SDG
07
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

EVIDENCE DOCUMENT | INDICATOR 7.4.2

Public pledge toward 100 per cent renewable energy, promoted beyond the University

METRIC 7.4 Energy and the community

REFERENCE YEAR	COVERAGE	DATE PREPARED
2025	University-wide; international, national and industry audiences	5 November 2026

ISSUING OFFICE	EVIDENCE ID
Directorate of Quality Assurance, Head Office	E-07-7.4.2

THE SIR 2027 REQUIREMENT

Does your university as a body promote a public pledge toward 100% renewable energy (petitions, meetings, discussions, events) beyond the university?

01 Statement of Evidence

Bahria University's direct answer to the requirement

Yes. Bahria University as a body has made a public pledge toward 100 per cent renewable energy and promotes it beyond the University. Its Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (BU-SCAP-2025), approved by the Rector and effective 7 December 2025, commits the University to transition to 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2035 on the path to the University's institutional commitment of net-zero emissions across all scopes by 2050, and the policy is published on the University website. The same policy commits the University to engage international climate networks, including the UNFCCC and COP, to collaborate with the Ministry of Climate Change and with renewable energy companies, and to take part in national climate awareness campaigns. In November 2025 the Head of CORE-CF represented the University at COP30 in Belém, Brazil. The University met Shandong Haizhichen New Energy Technology on renewable energy collaboration on 17 October 2025, and NIMA, which operates under its auspices, met Renewable Resources Pvt on 8 August 2025. Clean and renewable energy was also discussed at public symposia, conferences and webinars.

02 Evidence and Activity Record

Dated facts and records that substantiate the statement

Section 1 presents the pledge in the Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, from its cover through its complete table of contents, followed by the pages cited, and Section 2 shows the policy as published on the University website. Sections 3 to 5 present how the University promoted the commitment beyond its campuses: at COP30 in November 2025, in meetings with renewable energy companies, and in public symposia, conferences, webinars and partnerships of 2024 and 2025, each with its public record and photographs. Section 6 presents the governance oversight and delivery that back the pledge, and Section 7 summarises the evidence against each element of the requirement.

TABLE 1 Public pledge toward 100 per cent renewable energy and its promotion beyond the University, 2025

No.	Element	Record	Audience or partner	Date	Evidence
1	Public pledge	Transition to 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2035; net zero across all scopes by 2050, with a 50 per cent reduction by 2040 (institutional commitment led by CORE-CF); carbon neutral energy systems by 2035; renewable energy share of 60 per cent by 2030 and 100 per cent by 2040	University-wide	Effective 7 Dec 2025	SCAP, paras 3.1, 5.1 and 8.2; CORE-CF webpage; Sections 1 and 3
2	Pathway to 100 per cent	Rooftop solar for at least 30 per cent of demand by 2027; remaining electricity from certified renewable sources through green tariffs or power purchase agreements; wind, storage and microgrids; complete renewable transition by 2030 to 2035	All campuses	2025 to 2035	SCAP, para 5.1.1 and timeline; Section 1
3	Commitment to promote beyond the University	Engage international climate networks (UNFCCC, COP); collaborate with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination and with renewable energy companies; national climate awareness campaigns; external representation on climate leadership; public annual sustainability report	Government, industry, international networks, communities	Effective 7 Dec 2025	SCAP, paras 7.2, 8.3 and 9.1; Section 1
4	Public disclosure	Policy, including the 100 per cent renewable electricity commitment, published on the University website	General public	Online	University website; Section 2
5	International climate conference	Head of CORE-CF at COP30, Belém, Brazil; University carbon footprint model presented; CORE-CF webpage records COP30 participation and joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change	UN climate conference participants	Nov 2025	CORE-CF webpage; University social media; Section 3

No.	Element	Record	Audience or partner	Date	Evidence
6	Meeting with energy industry	Delegation of Shandong Haizhichen New Energy Technology (Shandong Energy Group) on collaboration in research, innovation and renewable energy technologies	State-owned energy enterprise, China	17 Oct 2025	University social media; Section 4
7	Meeting on renewable energy	NIMA with Renewable Resources Pvt: integrating renewable energy solutions into Pakistan's blue economy; commitment to share expertise and explore collaborative projects	Renewable energy company	8 Aug 2025	NIMA website; Section 4
8	Public discussions and events	Symposium on clean energy and offshore wind and tidal power; webinar on the net-zero framework for shipping with the Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change, as chief guest; conference on offshore energy; workshop session on marine renewable energy; MoU with a youth climate organisation	Diplomats, policymakers, industry, students, youth	Oct 2024 to Dec 2025	Pakistan Observer; NIMA website; Section 5
9	Governance and delivery	Board of Governors briefed on the solarization of campuses; 870 kW of solar capacity installed at three campuses in 2024-25	Board of Governors; campuses	7 Jul 2025; 2024-25	Annual report data; Section 6

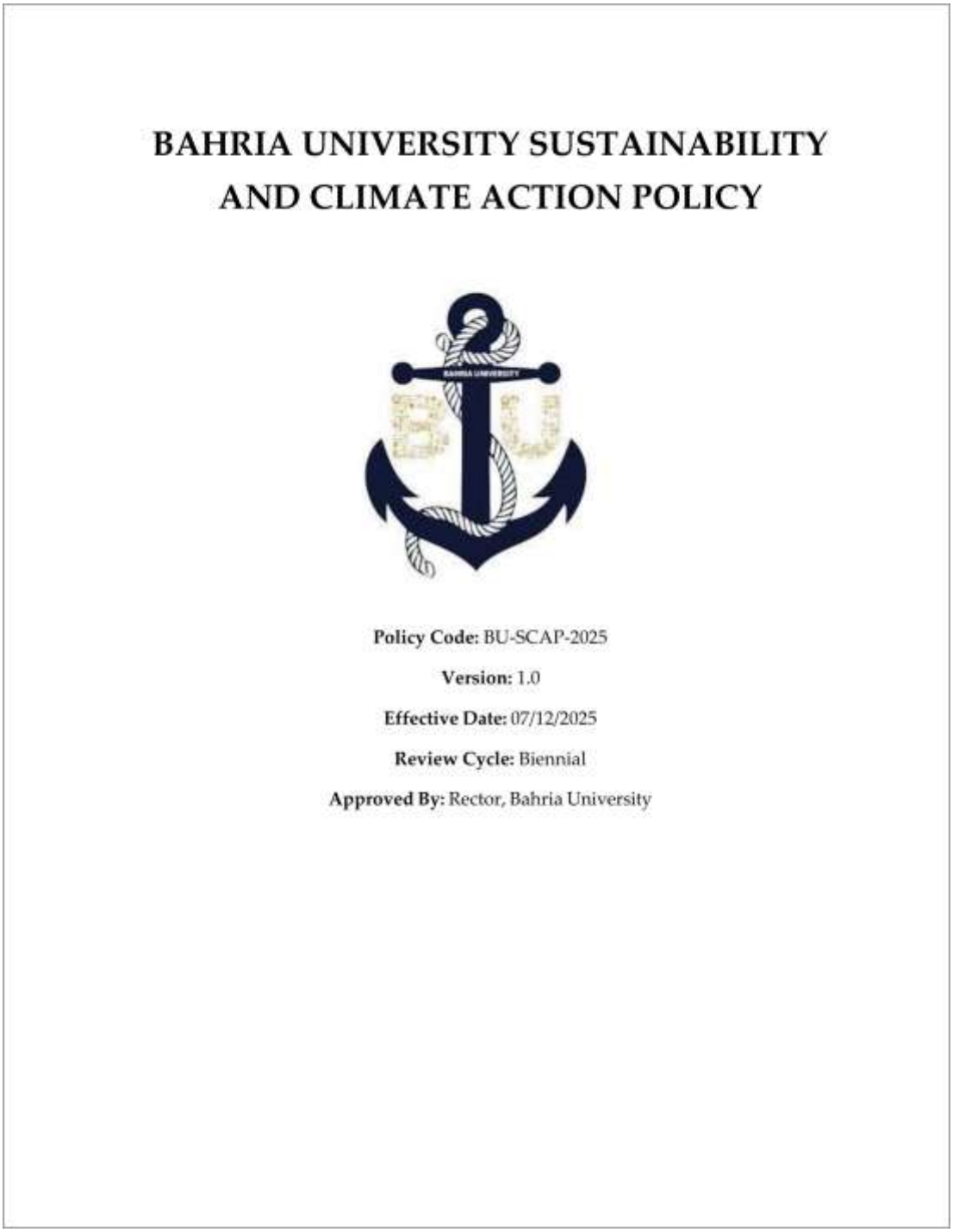
1. The pledge: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy

The Bahria University Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (Policy Code BU-SCAP-2025, version 1.0), effective 7 December 2025 and approved by the Rector, supports the University's institutional commitment, led by CORE-CF, to net-zero emissions across all scopes by 2050 (Figure 16). Its first strategic objective, Carbon Neutrality and Emissions Reduction, commits the University to "Transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2035", to a 50 per cent reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 and to phasing out the fossil fuel-based transport fleet by 2032 (para 3.1, Objective 1).

Pillar 1 of the policy sets the target of carbon neutral energy systems by 2035 and the route to it (para 5.1.1): rooftop solar systems meeting at least 30 per cent of campus electricity demand by 2027, the remaining electricity procured from certified renewable sources through green tariffs or power purchase agreements, assessment of on-campus wind energy, battery storage and microgrids, and the phasing out of diesel generators. Its timeline runs from energy audits and solar feasibility studies in 2025-2026, through solar installation in two phases to 2030, to the complete renewable transition in 2030 to 2035. The key performance indicators set a renewable energy share of 60 per cent by 2030 and 100 per cent by 2040 (para 8.2).

The policy commits the University to carry this agenda beyond its campuses (para 7.2): to collaborate with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination and the Pakistan Climate Change Authority, to collaborate with renewable energy companies, to engage international climate networks (UNFCCC, COP and others), to partner with NGOs and take part in national climate awareness campaigns, and to support climate education in schools. It requires an annual public sustainability report on progress against its targets (para 8.3) and assigns external representation on climate leadership to the Rector and to the Head and Manager of CORE-CF (para 9.1).

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued)



BAHRIA UNIVERSITY SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE ACTION POLICY

Policy Code: BU-SCAP-2025

Version: 1.0

Effective Date: 07/12/2025

Review Cycle: Biennial

Approved By: Rector, Bahria University

Figure 1: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 1: cover; BU-SCAP-2025, version 1.0, effective 7 December 2025, approved by the Rector.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued)

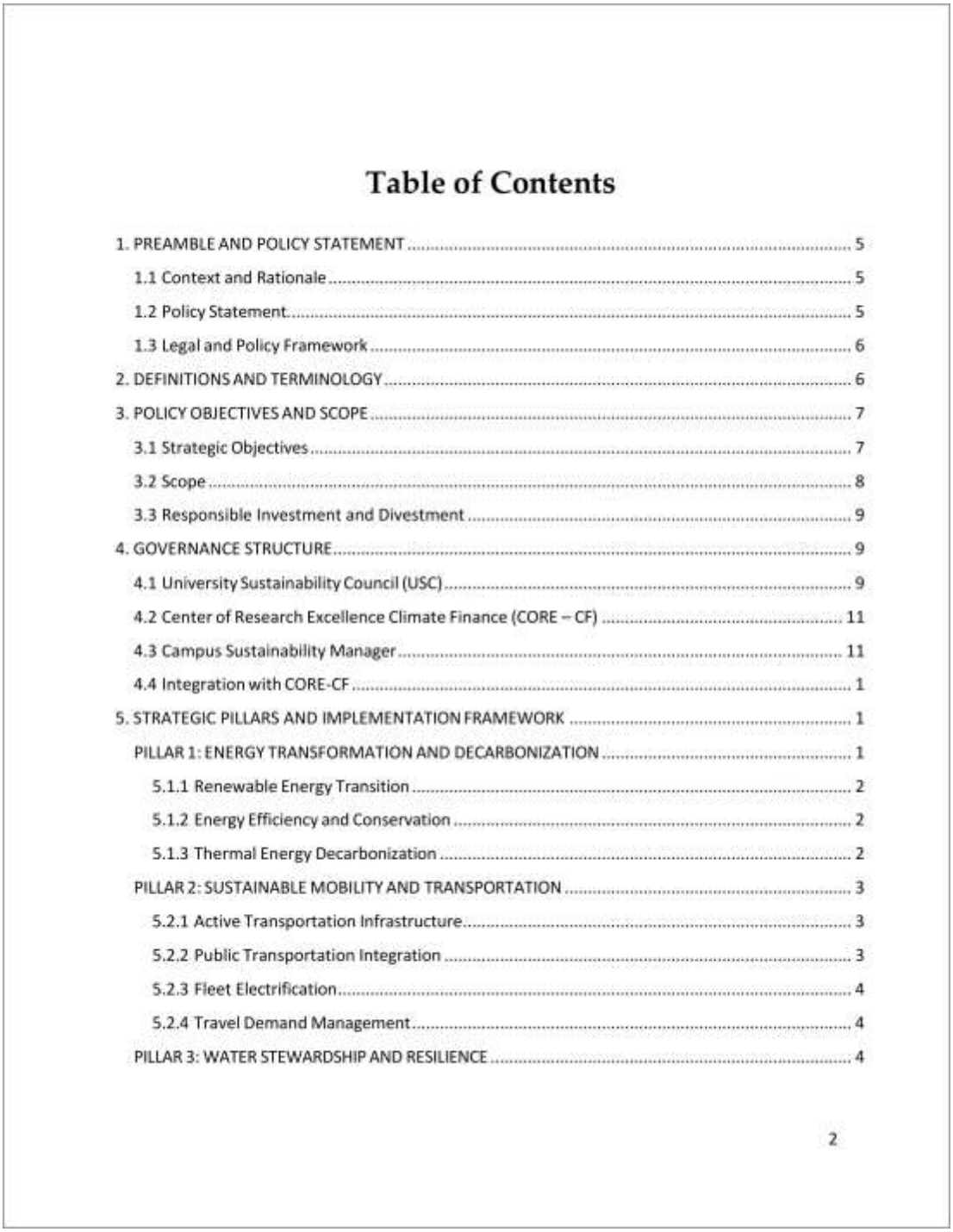


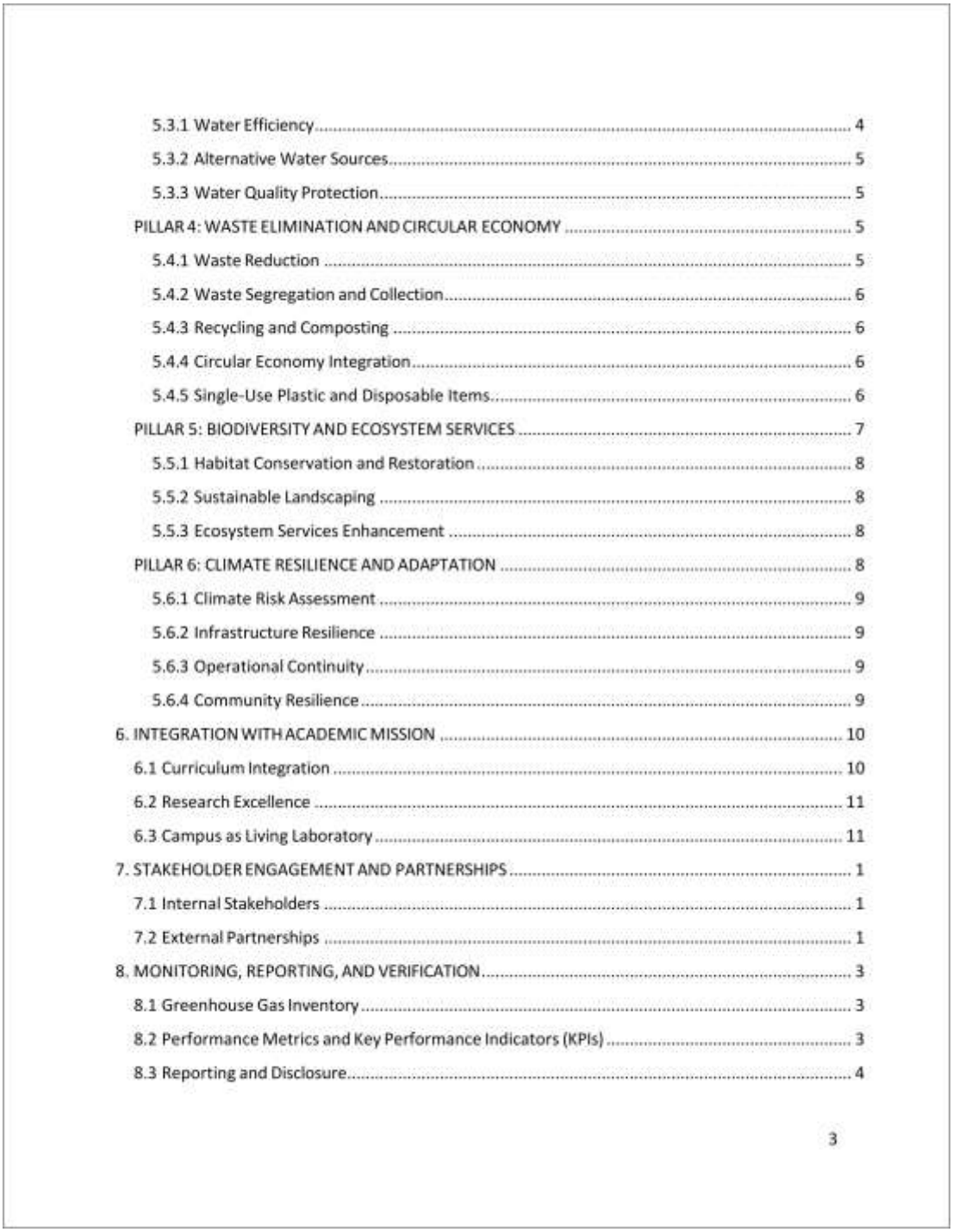
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Figure 2: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, Table of Contents (page 2), sections 1 to 5, including para 1.2, Policy Statement, para 3.1, Strategic Objectives, and Pillar 1, Energy Transition.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued)

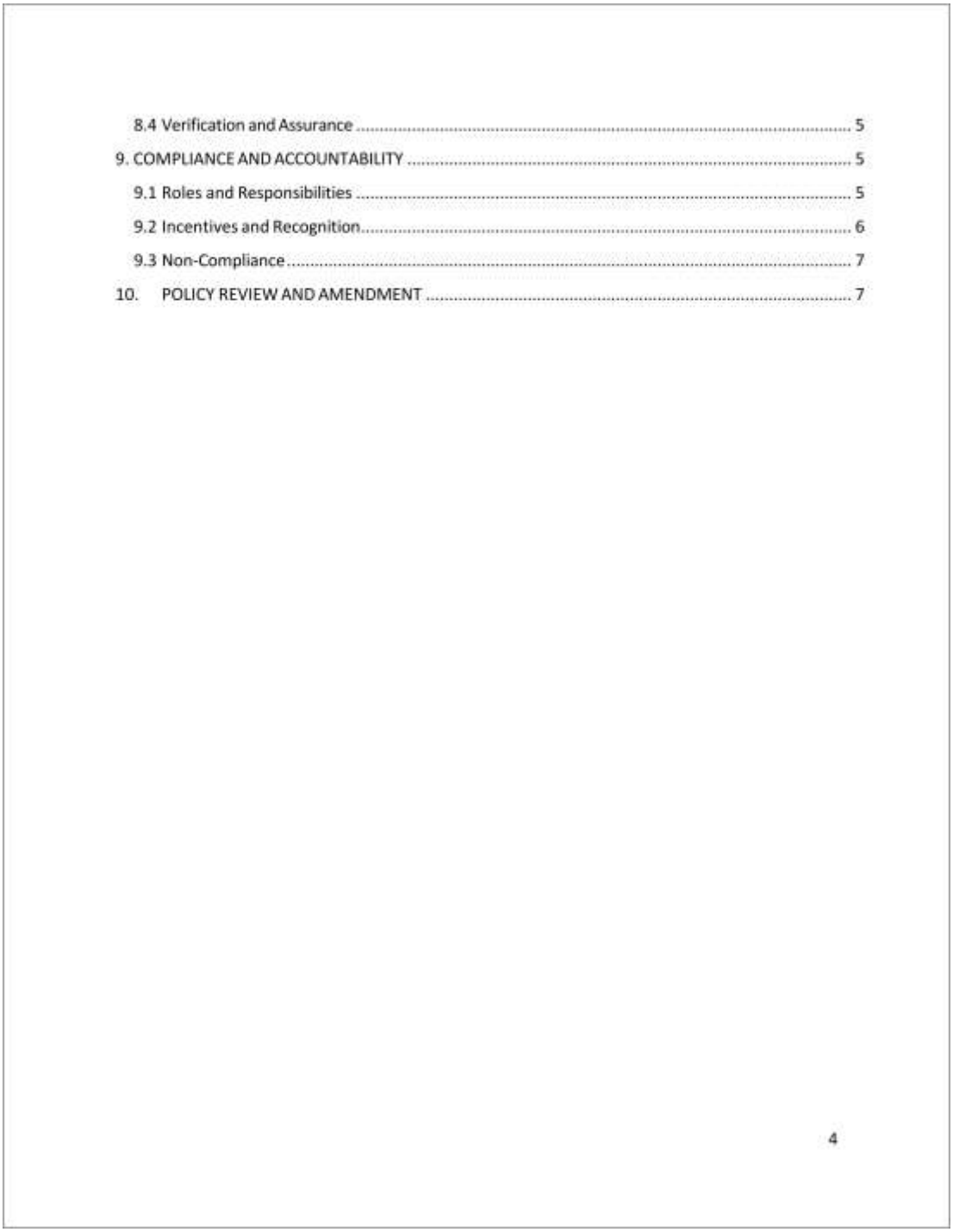


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Figure 3: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, Table of Contents (page 3), sections 5 to 8, including section 7, Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships, and paras 8.2 and 8.3.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued)

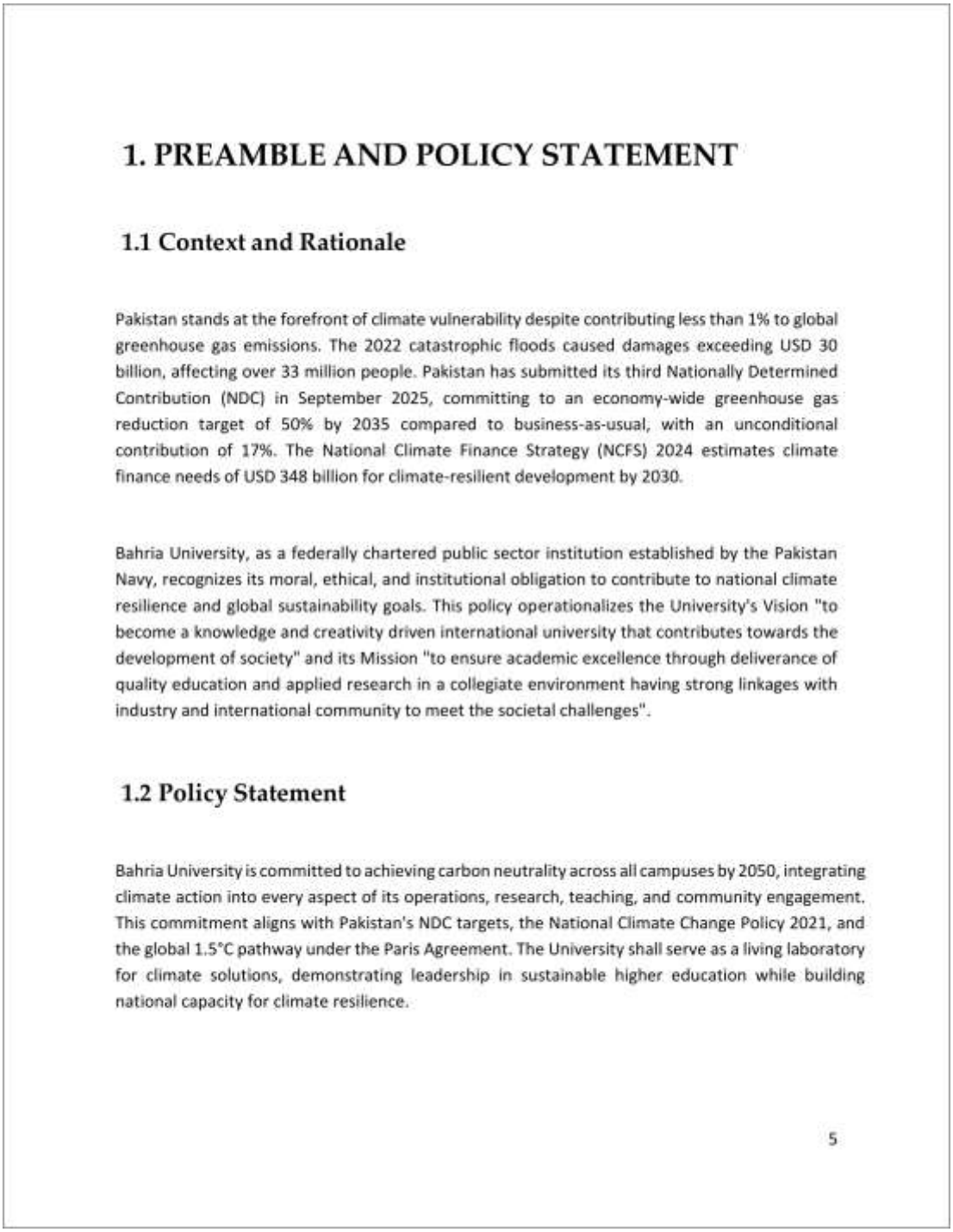


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Figure 4: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, Table of Contents (page 4), sections 8 to 10, including section 9, Compliance and Accountability.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited



1. PREAMBLE AND POLICY STATEMENT

1.1 Context and Rationale

Pakistan stands at the forefront of climate vulnerability despite contributing less than 1% to global greenhouse gas emissions. The 2022 catastrophic floods caused damages exceeding USD 30 billion, affecting over 33 million people. Pakistan has submitted its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in September 2025, committing to an economy-wide greenhouse gas reduction target of 50% by 2035 compared to business-as-usual, with an unconditional contribution of 17%. The National Climate Finance Strategy (NCFS) 2024 estimates climate finance needs of USD 348 billion for climate-resilient development by 2030.

Bahria University, as a federally chartered public sector institution established by the Pakistan Navy, recognizes its moral, ethical, and institutional obligation to contribute to national climate resilience and global sustainability goals. This policy operationalizes the University's Vision "to become a knowledge and creativity driven international university that contributes towards the development of society" and its Mission "to ensure academic excellence through deliverance of quality education and applied research in a collegiate environment having strong linkages with industry and international community to meet the societal challenges".

1.2 Policy Statement

Bahria University is committed to achieving carbon neutrality across all campuses by 2050, integrating climate action into every aspect of its operations, research, teaching, and community engagement. This commitment aligns with Pakistan's NDC targets, the National Climate Change Policy 2021, and the global 1.5°C pathway under the Paris Agreement. The University shall serve as a living laboratory for climate solutions, demonstrating leadership in sustainable higher education while building national capacity for climate resilience.

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Figure 5: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 5: para 1.1, Context and Rationale, and para 1.2, Policy Statement.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited

9	Scope 1 Emissions	Direct greenhouse gas emissions from owned or controlled sources (e.g., campus vehicles, generators)
10	Scope 2 Emissions	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat, or steam
11	Scope 3 Emissions	All other indirect emissions occurring in the value chain (e.g., commuting, business travel, purchased goods)
12	Science-Based Targets	Emission reduction targets aligned with climate science to limit global warming to 1.5°C

3. POLICY OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

3.1 Strategic Objectives

Objective 1: Carbon Neutrality and Emissions Reduction

- Achieve 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 (baseline: FY2024)
- Achieve carbon neutrality (Net Zero) across all campuses by 2050
- Transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2035
- Phase out fossil fuel-based transportation fleet by 2032

Objective 2: Climate Resilient Infrastructure

- Climate-proof all new infrastructure developments against 2050 climate projections
- Retrofit existing buildings to achieve 40% energy efficiency improvement by 2030
- Implement nature-based solutions for stormwater management and urban heat island mitigation
- Establish climate-resilient water management systems ensuring zero water waste

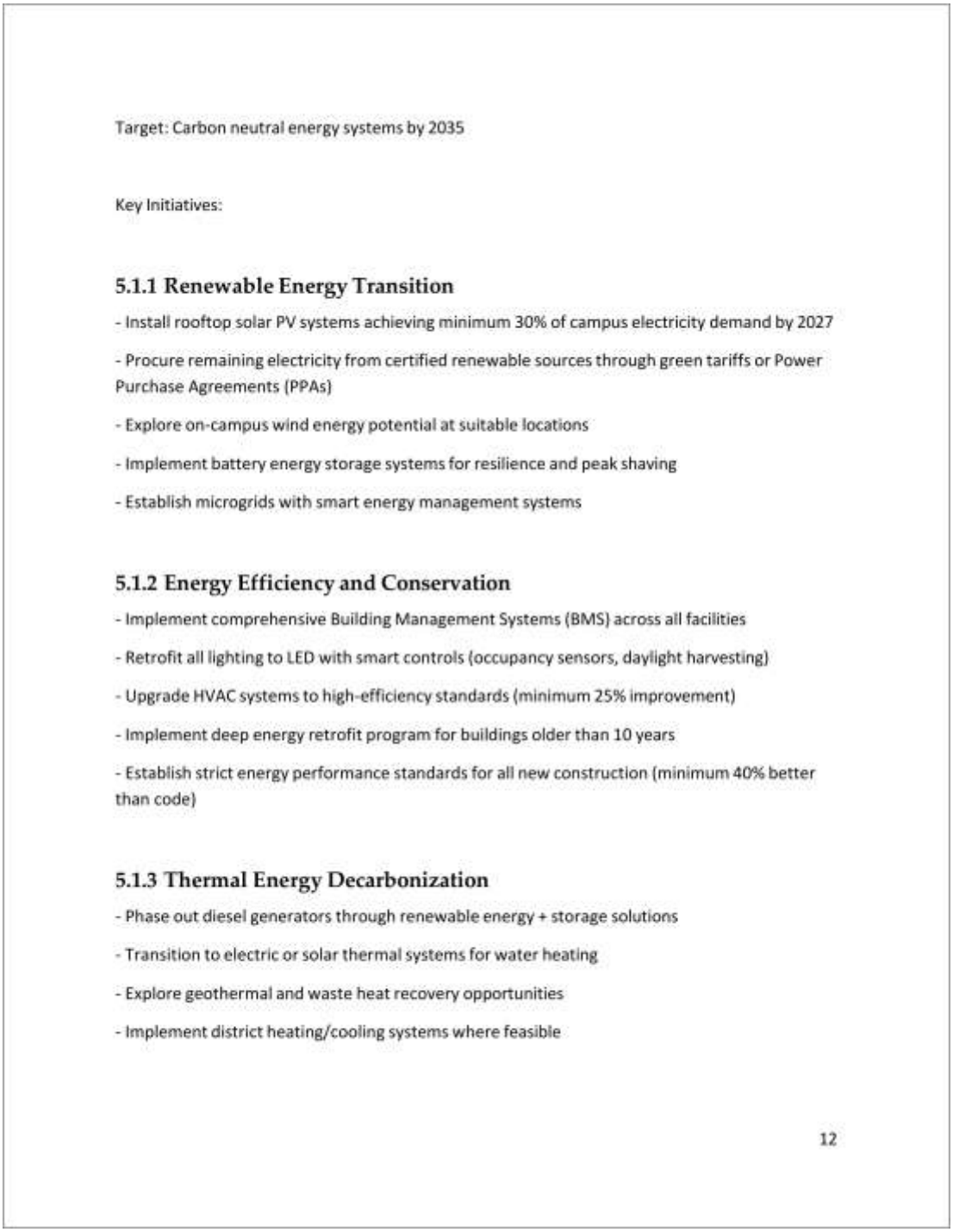
Objective 3: Sustainability Integration in Academia

- Embed climate and sustainability content across 100% of academic programs by 2028

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Figure 6: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 7: para 3.1, Strategic Objectives, Objective 1: transition to 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2035; 50 per cent reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited



Target: Carbon neutral energy systems by 2035

Key Initiatives:

5.1.1 Renewable Energy Transition

- Install rooftop solar PV systems achieving minimum 30% of campus electricity demand by 2027
- Procure remaining electricity from certified renewable sources through green tariffs or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)
- Explore on-campus wind energy potential at suitable locations
- Implement battery energy storage systems for resilience and peak shaving
- Establish microgrids with smart energy management systems

5.1.2 Energy Efficiency and Conservation

- Implement comprehensive Building Management Systems (BMS) across all facilities
- Retrofit all lighting to LED with smart controls (occupancy sensors, daylight harvesting)
- Upgrade HVAC systems to high-efficiency standards (minimum 25% improvement)
- Implement deep energy retrofit program for buildings older than 10 years
- Establish strict energy performance standards for all new construction (minimum 40% better than code)

5.1.3 Thermal Energy Decarbonization

- Phase out diesel generators through renewable energy + storage solutions
- Transition to electric or solar thermal systems for water heating
- Explore geothermal and waste heat recovery opportunities
- Implement district heating/cooling systems where feasible

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Figure 7: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 13: Pillar 1, target of carbon neutral energy systems by 2035; para 5.1.1, Renewable Energy Transition, including rooftop solar for at least 30 per cent of demand by 2027 and certified renewable electricity through green tariffs or power purchase agreements.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited

Implementation Timeline:

- 2025-2026: Energy audits and solar feasibility studies
- 2026-2028: Phase 1 solar installation (15% demand)
- 2028-2030: Phase 2 solar + storage (30% demand)
- 2030-2035: Complete renewable transition and efficiency retrofits

PILLAR 2: SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY AND TRANSPORTATION

Target: 60% reduction in transport emissions by 2030; 100% electric fleet by 2032

Key Initiatives:

5.2.1 Active Transportation Infrastructure

- Construct protected cycling lanes connecting all campus zones
- Establish secure, weather-protected bicycle parking with repair stations
- Implement shower and locker facilities for cyclists
- Create pedestrian-priority zones with enhanced landscaping and shading
- Partner with bike-sharing services for inter-campus connectivity

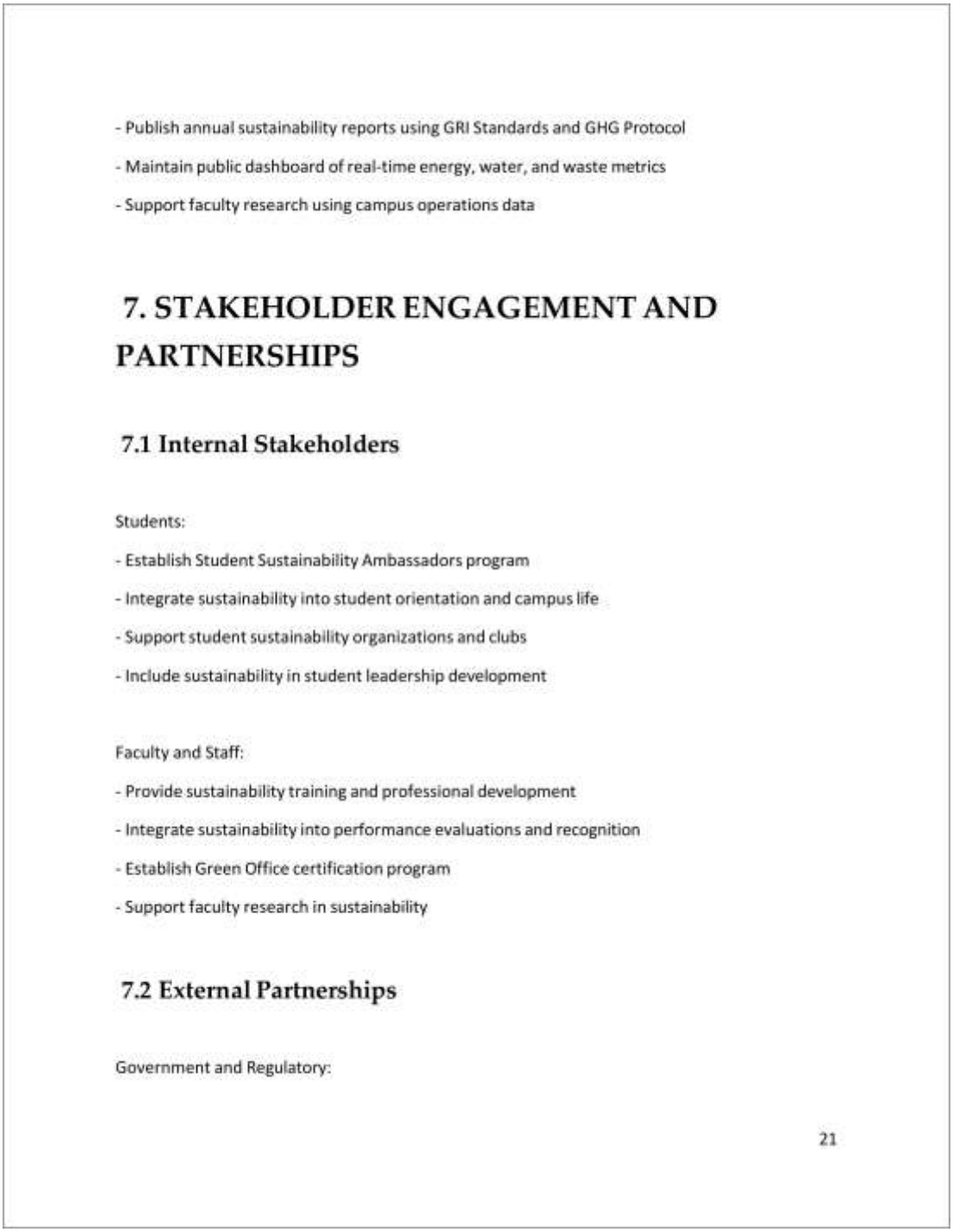
5.2.2 Public Transportation Integration

- Establish dedicated shuttle services from major residential areas
- Partner with public transit authorities for enhanced service to campuses
- Implement real-time transit information systems
- Subsidize public transit passes for students and staff

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Figure 8: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 14: implementation timeline of Pillar 1, ending with the complete renewable transition in 2030 to 2035.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited



- Publish annual sustainability reports using GRI Standards and GHG Protocol
- Maintain public dashboard of real-time energy, water, and waste metrics
- Support faculty research using campus operations data

7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

7.1 Internal Stakeholders

Students:

- Establish Student Sustainability Ambassadors program
- Integrate sustainability into student orientation and campus life
- Support student sustainability organizations and clubs
- Include sustainability in student leadership development

Faculty and Staff:

- Provide sustainability training and professional development
- Integrate sustainability into performance evaluations and recognition
- Establish Green Office certification program
- Support faculty research in sustainability

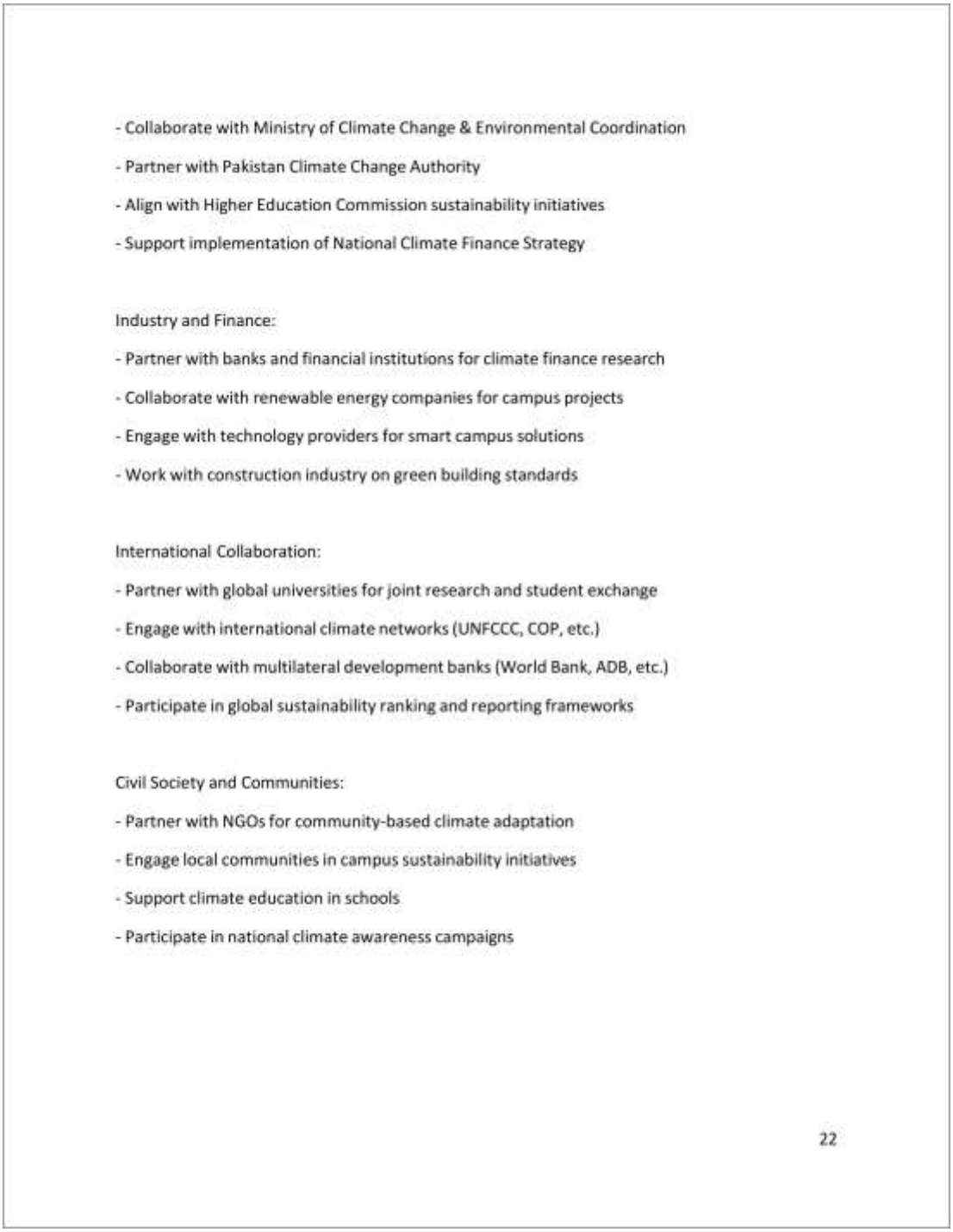
7.2 External Partnerships

Government and Regulatory:

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Figure 9: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 23: section 7, Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships, and the opening of para 7.2, External Partnerships.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited



- Collaborate with Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination
- Partner with Pakistan Climate Change Authority
- Align with Higher Education Commission sustainability initiatives
- Support implementation of National Climate Finance Strategy

Industry and Finance:

- Partner with banks and financial institutions for climate finance research
- Collaborate with renewable energy companies for campus projects
- Engage with technology providers for smart campus solutions
- Work with construction industry on green building standards

International Collaboration:

- Partner with global universities for joint research and student exchange
- Engage with international climate networks (UNFCCC, COP, etc.)
- Collaborate with multilateral development banks (World Bank, ADB, etc.)
- Participate in global sustainability ranking and reporting frameworks

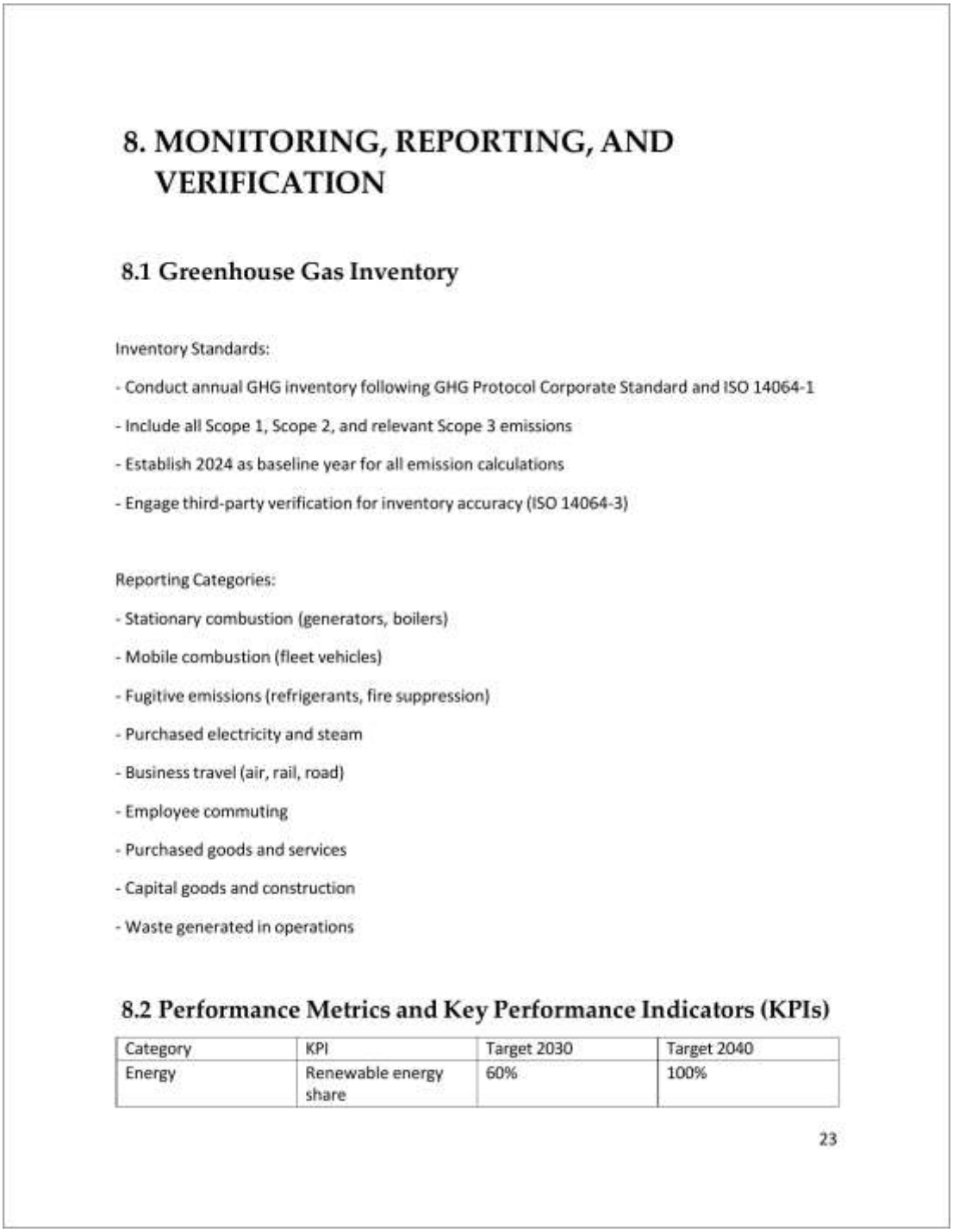
Civil Society and Communities:

- Partner with NGOs for community-based climate adaptation
- Engage local communities in campus sustainability initiatives
- Support climate education in schools
- Participate in national climate awareness campaigns

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Figure 10: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 24: para 7.2, External Partnerships: Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, renewable energy companies, international climate networks (UNFCCC, COP) and national climate awareness campaigns.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited



8. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION

8.1 Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Inventory Standards:

- Conduct annual GHG inventory following GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and ISO 14064-1
- Include all Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant Scope 3 emissions
- Establish 2024 as baseline year for all emission calculations
- Engage third-party verification for inventory accuracy (ISO 14064-3)

Reporting Categories:

- Stationary combustion (generators, boilers)
- Mobile combustion (fleet vehicles)
- Fugitive emissions (refrigerants, fire suppression)
- Purchased electricity and steam
- Business travel (air, rail, road)
- Employee commuting
- Purchased goods and services
- Capital goods and construction
- Waste generated in operations

8.2 Performance Metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Category	KPI	Target 2030	Target 2040
Energy	Renewable energy share	60%	100%

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Figure 11: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 25: para 8.2, Key Performance Indicators: renewable energy share of 60 per cent by 2030 and 100 per cent by 2040.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited

	Energy use intensity (kWh/sqm)	-30%	-50%
Emissions	Scope 1+2 emissions reduction	-50%	-50% (Net Zero by 2050)
	Scope 3 emissions reduction	-30%	-50% (Net Zero by 2050)
Water	Water use intensity (L/sqm)	-40%	-60%
	Alternative water sources	30%	50%
Waste	Waste diversion rate	90%	100%
	Single-use plastic elimination	100%	100%
Transport	EV fleet share	50%	100%
	Single-occupancy vehicle trips	-60%	-80%
Biodiversity	Native species in landscaping	80%	95%
	Green cover ratio	35%	50%
Academics	Programs with climate content	100%	100%
	Climate research funding (PKR M)	50	200

8.3 Reporting and Disclosure

Annual Sustainability Report:

- Publish comprehensive sustainability report using GRI Standards
- Include GHG inventory with third-party verification statement
- Report progress against Science-Based Targets
- Disclose climate risks and adaptation measures (TCFD alignment)
- Share best practices and lessons learned

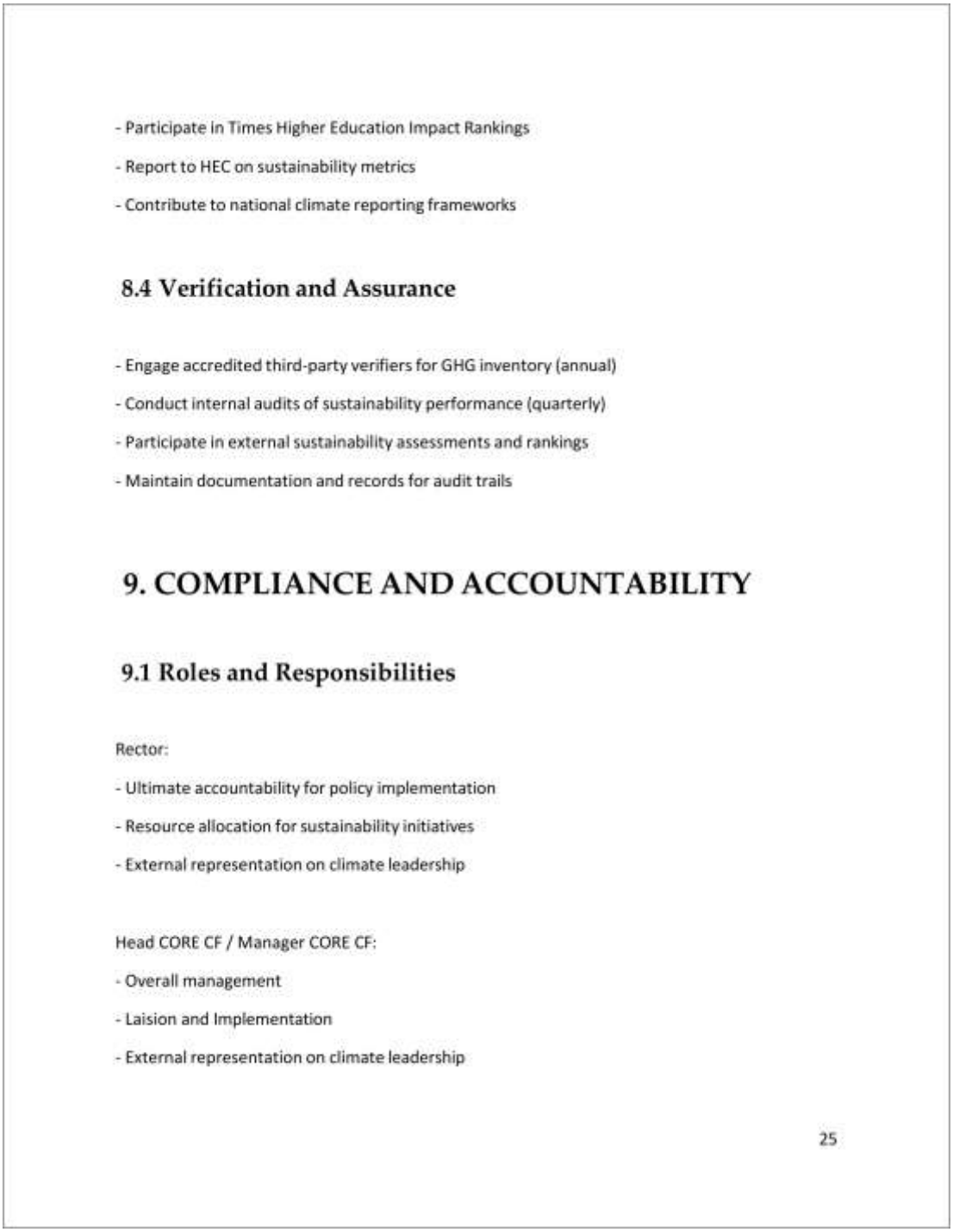
External Reporting:

- Submit data to CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)

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Figure 12: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 26: para 8.2 (continued) and para 8.3, Reporting and Disclosure, including the annual sustainability report on progress against targets.

1. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued): pages cited



- Participate in Times Higher Education Impact Rankings
- Report to HEC on sustainability metrics
- Contribute to national climate reporting frameworks

8.4 Verification and Assurance

- Engage accredited third-party verifiers for GHG inventory (annual)
- Conduct internal audits of sustainability performance (quarterly)
- Participate in external sustainability assessments and rankings
- Maintain documentation and records for audit trails

9. COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

9.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Rector:

- Ultimate accountability for policy implementation
- Resource allocation for sustainability initiatives
- External representation on climate leadership

Head CORE CF / Manager CORE CF:

- Overall management
- Laision and Implementation
- External representation on climate leadership

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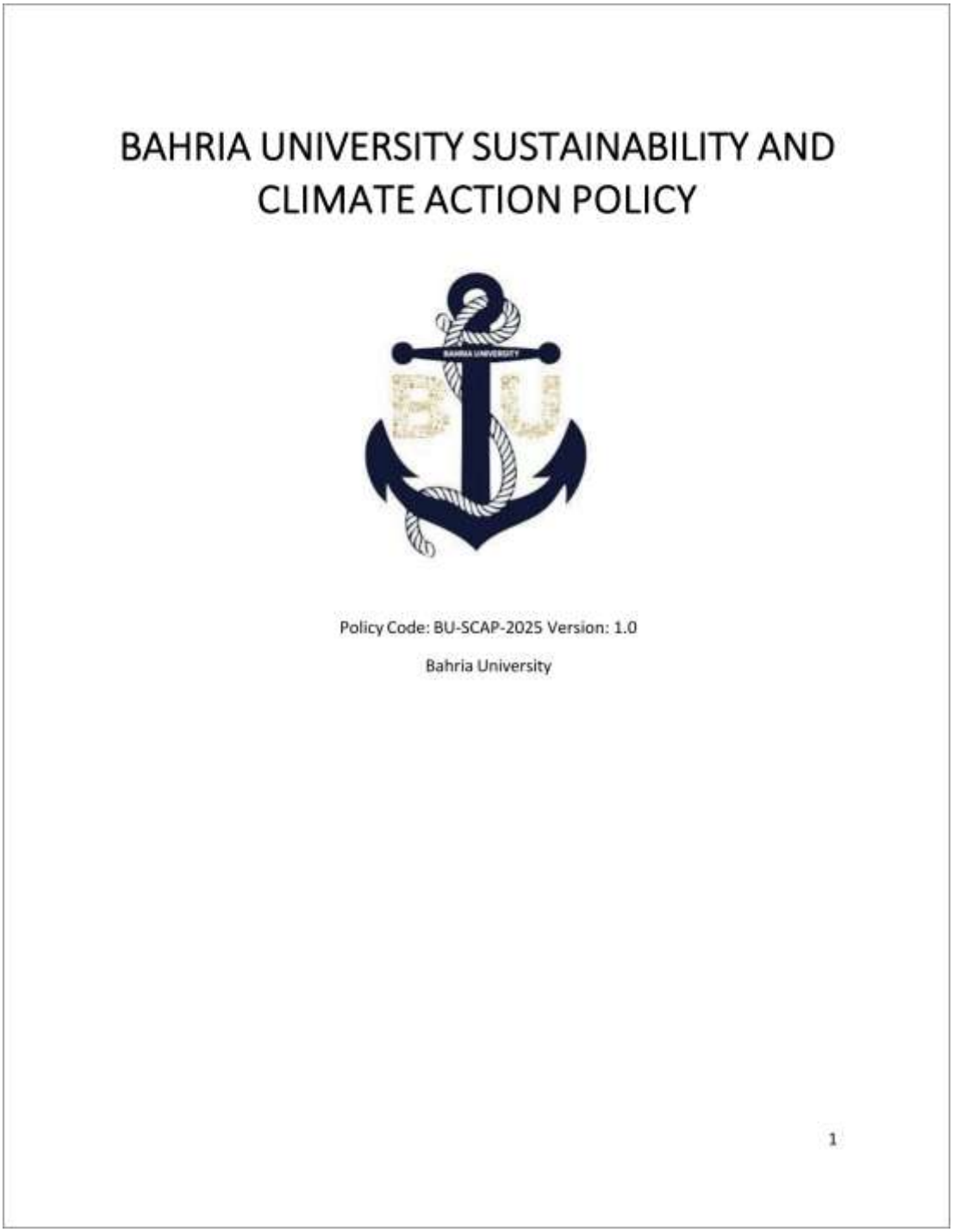
Figure 13: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 27: para 8.3 (continued), para 8.4 and para 9.1, Roles and Responsibilities, including external representation on climate leadership by the Rector and the Head and Manager of CORE-CF.

2. The pledge made public: University website

The policy is published on the University website as the University's Climate Action Policy, so that its commitment to 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2035 is open to the public, partners and government. The published version carries the same policy code, BU-SCAP-2025, and the same commitment to 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2035 in Objective 1 (Figures 14 and 15).

University website, Climate Action Policy: https://bahria.edu.pk/content/Downloads/db5fd4d7-927c-4596-b314-bb4067bac2b2.pdf

2. The pledge made public (continued): published policy



BAHRIA UNIVERSITY SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE ACTION POLICY

Policy Code: BU-SCAP-2025 Version: 1.0

Bahria University

1

Figure 14: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy as published on the University website, retrieved on 5 November 2026: title page, Policy Code BU-SCAP-2025, version 1.0.

2. The pledge made public (continued): published policy

9	Scope 1 Emissions	Direct greenhouse gas emissions from owned or controlled sources (e.g., campus vehicles, generators)
10	Scope 2 Emissions	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat, or steam
11	Scope 3 Emissions	All other indirect emissions occurring in the value chain (e.g., commuting, business travel, purchased goods)
12	Science-Based Targets	Emission reduction targets aligned with climate science to limit global warming to 1.5°C

3. POLICY OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

3.1 Strategic Objectives

Objective 1: Carbon Neutrality and Emissions Reduction

- Achieve 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 (baseline: FY2024)
- Achieve carbon neutrality (Net Zero) across all campuses by 2040
- Transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2035
- Phase out fossil fuel-based transportation fleet by 2032

Objective 2: Climate Resilient Infrastructure

- Climate-proof all new infrastructure developments against 2050 climate projections
- Retrofit existing buildings to achieve 40% energy efficiency improvement by 2030
- Implement nature-based solutions for stormwater management and urban heat island mitigation
- Establish climate-resilient water management systems ensuring zero water waste

Objective 3: Sustainability Integration in Academia

- Embed climate and sustainability content across 100% of academic programs by 2028

7

Figure 15: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy as published on the University website: page setting out Objective 1, including “Transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2035”.

3. Promoting the commitment internationally: COP30, Belém, Brazil

In November 2025 the Dean of Management Sciences, who heads CORE-CF, represented the University at the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30) in Belém, Brazil, held from 10 to 21 November 2025. The University presented its model for mapping and monetising institutional carbon footprints, reported on its official social media on 30 November 2025 as a commitment to carbon accountability, green transformation and responsible resource management, and as a contribution toward climate resilience and national sustainability goals (Figures 20 to 23).

The public webpage of the Center of Research Excellence in Climate Finance (CORE-CF) lists among the Center's achievements its participation in COP30 in Brazil and its joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change, alongside the carbon inventory of the University and institutional climate action planning. It sets out a four-phase carbon management strategy leading to a net-zero framework (Figures 16 to 19). The page also publishes the University's commitment to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes by 2050, with an interim 50 per cent reduction in absolute emissions by 2040 (Figure 16). This is the engagement with international climate networks and with the Ministry that para 7.2 of the policy requires.

University website, Center of Research Excellence in Climate Finance:
https://bahria.edu.pk/page/PageTemplate4?pageContentId=8302&websiteId=1
University social media, 30 November 2025:
https://www.facebook.com/officialBU/posts/pfbid0AjpPBneDh8sqsihMoCyT9JXxAzbmtVPuCWQXg33rm7HpwnESusoUnMh3TonqkxJxl

3. COP30 (continued): CORE-CF webpage



Bahria University
Discovering Knowledge

BU

ABOUT ACADEMICS ADMISSIONS RESEARCH & INNOVATIONS INTERNATIONAL CAMPUS

Center of Research Excellence - Climate Finance

"Accountability – Not Aid, Assets – Not Appeals"

CORE-CF's success story is rooted in a simple but powerful transformation: a classroom idea became a university-wide climate action platform. The center's earliest and most important achievement was leading Bahria University's multi-campus carbon footprint mapping exercise, covering FYs 2022–2025 and Scopes 1, 2, and 3. This work produced the University's greenhouse gas inventory, hotspot analysis, and actionable recommendations for future emissions reduction.

Who We Are and How We Were Born: The Story of Carbon Sensitization

CORE-CF was established at Bahria University as a dedicated platform to respond to the growing urgency of climate change and the increasing need for innovative, evidence-based climate finance solutions. The center brings together research, policy thinking, institutional action, and stakeholder engagement to support sustainable development and climate resilience in Pakistan and beyond.

Our journey began in the classroom. A BBA final-semester class project first developed the idea of mapping Bahria University's carbon footprint to turn sustainability into measurable institutional action. It was later expanded into a university-wide Carbon Footprint Mapping Initiative covering the Islamabad, Karachi, and Lahore campuses across Scopes 1, 2, and 3 under the GHG Protocol for FYs 2022–2025. This initiative produced Bahria University's first consolidated greenhouse gas emissions baseline and actionable recommendation for the future.

The findings made one thing clear: climate action needed to move beyond isolated efforts. The mapping exercise showed the scale of the University's climate challenge and highlighted the need for a permanent structure to sustain measurement, reporting, coordination, and implementation. CORE-CF emerged from this realization as a hub for carbon sensitization, climate-finance leadership, and institutional transformation.

Today, CORE-CF represents Bahria University's commitment to linking academic excellence with national relevance. It is a center designed not only to study climate finance, but to apply it through carbon mapping, policy dialogue, training, partnerships, and practical solutions for a low-carbon future.

OUR GOAL: NET ZERO

Bahria University commits to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes by 2050, with an interim target of **50% reduction in absolute emissions by 2040.**

(Baseline: FY2024)

Driving sustainable transformation through accountability, innovation, and climate leadership.

Figure 16: University website, Center of Research Excellence in Climate Finance webpage, captured on 4 November 2026, part 1 of 4: the Center and its mission, and the University's commitment to net zero across all scopes by 2050, with a 50 per cent reduction by 2040.

3. COP30 (continued): CORE-CF webpage

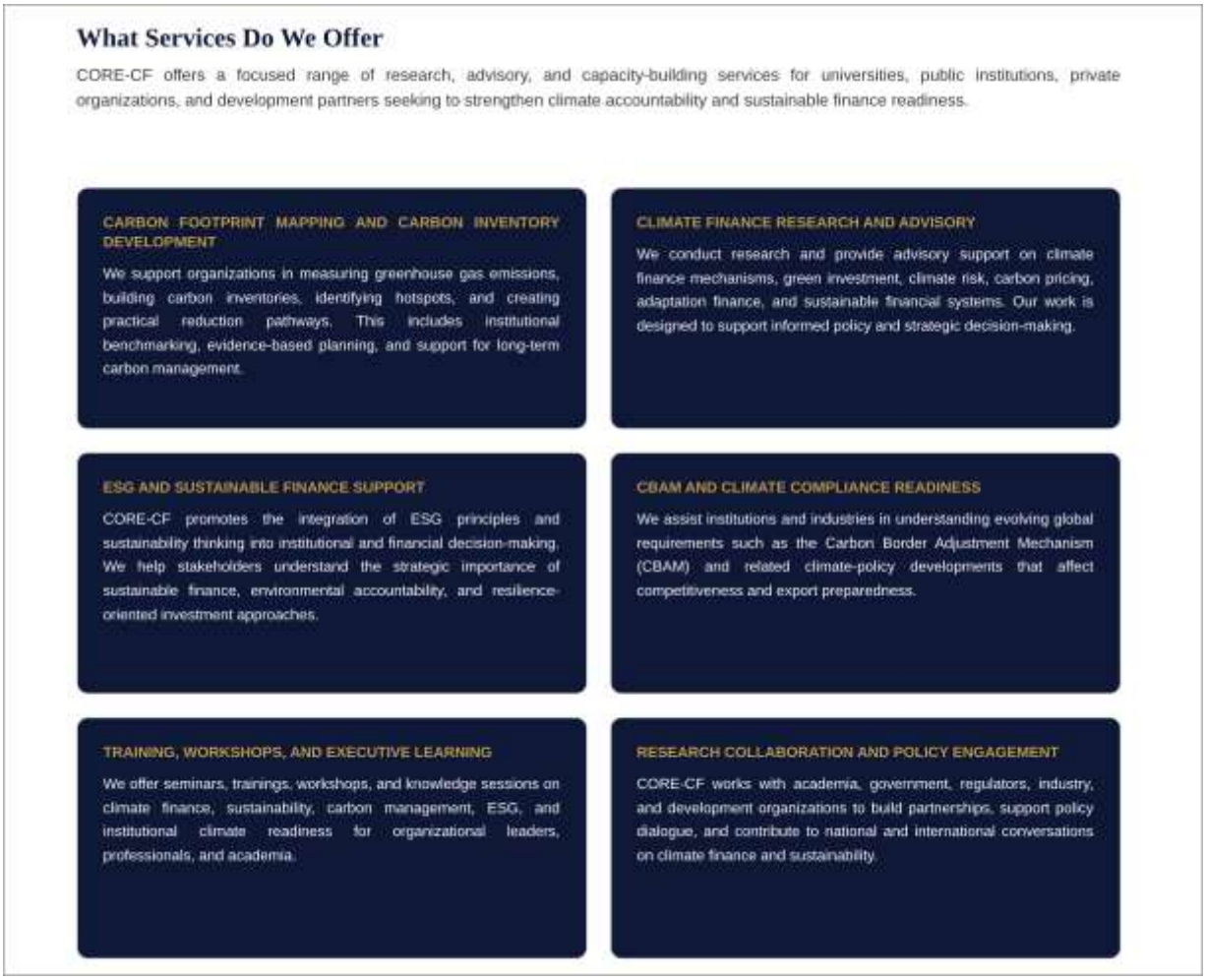
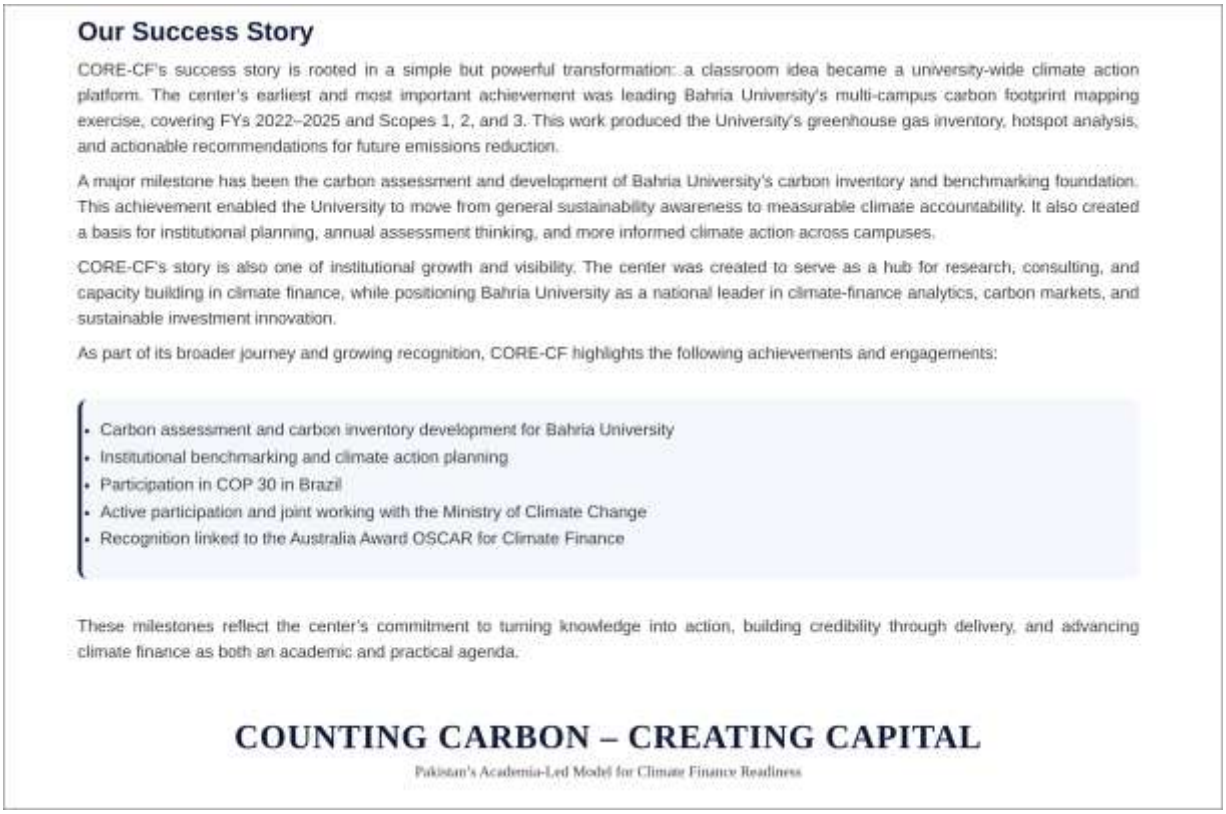


Figure 17: CORE-CF webpage, part 2 of 4: services for universities, public institutions, private organisations and development partners.

3. COP30 (continued): CORE-CF webpage



Our Success Story

CORE-CF's success story is rooted in a simple but powerful transformation: a classroom idea became a university-wide climate action platform. The center's earliest and most important achievement was leading Bahria University's multi-campus carbon footprint mapping exercise, covering FYs 2022–2025 and Scopes 1, 2, and 3. This work produced the University's greenhouse gas inventory, hotspot analysis, and actionable recommendations for future emissions reduction.

A major milestone has been the carbon assessment and development of Bahria University's carbon inventory and benchmarking foundation. This achievement enabled the University to move from general sustainability awareness to measurable climate accountability. It also created a basis for institutional planning, annual assessment thinking, and more informed climate action across campuses.

CORE-CF's story is also one of institutional growth and visibility. The center was created to serve as a hub for research, consulting, and capacity building in climate finance, while positioning Bahria University as a national leader in climate-finance analytics, carbon markets, and sustainable investment innovation.

As part of its broader journey and growing recognition, CORE-CF highlights the following achievements and engagements:

- Carbon assessment and carbon inventory development for Bahria University
- Institutional benchmarking and climate action planning
- Participation in COP 30 in Brazil
- Active participation and joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change
- Recognition linked to the Australia Award OSCAR for Climate Finance

These milestones reflect the center's commitment to turning knowledge into action, building credibility through delivery, and advancing climate finance as both an academic and practical agenda.

COUNTING CARBON – CREATING CAPITAL

Pakistan's Academia-Led Model for Climate Finance Readiness

Figure 18: CORE-CF webpage, part 3 of 4: the Center's achievements and engagements, including participation in COP30 in Brazil and joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change.

3. COP30 (continued): CORE-CF webpage

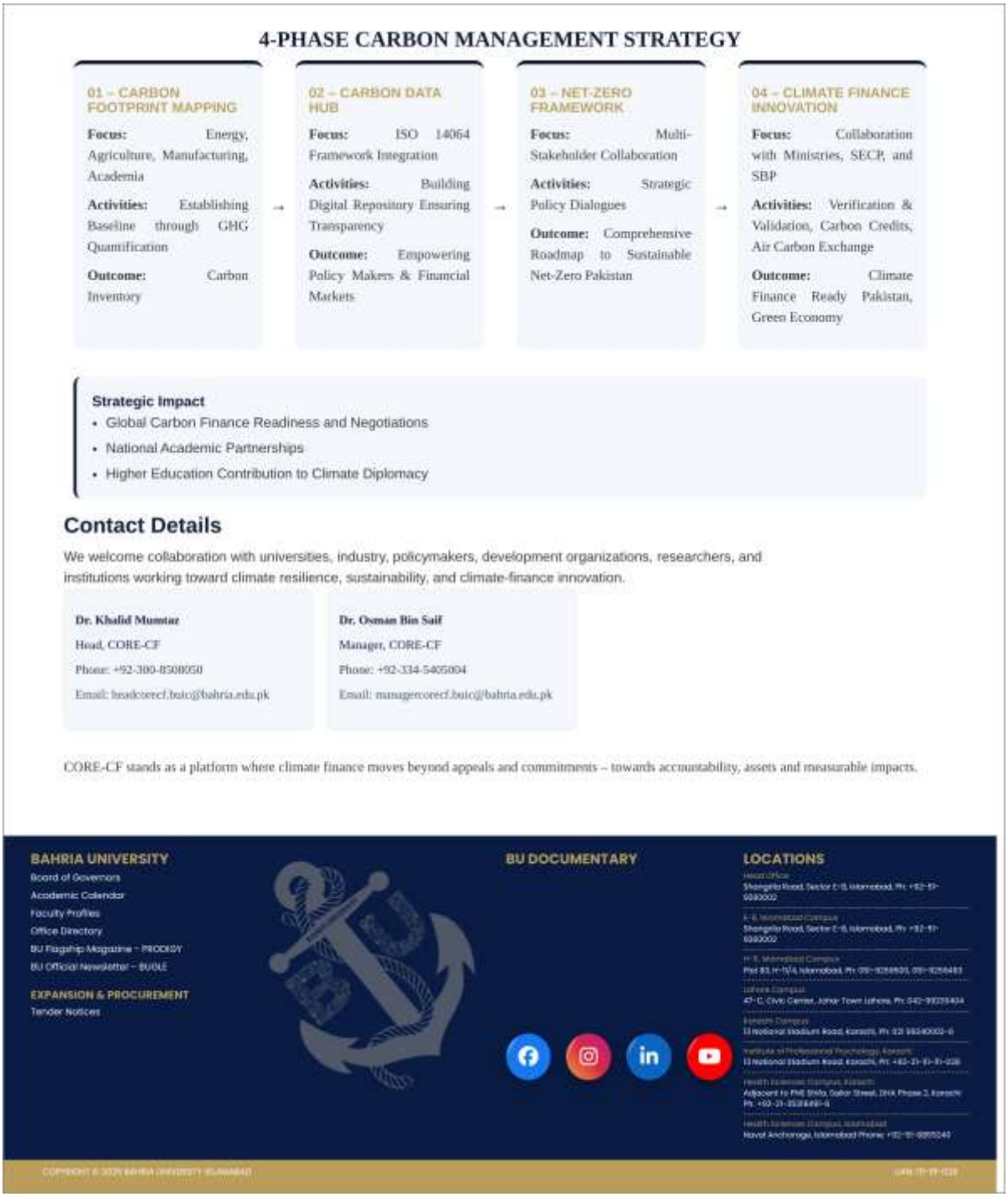


Figure 19: CORE-CF webpage, part 4 of 4: the four-phase carbon management strategy, including the net-zero framework, and contact details.

3. COP30 (continued): photographs



Figure 20: COP30, Belém, Brazil, November 2025: the Head of CORE-CF at the conference venue of the United Nations Climate Change Conference. University social media, 30 November 2025.



Figure 21: COP30, November 2025: the Head of CORE-CF at the COP30 sign, UN Climate Change Conference, 10 to 21 November 2025. University social media, 30 November 2025.

3. COP30 (continued): photographs



Figure 22: COP30, November 2025: a session in the Pakistan pavilion. University social media, 30 November 2025.



Figure 23: COP30, November 2025: the Head of CORE-CF at a national pavilion in the conference area. University social media, 30 November 2025.

4. Meetings with renewable energy companies

Para 7.2 of the policy commits the University to collaborate with renewable energy companies. On 17 October 2025 a delegation from Shandong Haizhichen New Energy Technology, China, a subsidiary of Shandong Energy Group Co. Ltd. (SDE), one of China's largest state-owned energy enterprises with interests in electric power and new energy, visited the University to discuss collaboration in research, innovation and renewable energy technologies. The University reported the meeting on its official social media as reflecting its commitment to promoting sustainable development goals through academia-industry linkages, with the aim of opening avenues for internships, joint research and knowledge exchange in the energy sector (Figures 24 to 27).

University social media, 17 October 2025:
https://www.facebook.com/officialBU/posts/pfbid02TZcH5QJMF7HgzecnTryHdYByffCZFABkBtgb4pc5Qfhun2puVkucjy9spA2LPLAdl

4. Meetings with renewable energy companies (continued): Shandong Haizhichen New Energy Technology



Figure 24: Meeting with the delegation of Shandong Haizhichen New Energy Technology, 17 October 2025: discussion of collaboration in research, innovation and renewable energy technologies. University social media.



Figure 25: Meeting of 17 October 2025: a member of the delegation addressing the meeting. University social media.

4. Meetings with renewable energy companies (continued): Shandong Haizhichen New Energy Technology



Figure 26: Meeting of 17 October 2025: exchange of souvenirs with members of the delegation. University social media.



Figure 27: Meeting of 17 October 2025: the delegation with University representatives. University social media.

4. Meetings with renewable energy companies (continued): Renewable Resources Pvt at NIMA

The National Institute of Maritime Affairs (NIMA) operates under the auspices of Bahria University, with its head office at the University's E-8 campus in Islamabad, as the NIMA website states. On 8 August 2025 a delegation from Renewable Resources Pvt, led by its Chief Executive Officer, Mr Attiq ur Rehaman, with Dr Irfan Mirza (President, WWEA) and Dr Shoaib Ahmed (Director), visited NIMA. The discussions focused on how to integrate renewable energy solutions to support sustainable and climate-resilient growth in Pakistan's blue economy, and both parties committed to sharing expertise and exploring collaborative projects (Figures 28 and 29).

NIMA website, 8 August 2025: https://nimapak.org/a-delegation-from-renewable-resources-pvt-led-by-mr-attiq-ur-rehaman-visited-nima/

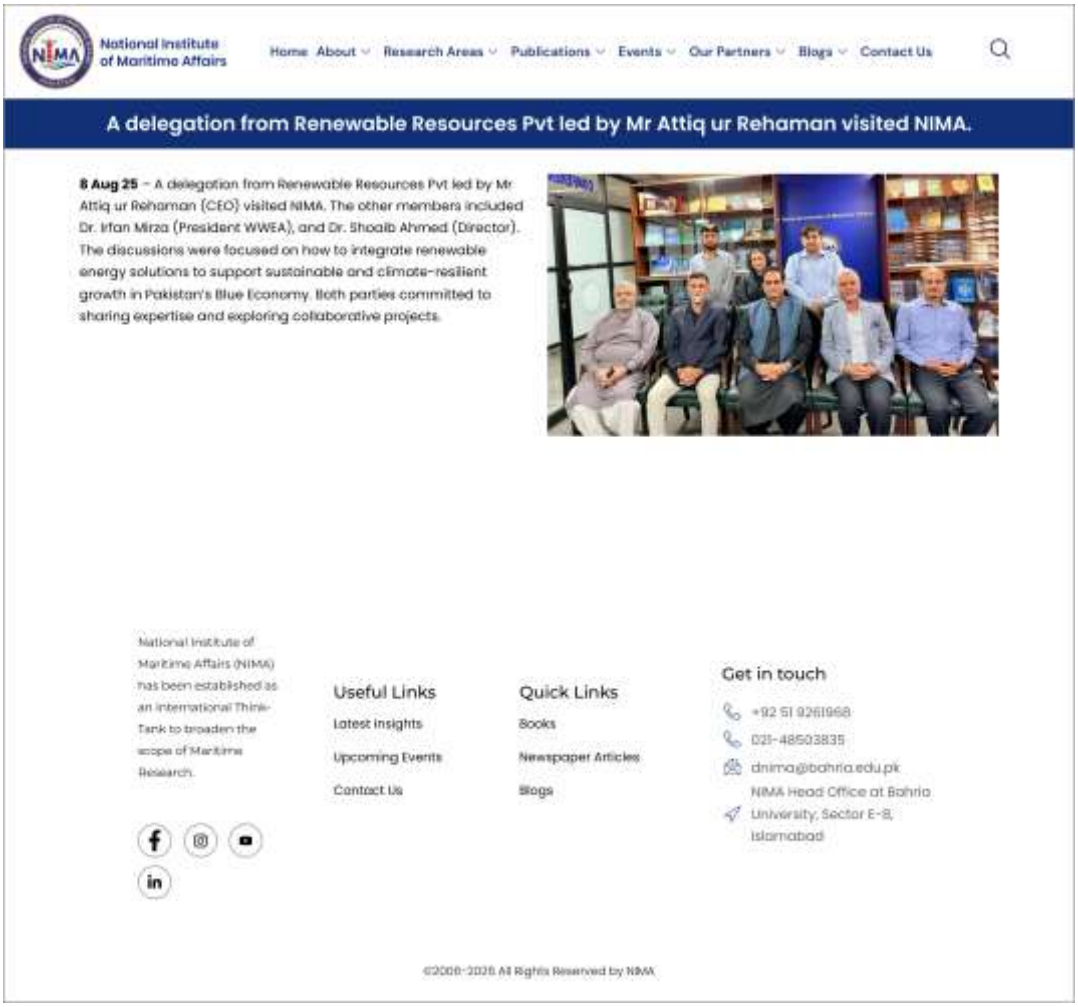


Figure 28: NIMA website: "A delegation from Renewable Resources Pvt led by Mr Attiq ur Rehaman visited NIMA", 8 August 2025, with the footer showing the NIMA head office at Bahria University, E-8, Islamabad; captured on 5 November 2026.

4. Meetings with renewable energy companies (continued): Renewable Resources Pvt at NIMA



Figure 29: Delegation of Renewable Resources Pvt with NIMA, Islamabad, 8 August 2025. Photograph from the NIMA website.

5. Public discussions and events on clean and renewable energy

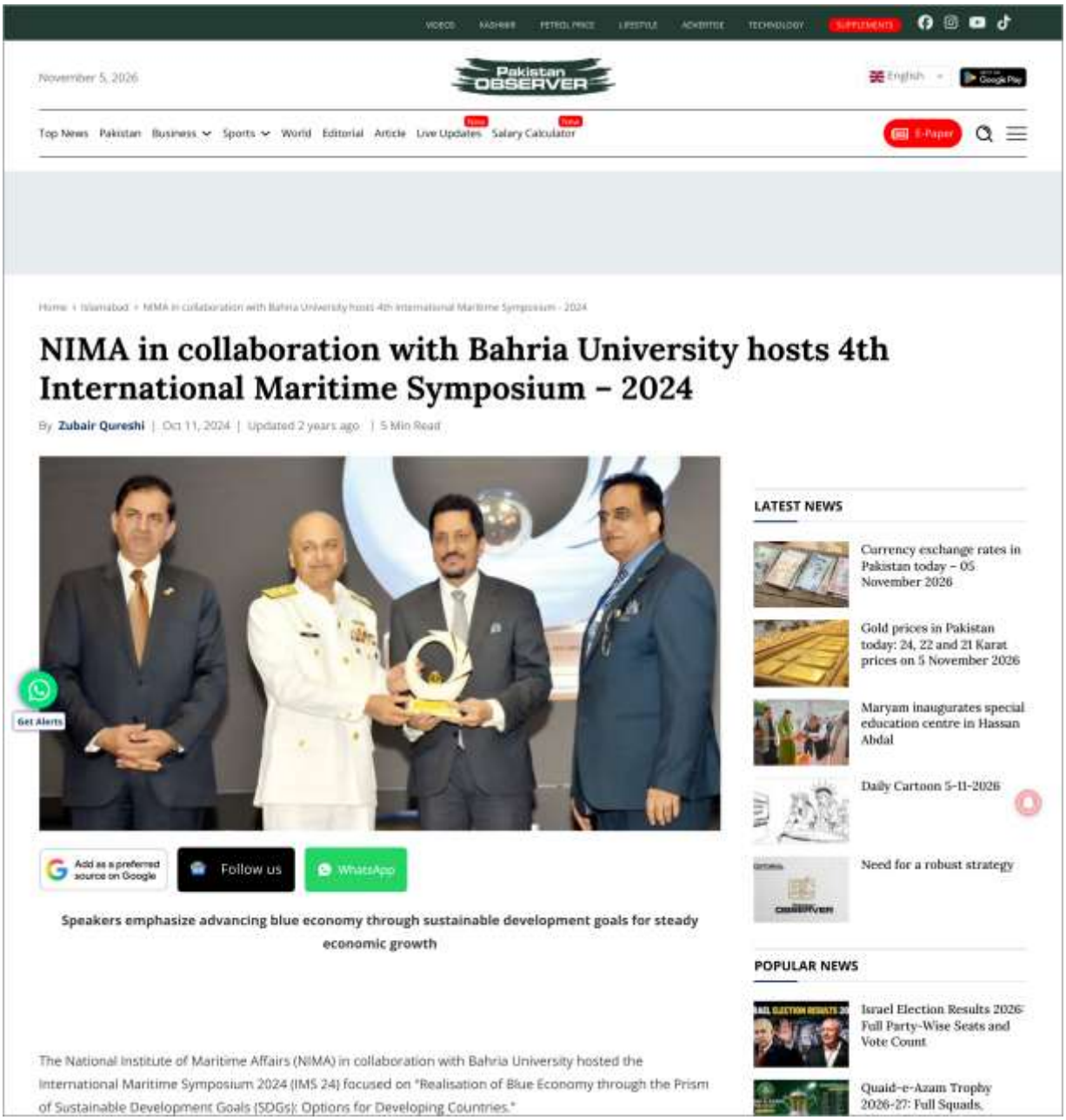
The University and NIMA also placed clean and renewable energy, and the national net-zero agenda, before policymakers, industry, students and young people in public symposia, conferences, webinars, workshops and partnerships (Table 2). The 4th International Maritime Symposium, hosted by NIMA in collaboration with Bahria University and reported by the Pakistan Observer on 11 October 2024, presented renewable energy from offshore wind and tidal power among the opportunities of the deep-sea economy, and the Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives addressed the policy frameworks needed to promote clean energy initiatives.

Table 2: Public discussions and events addressing clean and renewable energy and net zero, October 2024 to December 2025

Date	Event	Participants	Energy and climate content
Oct 2024	4th International Maritime Symposium (IMS 24), NIMA in collaboration with Bahria University	International speakers, diplomats, policymakers, academics and maritime professionals	Clean energy initiatives; renewable energy from offshore wind and tidal power; report on green shipping technologies
30 Apr 2025	Webinar, “IMO’s Net-Zero Framework under MARPOL Annex VI: Pakistan’s Commitment and Way Forward”; Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, as chief guest	Experts and representatives of the Office of the DG Ports and Shipping, PNSC, Karachi Port Trust, Port Qasim Authority and Karachi Shipyard	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from shipping; Pakistan’s commitment under the net-zero framework
23 Jul 2025	MoU between NIMA and the Progressive Climate Foundation, a youth-led climate organisation	Delegation of the Progressive Climate Foundation	Maritime climate research, policy and youth engagement; youth-driven climate action
4 to 5 Nov 2025	International Maritime Conference (IMC-25) under PIMEC, “Harnessing Blue Economy Potential for Sustainable Development”, Karachi	Ministers, naval leadership, experts and delegates	Offshore energy and climate-smart strategies
2 Dec 2025	Session on the role of maritime affairs in Pakistan’s economy	Participants of the 8th Maritime Security Workshop, Pakistan Navy War College	Adoption of marine renewable energy solutions; sustainable financing

Pakistan Observer, 11 October 2024, “NIMA in collaboration with Bahria University hosts 4th International Maritime Symposium – 2024”: https://pakobserver.net/?p=631888

5. Public discussions and events (continued): 4th International Maritime Symposium



November 5, 2026

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Home › Islamabad › NIMA in collaboration with Bahria University hosts 4th International Maritime Symposium - 2024

NIMA in collaboration with Bahria University hosts 4th International Maritime Symposium – 2024

By Zubair Qureshi | Oct 11, 2024 | Updated 2 years ago | 5 Min Read

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Speakers emphasize advancing blue economy through sustainable development goals for steady economic growth

The National Institute of Maritime Affairs (NIMA) in collaboration with Bahria University hosted the International Maritime Symposium 2024 (IMS 24) focused on "Realisation of Blue Economy through the Prism of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Options for Developing Countries."

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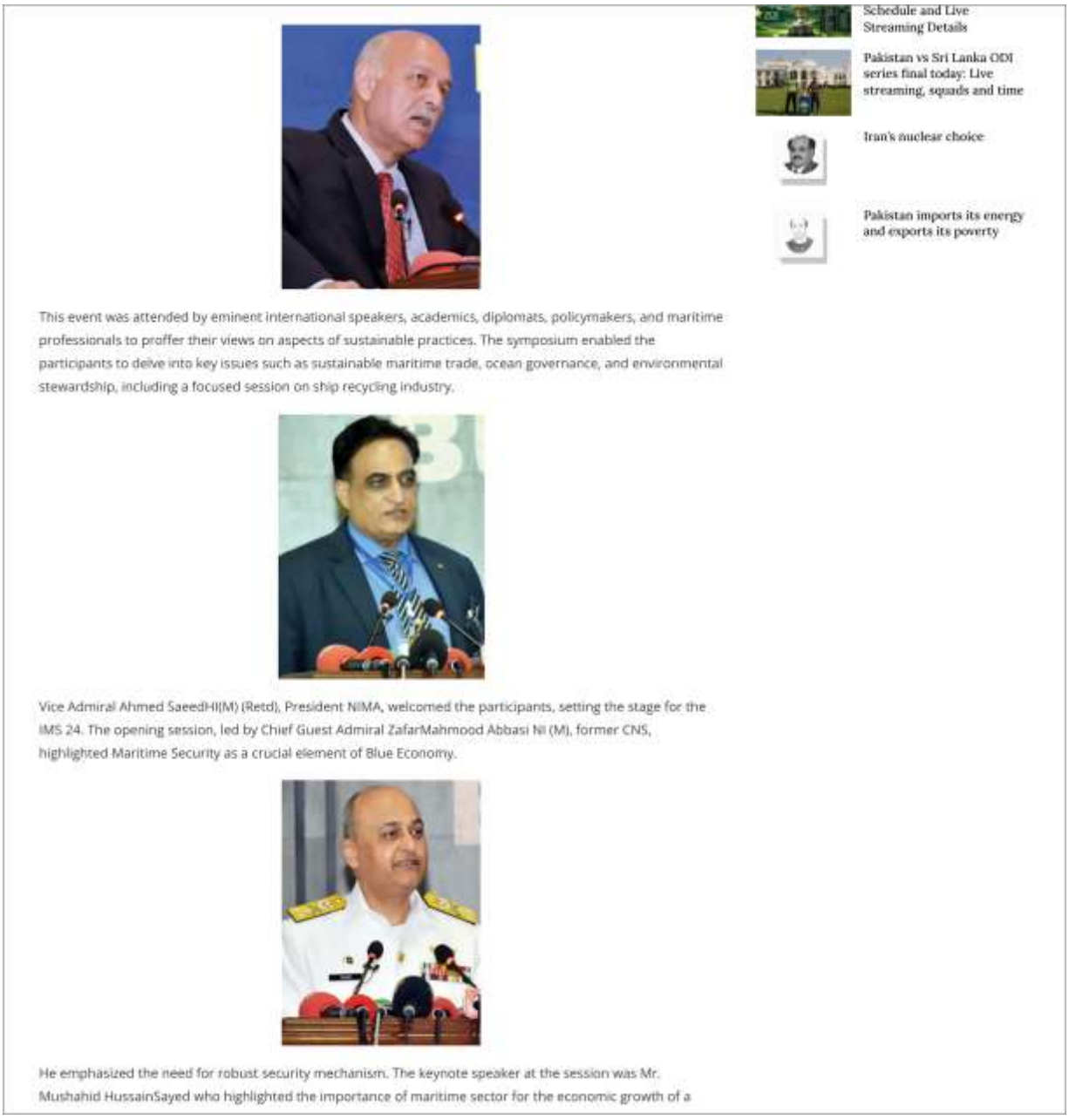
POPULAR NEWS

Israel Election Results 2026: Full Party-Wise Seats and Vote Count

Quaid-e-Azam Trophy 2026-27: Full Squads,

Figure 30: Pakistan Observer, 11 October 2024, captured on 5 November 2026, part 1 of 5: headline, photograph and opening of the report on the 4th International Maritime Symposium hosted by NIMA in collaboration with Bahria University.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): 4th International Maritime Symposium



Schedule and Live Streaming Details

Pakistan vs Sri Lanka ODI series final today: Live streaming, squads and time

Iran's nuclear choice

Pakistan imports its energy and exports its poverty

This event was attended by eminent international speakers, academics, diplomats, policymakers, and maritime professionals to proffer their views on aspects of sustainable practices. The symposium enabled the participants to delve into key issues such as sustainable maritime trade, ocean governance, and environmental stewardship, including a focused session on ship recycling industry.

Vice Admiral Ahmed SaeedHI(M) (Retd), President NIMA, welcomed the participants, setting the stage for the IMS 24. The opening session, led by Chief Guest Admiral ZafarMahmood Abbasi NI (M), former CNS, highlighted Maritime Security as a crucial element of Blue Economy.

He emphasized the need for robust security mechanism. The keynote speaker at the session was Mr. Mushahid HussainSayed who highlighted the importance of maritime sector for the economic growth of a

Figure 31: Pakistan Observer report, part 2 of 5: participants, including academics, diplomats, policymakers and maritime professionals; opening session.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): 4th International Maritime Symposium

country. The speakers included Rear Admiral Faisal Ali Shah HI (M), Chairman and Editor-in-Chief of Pakistan Observer, Mr Faisal Zahid Malik, Mr. Rab Nawaz, Dr. Shahida Jaffrey, Dr. Ashfaq Hassan Khan, and Prof. Ali Ibrahim Akkutay from DEHUKAM, Turkiye. They deliberated on various social, environmental and economic aspects as imperatives of maritime security.



In his message Mr Faisal Zahid Malik highlighted challenges and opportunities in the blue economy sector which has adopted critical importance for Pakistan. This "Developing the deep-sea economy presents immense opportunities for economic growth and innovation. By tapping into the vast resources of the deep oceans—such as minerals, fisheries, and renewable energy sources like offshore wind and tidal power—we can unlock new industries and revenue streams," he said.



At the second session of the international symposium, Vice Admiral Asif Khaliq HI (M), Rector Bahria University gave opening address. This session's theme was "The prospects of blue economy for Pakistan to realize UN SDGs," and none other than Federal Minister for PD&SI Mr. Ahsaniqbal was the Chief Guest. He focused on strategic planning and policy frameworks necessary for leveraging coastal resources and promoting clean energy initiatives.



Figure 32: Pakistan Observer report, part 3 of 5: keynote and speakers, including renewable energy from offshore wind and tidal power among the opportunities of the deep-sea economy, and the session at which clean energy initiatives were addressed.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): 4th International Maritime Symposium

Mr Ahsan Iqbal stressed the application of science and technology and innovative practices in the maritime sector to meet the challenges of the current era. The keynote speaker Ms. Bushra Aman, Secretary NSD also explored various dimensions of the blue economy saying how it could catapult the growth sector.



Other speakers included Admiral RavindraChandrasiriWijegunaratne, Sri Lankan High Commissioner, Mr. Jun Sun from IMO, Dr. ShabanaFayyaz, Commodore AbidRana5I(M)(Retd), Vice Admiral Iftikhar Ahmed Rao HI(M), while Chairman NIMA BoA Admiral Muhammad Zakaullah NI(M) presented the Note of Thanks.



The speakers highlighted the potential of Blue Economy from the international aspects of governance, treaties compliance and strategic environment of IOR.

Vice Admiral Ovais Ahmed BilgramiHI(M), Vice Chief of Naval Staff, the Chief Guest of the final session, focused on the Green Ship Recycling and Implementation of HKC in Pakistan. He urged stakeholders to prioritise sustainable ship recycling at Gadani under the Hong Kong Convention 2009.



Figure 33: Pakistan Observer report, part 4 of 5: further speakers and sessions.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): 4th International Maritime Symposium

The event featured a panel discussion with panelists including Mr Per Albert Ilsaas, Norwegian Ambassador; Mr. DewanRizwan Chairman PSBA; Captain Javed Khan (Retd), Chairman BDA; Mr. John Alonso from IMO, Mr. Guillermo Montt from ILO Pakistan, Mr. Asif, Honorary Secy PSBA, Mr. Musharaf as Representative of Gadani Labor Union and Mr. Anees Khan from NIMA.

The participants stressed on the need of HKC compliance in Pakistan and the challenges Pakistan's ship recycling industry faces it this regard. Mr. John Alonso from IMO highlighted IMO's efforts for enabling developing countries in the implementation of the convention. The session was moderated by CdreRaheelMasoodSI(M)(retd).



NIMA launched six research reports, which included a study on "Pakistan's Ship Recycling Industry", reports on "Impacts of Climate Change on the Maritime Sector of Pakistan", "Analysis of High Seas Treaty and Implications for Pakistan", "MARPOL Annex VI: Advancements in Green Shipping Technologies and Way Forward for Pakistan" and two NIMA Research Compendiums. The event reaffirmed Pakistan's commitment to integrate the Blue Economy while aligning it with global Sustainable Development Goals. Vice Admiral Ahmed SaeedHI(M), President NIMA extended a note of thanks to all speakers and participants. At the end, souvenirs were presented to the esteemed speakers, distinguished guests and the sponsors of the event.

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Figure 34: Pakistan Observer report, part 5 of 5: panel discussion and the NIMA research reports launched, including one on green shipping technologies.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): 4th International Maritime Symposium, photographs



Figure 35: 4th International Maritime Symposium, October 2024: presentation of a souvenir to a speaker. Photograph from the Pakistan Observer report.



Figure 36: 4th International Maritime Symposium, October 2024: presentation of a souvenir at the symposium. Photograph from the Pakistan Observer report.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): NIMA website

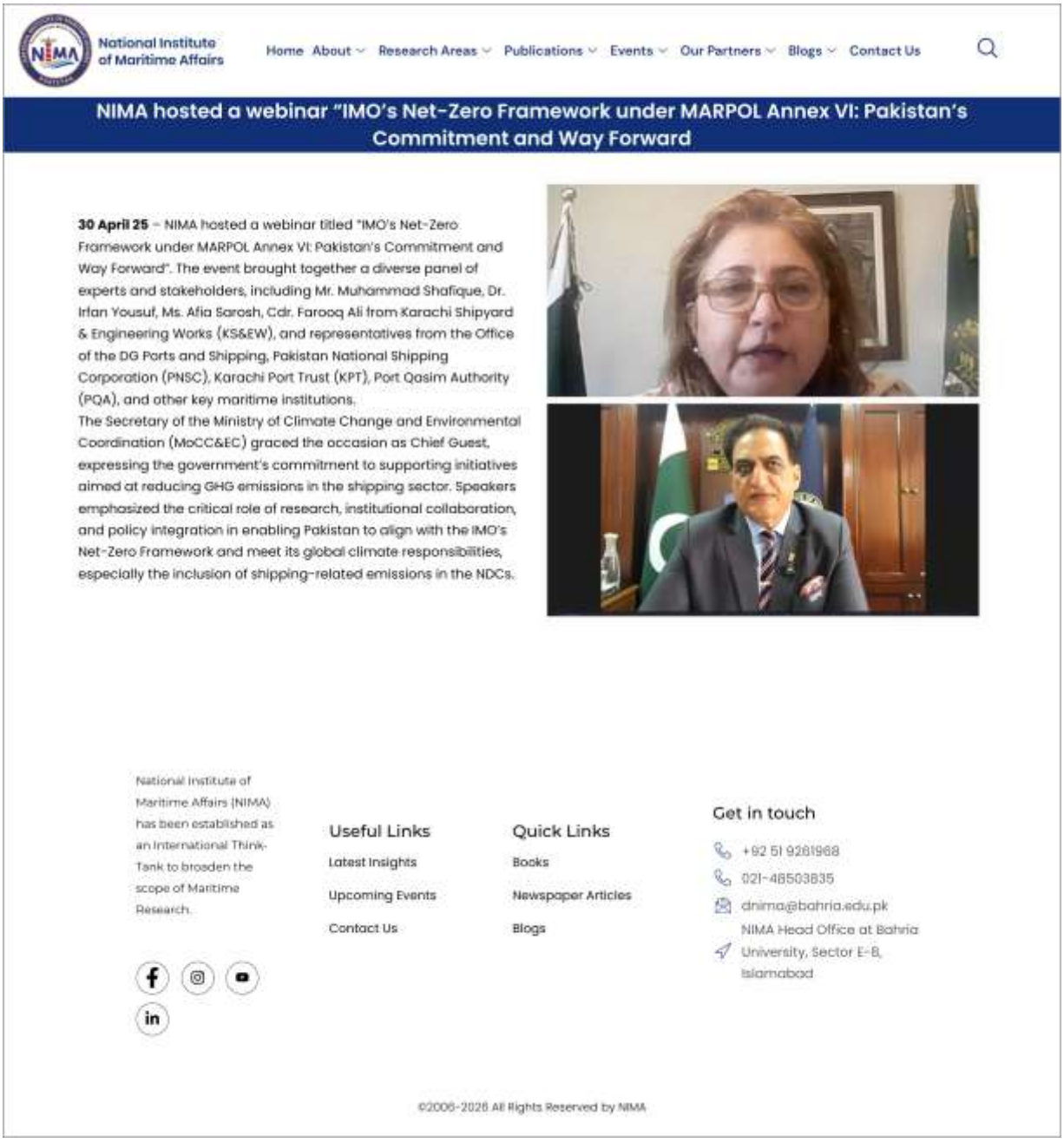


Figure 37: NIMA website: "NIMA hosted a webinar 'IMO's Net-Zero Framework under MARPOL Annex VI: Pakistan's Commitment and Way Forward'", 30 April 2025, with the Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, as chief guest; captured on 5 November 2026.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): NIMA website

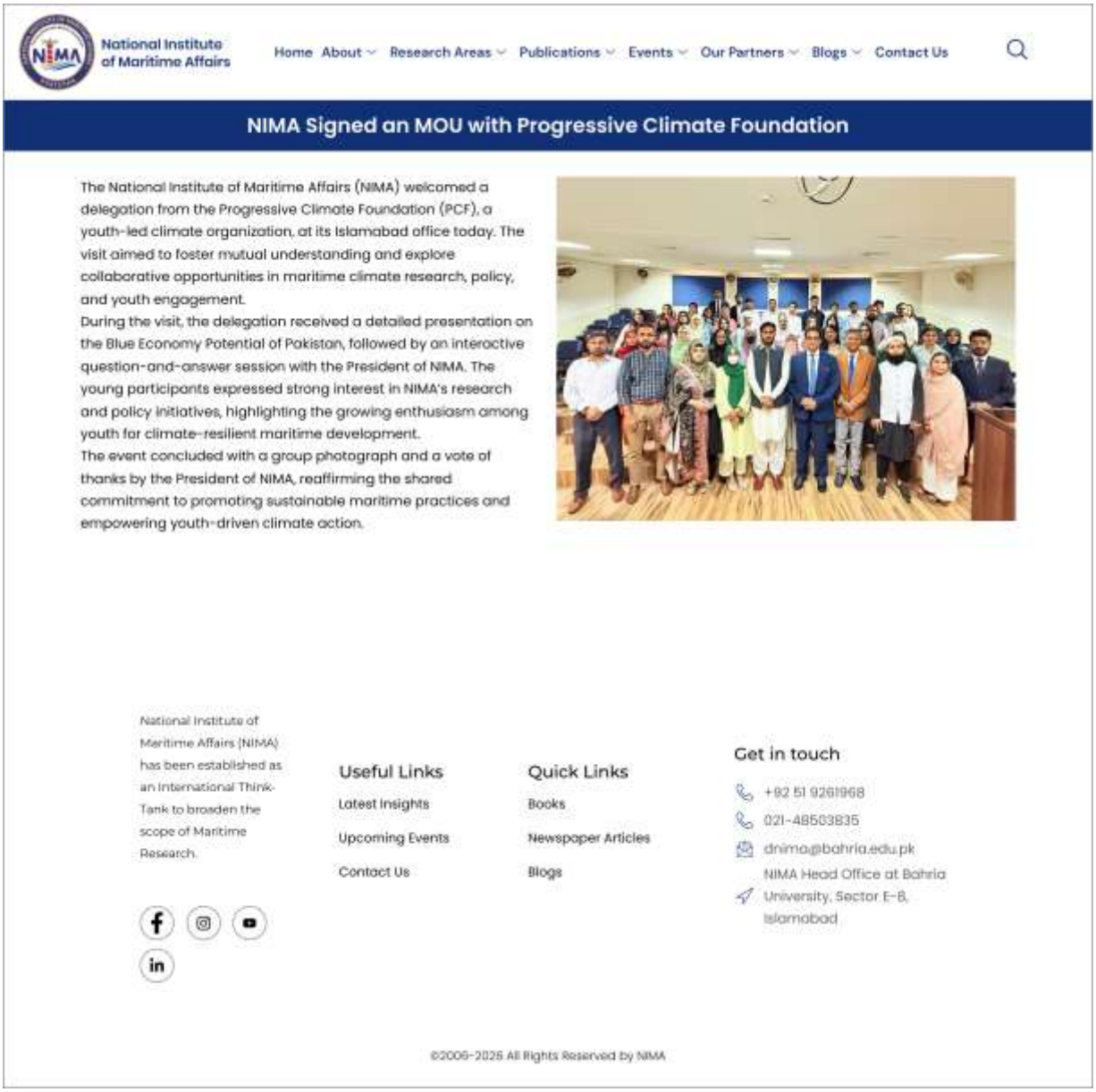


Figure 38: NIMA website: "NIMA Signed an MOU with Progressive Climate Foundation", a youth-led climate organisation, 23 July 2025; captured on 5 November 2026.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): NIMA website

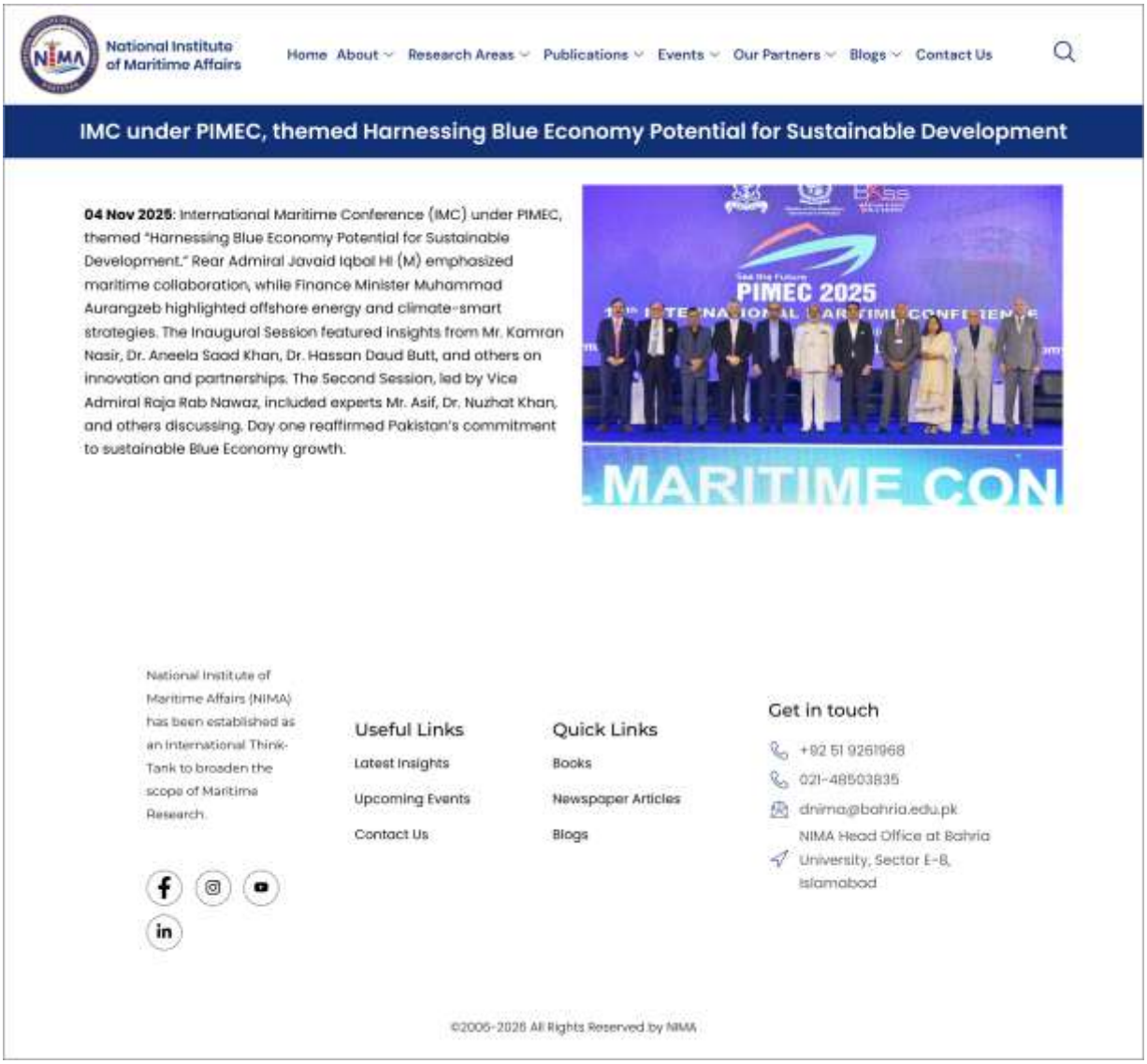


Figure 39: NIMA website: International Maritime Conference (IMC-25) under PIMEC, "Harnessing Blue Economy Potential for Sustainable Development", 4 November 2025, including offshore energy and climate-smart strategies; captured on 5 November 2026.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): NIMA website

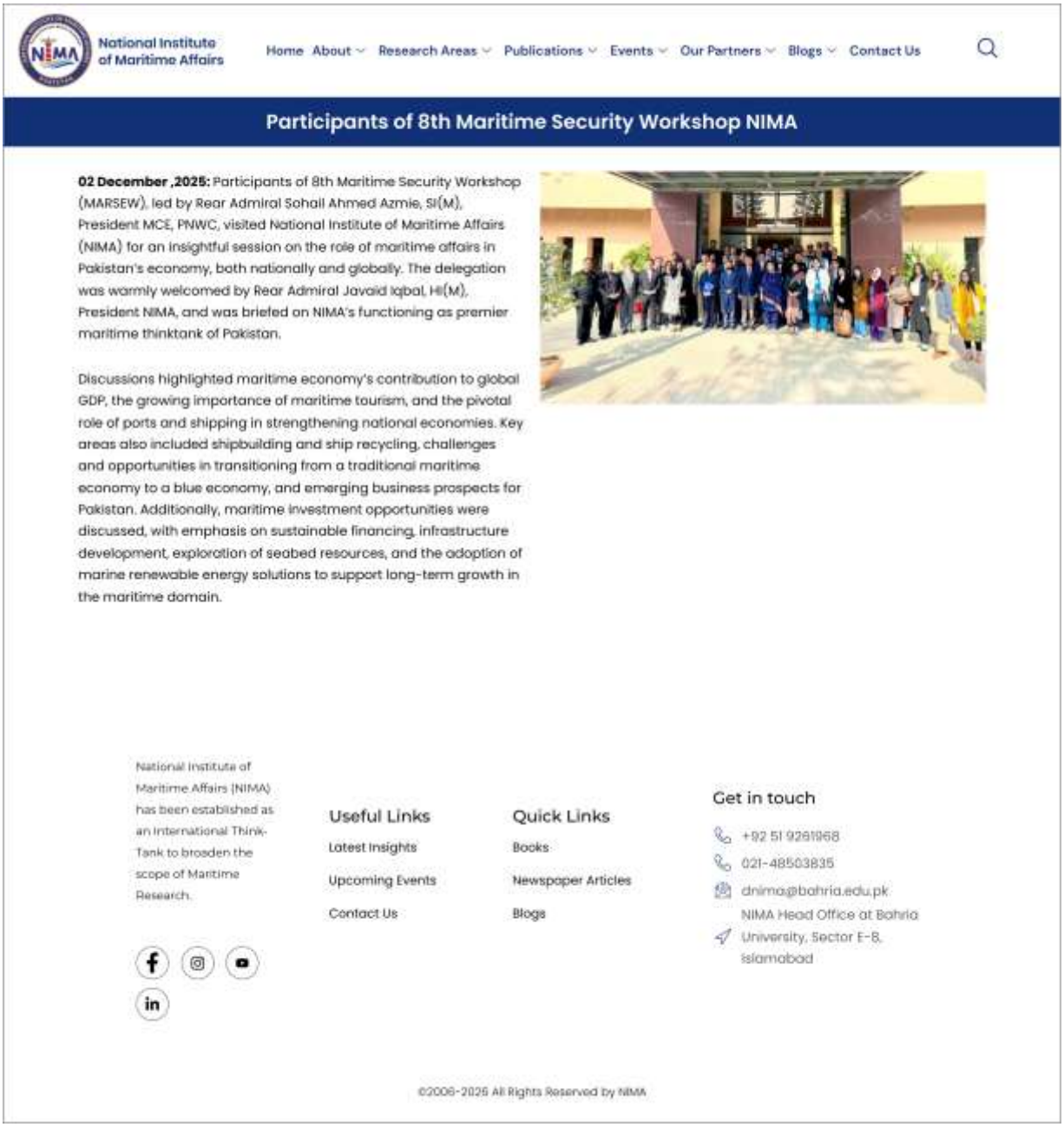


Figure 40: NIMA website: “Participants of 8th Maritime Security Workshop NIMA”, 2 December 2025, including the adoption of marine renewable energy solutions; captured on 5 November 2026.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): photographs



Figure 41: Webinar on the IMO Net-Zero Framework under MARPOL Annex VI, 30 April 2025: speakers. Photograph from the NIMA website.



Figure 42: Delegation of the Progressive Climate Foundation at NIMA, Islamabad, 23 July 2025. Photograph from the NIMA website.

5. Public discussions and events (continued): photographs



Figure 43: International Maritime Conference (IMC-25), PIMEC 2025, Karachi, November 2025: speakers and guests. Photograph from the NIMA website.

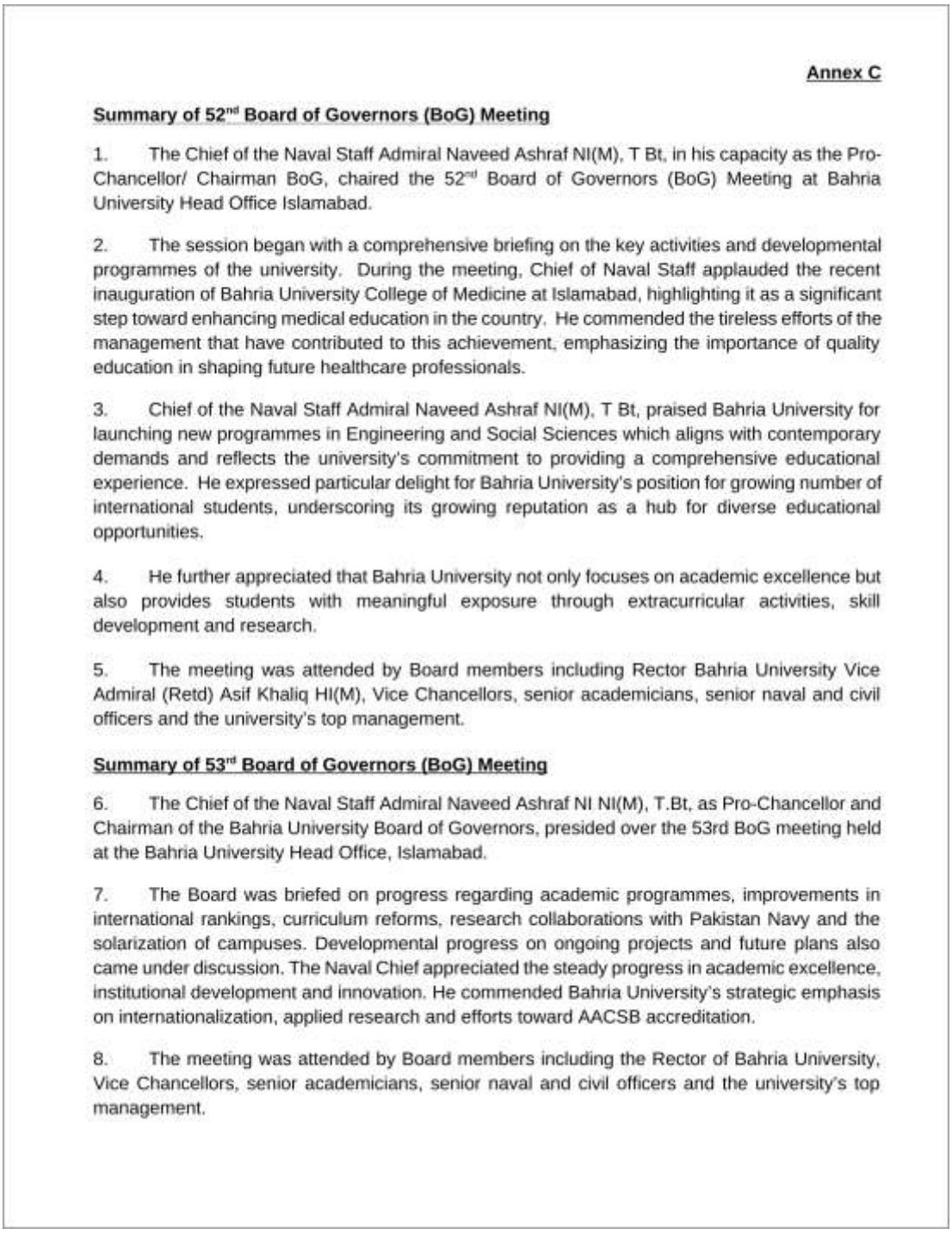


Figure 44: Participants of the 8th Maritime Security Workshop at NIMA, 2 December 2025. Photograph from the NIMA website. NIMA website: https://nimapak.org/

6. Governance and delivery behind the pledge

The pledge is overseen at the highest level of the University and is being delivered. At its 53rd meeting, chaired on 7 July 2025 by the Chief of the Naval Staff as Pro-Chancellor and Chairman, the Board of Governors was briefed on progress in the solarization of campuses, among other matters; the University reported the meeting on its official social media (Figure 45).

University social media, 7 July 2025:
https://www.facebook.com/officialBU/posts/pfbid02chH5gLmHqJgBL6Sq8UYTLHk2jcG1kD6MGDVtyAJLneJWMWL98uMFdqhGWhrzcYyYl



Annex C

Summary of 52nd Board of Governors (BoG) Meeting

1. The Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Naveed Ashraf NI(M), T Bt, in his capacity as the Pro-Chancellor/ Chairman BoG, chaired the 52nd Board of Governors (BoG) Meeting at Bahria University Head Office Islamabad.

2. The session began with a comprehensive briefing on the key activities and developmental programmes of the university. During the meeting, Chief of Naval Staff applauded the recent inauguration of Bahria University College of Medicine at Islamabad, highlighting it as a significant step toward enhancing medical education in the country. He commended the tireless efforts of the management that have contributed to this achievement, emphasizing the importance of quality education in shaping future healthcare professionals.

3. Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Naveed Ashraf NI(M), T Bt, praised Bahria University for launching new programmes in Engineering and Social Sciences which aligns with contemporary demands and reflects the university's commitment to providing a comprehensive educational experience. He expressed particular delight for Bahria University's position for growing number of international students, underscoring its growing reputation as a hub for diverse educational opportunities.

4. He further appreciated that Bahria University not only focuses on academic excellence but also provides students with meaningful exposure through extracurricular activities, skill development and research.

5. The meeting was attended by Board members including Rector Bahria University Vice Admiral (Retd) Asif Khaliq HI(M), Vice Chancellors, senior academicians, senior naval and civil officers and the university's top management.

Summary of 53rd Board of Governors (BoG) Meeting

6. The Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Naveed Ashraf NI NI(M), T.Bt, as Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of the Bahria University Board of Governors, presided over the 53rd BoG meeting held at the Bahria University Head Office, Islamabad.

7. The Board was briefed on progress regarding academic programmes, improvements in international rankings, curriculum reforms, research collaborations with Pakistan Navy and the solarization of campuses. Developmental progress on ongoing projects and future plans also came under discussion. The Naval Chief appreciated the steady progress in academic excellence, institutional development and innovation. He commended Bahria University's strategic emphasis on internationalization, applied research and efforts toward AACSB accreditation.

8. The meeting was attended by Board members including the Rector of Bahria University, Vice Chancellors, senior academicians, senior naval and civil officers and the university's top management.

Figure 45: Bahria University annual report data, 2024-25, Chapter 12, Governance, Annex C: summary of the 52nd and 53rd meetings of the Board of Governors; para 7, the Board briefed on the solarization of campuses.

6. Governance and delivery (continued): solarization of campuses

The Annual Progress Report of the Directorate of Planning and Development for 2024-25 records three solarization projects completed during the year, a combined 870 kW of rooftop and canopy solar capacity at the Islamabad E-8 (500 kW), Islamabad H-11 (300 kW) and Lahore (70 kW) campuses (Figures 46 and 47). These installations are the first steps on the policy's pathway to 100 per cent renewable electricity.

Annual Progress Report (2024-2025) of P&D Directorate:

1. Planning department completed following solarization projects during the Year 2024-2025 (Picture is attached in Annex A):

S.No	Description	Quantity	Project Cost	Department
1.	Provision & Installation of Solar System	500 KW	42.4 M	BUIC
2.	Provision & Installation of Solar System	300 KW	25.5 M	BU H-11 Campus
3.	Provision & Installation of Solar System	70 KW	9.33 M	BULC

2. Development department completed the following projects during the Year 2024-2025 (Pictures are attached in Annex A):

S.No	Description	Quantity	Project Cost	Department
1.	Dental College & Hospital at Karahi	1 Job	915 M	BUKC
2.	Sky Room	1 Job	61.14 M	BUHO

Figure 46: Annual Progress Report (2024-2025) of the Directorate of Planning and Development (extract): solarization projects (500 kW, 300 kW and 70 kW) and development projects completed during 2024-25.



Figure 47: Solarization projects completed in 2024-25: canopy-mounted and rooftop solar arrays. Directorate of Planning and Development, Annual Progress Report 2024-25, Annex A.

7. Summary of evidence

Element	Evidence	Figures
Public pledge toward 100 per cent renewable energy	Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, effective 7 December 2025, approved by the Rector: transition to 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2035; 50 per cent reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040, toward net zero across all scopes by 2050; carbon neutral energy systems by 2035; renewable energy share of 60 per cent by 2030 and 100 per cent by 2040	1 to 13; 16
Pledge made public	Policy published on the University website with Objective 1's commitment to 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2035	14 and 15
University as a body committed to promote it beyond the University	Para 7.2: Ministry of Climate Change, renewable energy companies, UNFCCC and COP, national climate awareness campaigns; para 8.3: public annual sustainability report; para 9.1: external representation on climate leadership by the Rector and CORE-CF	1 to 13
International event	COP30, Belém, Brazil, November 2025: Head of CORE-CF; carbon footprint model presented; joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change	16 to 23
Meetings with industry	Shandong Haizhichen New Energy Technology, 17 October 2025, on renewable energy technologies; Renewable Resources Pvt at NIMA, 8 August 2025, on renewable energy solutions for the blue economy	24 to 29
Public discussions and events	4th International Maritime Symposium, October 2024; webinar on the net-zero framework with the Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change, 30 April 2025; MoU with the Progressive Climate Foundation, 23 July 2025; IMC-25, November 2025; workshop session on marine renewable energy, 2 December 2025	30 to 44; Table 2
Governance and delivery	53rd Board of Governors meeting, 7 July 2025, briefed on solarization of campuses; 870 kW of solar capacity installed at three campuses in 2024-25	45 to 47

Taken together, the records show that Bahria University as a body has made a public pledge toward 100 per cent renewable energy, set out in a Rector-approved policy that is published on its website, and that it promotes this commitment beyond the University: at the United Nations climate conference, in meetings with renewable energy companies, and in public symposia, conferences, webinars and partnerships with government, industry and young people, while its governing body oversees the solarization that delivers the pledge.