



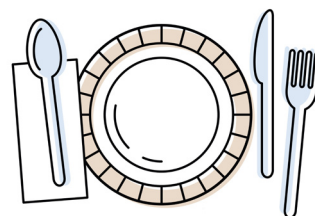
Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
No straws at all	0	NO WASTE
Reusable straws made from glass	2,93	GLASS RECYCLING
Reusable straws made from stainless steel	3,01	RECYCLING POINT
Reusable straws made from bamboo	3,12	ORGANIC WASTE
Single-use straw made from straw	5,67	ORGANIC WASTE
Single-use straw made from paper	5,83	GENERAL WASTE
Edible single-use straw (wrapped in paper)	5,85	PAPER WASTE

Plastic cups Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Reusable cups made from glass	2,93	GLASS RECYCLING
Reusable cups made from stainless steel	3,01	RECYCLING POINT
Reusable cups made from hard plastic	4,27	PACKAGING WASTE
Single-use cups made from 100% home compostable material (e.g. bagasse)	5,67	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Single-use paper cups lined with aqueous plastic	5,85	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION, PAPER WASTE
Single-use paper cups lined with home compostable plastic	6,49	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Single-use paper cups lined with traditional plastic	6,79	GENERAL WASTE
Single-use cups made from industrially compostable plastic	7,01	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

Plastic cutlery and crockery Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Reusable cutlery and crockery made of stainless steel	3,04	SEPARATE FOR RECYCLING
Reusable cutlery and crockery made of hard plastic	3,53	PACKAGING WASTE
Single-use cutlery and crockery made of wood or bamboo	6,23	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

Jams and sauces (e.g. ketchup, oil) in single-use plastic sachets

Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Olive oil provided in large format aluminium can (5 litre)	3,01	PACKAGING WASTE
Olive oil provided in large format plastic bottle (5 litre)	3,51	PACKAGING WASTE
Ketchup or mayonnaise provided in plastic pump dispenser (2 litres)	3,51	PACKAGING WASTE
Ketchup, mayonnaise, jams and honey provided in household size bottles/jars made from glass	4,38	GLASS RECYCLING
Olive oil provided in household size bottles made from glass (1 litre)	4,39	GLASS RECYCLING
Ketchup, mayonnaise, jams and honey provided in household size (squeeze) bottles/jars made from plastic	5,26	PACKAGING WASTE
Jams and honey provided in a 650g LDPE plastic pouch used in dispensers	5,26	PACKAGING WASTE
Olive oil provided in household size bottles made from plastic (1 litre)	5,28	PACKAGING WASTE
Ketchup, mayonnaise, jams and honey provided in small individual size pots made from glass	5,85	GLASS RECYCLING

Single-use plastic food containers

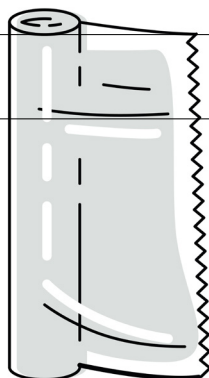
Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
BYO (Bring Your Own) policy	0	NO WASTE
Reusable boxes made from stainless steel	2,26	SEPARATE FOR RECYCLING
Reusable boxes made from reusable plastic	2,63	PACKAGING WASTE
Reusable wax wraps	3,51	RECYCLING POINT
Single-use boxes made from bagasse	4,37	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Single-use boxes made from naturally compostable materials such as paper, bamboo or palm leaves	4,67	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Single-use boxes made from recycled plastic	4,86	PACKAGING WASTE
Single-use boxes made from home compostable plastic	5,26	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Single-use boxes made from industrially compostable plastic	5,26	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

Single-use plastic cling film **Impact 6,75**

Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Fruit in its own skin that doesn't require wrapping	0	NO WASTE
Reusable trolley rack covers made from plastic	2,18	PACKAGING WASTE
Bento baskets made from glass	2,2	GLASS RECYCLING
Tupperware with lids made from HDPE	2,63	PACKAGING WASTE
Pastry dome made from glass/mason jar with lid	2,93	GLASS RECYCLING
Plate cover made from stainless steel/wire rack pastry cover	3,01	RECYCLING POINT
Reusable silicone lid for bain-maries	4,27	GENERAL WASTE
Aluminium foil	6,03	PACKAGING WASTE
Snack bar: Greaseproof paper	6,79	GENERAL WASTE
Home compostable cling film	7,02	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE



Single-use plastic amenities Impact 8,54

Plastic wrapping Impact 7,05



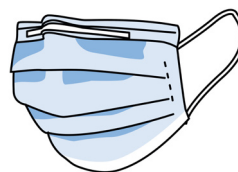
Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
No amenities at all/amenities as part of service	0	NO WASTE
Replace amenities with services (e.g. sewing repair, shoe-shining on request)	0	NO WASTE
Amenities made from mixed plastics and wrapped in paper	Amenity 8,54 Paper 5,83	PACKAGING WASTE and PAPER WASTE
Amenities made from and wrapped in recycled plastic	6,48	PACKAGING WASTE
Amenities made from and wrapped in home compostable plastic	7,02	ORGANIC HOME COMPOST or GENERAL WASTE
Amenities made from and wrapped in industrially compostable plastic	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST or GENERAL WASTE

Mini toiletries Impact 8,54



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Unwrapped soap bar	0	NO WASTE
Refillable dispenser that use large format returnable plastic bottles	1,76	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
Refillable dispenser that use large format non-returnable plastic bottles that are recycled	3,53	PACKAGING WASTE
Refillable dispenser that use non-returnable HDPE bag refills that are recycled	5,26	PACKAGING WASTE
Solid shampoo, conditioner or body lotion wash in cardboard packaging	5,28	PAPER WASTE
Miniature bottles made from stainless steel	6,03	RECYCLING POINT
Powder shampoo in industrially compostable tabs	6,21	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Miniature sachets made from recycled plastic	6,48	PACKAGING WASTE
Miniature sachets made from bio-based materials	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION, HOME COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Domestic size bottles (250-300 ml) that are recycled	7,05	PACKAGING WASTE

Single-use masks Impact 8,12



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)*
Reusable masks made of coffee yarn	2,84	GENERAL WASTE or FABRIC WASTE
Reusable masks made of cotton	3,51	GENERAL WASTE or FABRIC WASTE
Reusable transparent plastic face shield	4,27	GENERAL WASTE or PACKAGING
Single-use hemp masks lined with corn-starch	7,02	GENERAL WASTE
Single-use masks made from bio-based materials	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

*For disposal of any Personal Protective Equipment, follow local regulations.

Miniature sanitiser bottles Impact 7,05



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Miniature bottles made from stainless steel or aluminium	3,01	RECYCLING POINT
Handwashing with bar soap in cardboard packaging	5,28	PAPER WASTE
Refill dispensers made from plastic that use paper sachets	Dispenser 3,51 Sachet 6,75	Dispenser: PACKAGING WASTE. Sachet: PAPER WASTE
Miniature bottles made from recycled plastic	6,49	PACKAGING WASTE
Miniature bottles made from home compostable plastic	7,02	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Miniature bottles made from industrially compostable plastic	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Miniature bottles made from industrially compostable plastic	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

Disposal Information Table

Waste collection and disposal infrastructures in destinations vary greatly but responsible disposal is an important consideration when sourcing new products. Assuming that the business is doing everything it can to minimise waste at source, prioritising alternative products made from materials that are readily accepted by local waste management facilities can improve recycling and recovery rates. In turn, this can reduce the amount of waste going to landfill or incineration.

It is important to recognise that despite the information provided in Tables 1 and 2, smaller products (up to 6-8 cm) including sachets, bottle lids, straws, small ice-cream spoons etc. are often filtered out during the first separation phase at waste plants. This is because processes are designed for maximum efficiency, meaning that even if these products were recyclable, they don't reach that stage in the process and will instead most likely be landfilled or incinerated.

Table 1

Most common disposal methods and how likely it is that materials can be recovered and/or recycled.

Materials	Disposal Method	Considerations
Aluminium	PACKAGING WASTE	Aluminum is a material with a very high recoverability rate if the waste is correctly separated. Its recyclability rate is also high and both in Spain and in Europe there are many treatment plants for this waste. There is also a high demand for this material in the secondary market.
Ceramic	NON-RECYCLABLE	Ceramic is not recyclable, it is shredded and stored, in the smallest possible space, together with the rest of the non-recyclable waste, promoting its decomposition.
Corn starch/ Potato starch	HOME or INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION	Bags made from potato starches are considered to be potentially biodegradable. However, bags made from these materials should only be used to dispose of ORGANIC waste or general waste. They should NOT be used to dispose of plastic that is destined for recycling.
Fabric	COLLECTION POINT or RECYCLING CENTRE	Fabrics need to be washed thoroughly before being disposed of in specific fabric collection containers. In Spain, 65% of the fabrics deposited in the fabric containers are destined for reuse (sold in second-hand stores and flea markets). 16% is recycled as stuffing for cushions, mattresses and other furniture. The remaining 20% is usually very deteriorated, which prevents it from being reused or recycled, so it is taken to waste treatment plants where it is likely to be landfilled or incinerated.
Glass bottles	GLASS WASTE	Glass is a material with a very high recoverability rate if the waste is correctly separated. Its recyclability rate is also high and both in Spain and in Europe there are many treatment plants for this waste. In addition, there is a high demand for this material in the secondary market.

Materials	Disposal Method	Considerations
Mixed materials	PACKAGING WASTE	For mixed material products like juice cartons and takeaway coffee cups it is extremely difficult to separate the layers of paper, plastic and aluminium, even with machinery. This difficulty can even prevent them from being recovered, which means that they have a very low recoverability rate and, consequently, a very low recyclability rate.
Paper coffee filters	GENERAL WASTE	Despite being made from paper, the fact that the paper will be wet from filtering the coffee means it cannot be recycled. Coffee grounds can be separated and used in soil. If using coffee filters, the impacts of the mixed material coffee bag should also be taken into consideration.
Paper (Greaseproof paper)	GENERAL WASTE	Greaseproof paper used for food is unlikely to be clean, therefore it is considered as a waste that cannot be recovered or recycled and it must be disposed of in the general waste container
Recyclable plastic	PACKAGING WASTE	PET plastic is one of the most recycled plastics in the world. Its recovery rate is medium (60%) and its recyclability is medium-high (80%), since there is a high demand in secondary markets. In order to be properly recycled, it must be cleaned, therefore there is an environmental impact due to the consumption of water and electricity required in the washing process.
Recycled plastic	PACKAGING WASTE	The recovery rate of recycled plastic from the management system is medium-low, as is its recyclability rate. In order to be properly recycled, it must be cleaned, therefore there is an environmental impact due to the consumption of water and electricity required in the washing process. Also, there is not much demand for this waste on the secondary market.
Reusable fabric PPE	SPECIALIST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE	In some destinations, private companies may offer the opportunity to collect PPE and process it into other products. There are some treatment plants that apply an autoclave sterilisation process to fabrics used for PPE so that they can be recycled, however, if these options are not available, many local regulations instruct that they should be disposed of with general waste to avoid possible contagions.
Reusable plastic (HDPE and PP)	PACKAGING WASTE	The recycling capacity of HDPE and PP in European countries has increased significantly in recent years, reaching rates of 30%. In order to be properly recycled, it must be cleaned, therefore there is an environmental impact due to the consumption of water and electricity required in the washing process. The demand for this material in secondary markets has grown strongly due to the pressure to reduce single-use plastics.
Silicone	GENERAL WASTE	Silicone is a material with a fairly low rate of recoverability and recyclability, so it is disposed of in the general waste container.
Single-use PPE	SPECIALIST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE	In some destinations, private companies may offer the opportunity to collect PPE and process it into other products. If specialist collections are not available, used PPE needs to be disposed of in the general waste container to avoid possible contagions, therefore, they are neither recoverable nor recyclable. Each destination is different and local regulations for disposing of PPE should always take precedent.

Materials	Disposal Method	Considerations
Stainless steel	COLLECTION POINT or RECYCLING CENTRE	Stainless steel is a material with a very high recoverability rate if the waste is correctly separated. Its recyclability rate is also high, and in Spain as well as in the rest of Europe there are many treatment plants for this waste. In addition, there is a high demand for this material in the secondary market.

Table 2

Additional information relevant to the specific alternative materials that have been mentioned in the Decision Trees and in the Rating Charts but that are not included in Table 1.

Disposal Method	Details
Bio-based material	See explanation for home compostable and industrially compostable products.
Collection point / recycling centre	Materials that are not generally collected as part of the waste management service (e.g. fabrics and linens) and that may require you to take them to specific recycling centres or require independent contractors to collect them from your premises.
General waste	Materials that cannot be recovered, recycled or composted e.g. some types of plastic packaging such as LDPE or composite packaging that is too difficult to separate such as plastic/foil packaging for crisps and confectionary or paper/foil packaging such as wrapped butter portions.
Glass waste	Glass bottles that are not returnable to the supplier (e.g. wine bottles), broken glass tableware. Not all glass can be processed in the same way, for example Pyrex which should not be disposed of with glass wine bottles. If in doubt, check with your waste collection provider or waste management facility.
Industrial compost collection	Industrial composting, anaerobic digestion infrastructure and organic waste collection practices differ considerably across the EU / World and are not all effective for the treatment of compostable plastic. Any waste product should be disposed of in accordance with the instructions on the product label, however it is also important to ensure that local waste treatment infrastructures are capable of treating these materials/products effectively and/or without negative effects. Businesses using industrially compostable products should find a waste contractor specialised in the treatment of this waste. Consumer confusion about biodegradable/ compostable products can lead to improper disposal of these products, therefore it is suggested that these requirements be met: 1 Ensure that the waste treatment infrastructure in your community is capable of treating waste from these materials/products without negative effects. This means having a guarantee that the material/product performs as expected to in industrial composting conditions. 2 Ensure that the material/product is treated and disposed of appropriately. To make sure this happens, businesses need to communicate clearly with staff and customers to ensure proper separation, and with waste collection companies to ensure that when these products leave the premises they are taken to the correct facility.
Non-recyclable waste	See general waste

Disposal Method	Details
Organic compost collection (home compostable)	To convert home compostable products into compost successfully requires the alignment of external factors such as temperature, pH and humidity. As these factors will differ greatly, even products that are labelled as compostable will not break down if these requirements are not met. There is also a lack of solid studies to prove how plastic products and their alternatives that are marketed as compostable behave under actual home composting conditions. Businesses using home compostable products should find a waste contractor specialised in the treatment of this waste. Consumer confusion about biodegradable/compostable products can lead to improper disposal of these products, therefore it is suggested that these requirements be met: 1 Ensure that the waste treatment infrastructure in your community is capable of treating waste from these materials/products without negative effects. This means having a guarantee that the material/product performs as expected to in home composting conditions. 2 Ensure that the material/product is treated and disposed of appropriately. To make sure this happens, businesses need to communicate clearly with staff and customers to ensure proper separation, and with waste collection companies to ensure that when these products leave the premises they are taken to the correct facility.
Packaging waste	In Spain and the Balearic Islands this refers to a wide range of items which include: • aluminium cans, • mixed material cartons/cups • certain types of plastic products (PET, HDPE and PP). What is acceptable as Packaging Waste in other destinations may vary and should be checked with waste management contractors or directly with waste facilities.
Paper/cardboard waste	Paper and cardboard are very easy materials to recover if waste is correctly separated, but its recyclability rate is low, since it must be clean to be recycled correctly. Recycled paper is much more expensive than virgin paper, so there is not much demand in the secondary market.
Specialist collection	In some cases, materials that are not readily accepted at public sector facilities may be collected by private companies. It is worth investigating if private companies that work with difficult to recycle materials exist in your destination.

List of preferred materials

The following overview will help you to make a more informed decision which the materials and products to choose. All materials in the green box have a high recovery and recyclability rate and are widely accepted for recycling → These should be preferred when deciding for a product or materials.

All materials in the red box cannot be easily recycled and recovered, most likely they end up in landfills. These products/materials should be avoided.

Easy to recycle High recyclability rate High recovery rate

PET
PP (Polypropylene)
HDPE (High-density Polyethylene)
Glass
Aluminium
Cardboard
Paper
Steel

Examples:

PET/beverage bottles
Steel containers
Mono-paper products

For these materials check with the local waste authority or your contractors

LDPE (Low-density Polyethylene)
Recycled plastic
New material innovations

Difficult to recycle Low recyclability rate Low recovery rate

Compostable/biodegradable materials
Composite materials
Polystyrene
Soiled materials
Black plastic
Silicone
Ceramics
Waxed paper

Examples:

Paper with inner plastic foil
Soiled food boxes
Small sachets (for coffee, ketchup etc.)

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