SDG
07
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

EVIDENCE DOCUMENT | INDICATOR 7.4.4

Informing and supporting government in clean energy and energy-efficient technology policy

METRIC 7.4 Energy and the community

REFERENCE YEAR	COVERAGE	DATE PREPARED
In place by 2025	Local, regional, national and global	5 November 2026

ISSUING OFFICE	EVIDENCE ID
Directorate of Quality Assurance, Head Office	E-07-7.4.4

THE SIR 2027 REQUIREMENT

Does your university as a body inform and support government in clean energy and energy-efficient technology policy development?

01 Statement of Evidence

Bahria University's direct answer to the requirement

Yes. Bahria University as a body informs and supports government in clean energy and energy-efficient technology policy. Its National Institute of Maritime Affairs (NIMA), which operates under its auspices and is an advisory member of the National Security Committee, published a 2025 study recommending that Pakistan ratify MARPOL Annex VI, the IMO instrument on ship emissions and energy efficiency, and prepare a National Action Plan to cut shipping emissions. In 2025 NIMA contributed to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs workshop on the National Maritime Policy, discussed MARPOL Annex VI compliance with the Federal Minister, held a webinar on the IMO Net-Zero Framework with the Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change, and the port authorities of Karachi, briefed the Ministry of Planning on green shipping, and convened the International Maritime Conference on offshore energy and green shipping within PIMEC 2025, which the Government of Sindh supported through a steering committee chaired by the Chief Minister. University faculty also published policy recommendations on renewable energy, and CORE-CF works jointly with the Ministry of Climate Change and represented the University at COP30.

02 Evidence and Activity Record

Dated facts and records that substantiate the statement

Section 1 presents NIMA's mandate to give policy input to government, and Section 2 its 2025 policy study on green shipping technologies and MARPOL Annex VI. Section 3 presents NIMA's engagements with federal ministries in 2025: the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, including its workshop on the National Maritime Policy, the Ministry of Climate Change and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, each with its public record and photographs. Section 4 presents NIMA's international symposium and conference with government: the 4th International Maritime Symposium of October 2024, at which the Federal Minister for Planning addressed policy frameworks for clean energy, and the 11th International Maritime Conference (IMC-25) of November 2025, organised with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, at which offshore energy and green shipping were addressed. Section 4 also presents the engagement of the Government of Sindh and of the port authorities of Karachi. Section 5 presents CORE-CF's policy engagement with the Ministry of Climate Change and its participation in COP30, and Section 6 the policy recommendations on renewable energy and the research on Pakistan's geothermal resources published by University faculty in 2025. Section 7 presents the Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, from its cover through its complete table of contents, followed by the pages cited, and Section 8 summarises the evidence against each element of the requirement.

TABLE 1 Informing and supporting government in clean energy and energy-efficient technology policy, 2025

No.	Element	Record	Level of government	Date	Evidence
1	Policy input mandate	NIMA, under the University's auspices, is an advisory member of the National Security Committee with a mandate to give policy-level input to the Government of Pakistan; its objectives include policy input and contributing to governing instruments	National	Since 2023	NIMA website; Section 1
2	Policy study	NIMA report on MARPOL Annex VI and green shipping technologies: ratification of the Annex, a National Action Plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from shipping, and international cooperation for Pakistan's green transition	National	Jan 2025	NIMA website; Section 2
3	Engagement with federal ministries	Maritime Affairs: National Maritime Policy workshop; MARPOL Annex VI compliance; policy formulation. Climate Change: webinar on the IMO Net-Zero Framework with the Secretary as chief guest. Planning: briefing on green shipping	National	28 Feb to 27 Aug 2025	Radio Pakistan; NIMA website; Section 3 and Table 2
4	Policy symposium	IMS 24: Federal Minister for Planning on policy frameworks for clean energy; offshore wind and tidal power	National	Oct 2024	Pakistan Observer; Section 4

No.	Element	Record	Level of government	Date	Evidence
5	International conference with government	IMC-25, organised by NIMA under PIMEC 2025 with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs: regulatory frameworks, green shipping and offshore energy; Federal Finance Minister on offshore energy	National and international	4 to 5 Nov 2025	NIMA website; Section 4
6	Regional and local government	Government of Sindh: PIMEC 2025 steering committee chaired by the Chief Minister, supporting the platform of IMC-25. Karachi Port Trust and Port Qasim Authority in the webinar on the IMO Net-Zero Framework	Regional (Sindh) and local (Karachi ports)	7 Oct 2025; 30 Apr 2025	NIMA website; Sections 3 and 4
7	Climate policy engagement	CORE-CF: active participation and joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change; research and advisory support for informed policy; policy dialogue with government and regulators	National	2025	CORE-CF webpage; Section 5
8	Global climate process	Head of CORE-CF represented the University at COP30, Belém, Brazil; University carbon footprint model presented	Global	Nov 2025	University social media; Section 5
9	Recommendations and research on renewable energy	Recommendations to government on renewable energy, fossil fuel subsidies and energy efficiency (The Friday Times, 9 Aug 2025); three 2025 studies assessing geothermal resources in Pakistan	National	2025	The Friday Times; DOIs; Section 6
10	University as a body	Collaborate with the Ministry of Climate Change and the Pakistan Climate Change Authority; support the National Climate Finance Strategy; engage the UNFCCC and COP; CORE-CF policy advocacy; contribute to national climate reporting; external representation on climate leadership	University-wide	Effective 7 Dec 2025	SCAP, paras 4.4, 6.2, 7.2, 8.3 and 9.1; Section 7

1. NIMA: the University's policy institute and its mandate to inform government

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. Its history records that it grew out of the Institute of Maritime Affairs founded at Bahria University in 2006 and the Maritime Policy Research Centre established at the University's Islamabad campus to assist and facilitate interaction with the Federal Government and other maritime stakeholders. In 2023 NIMA was admitted as an advisory member to the National Security Committee, with a mandate to provide policy-level input to the Government of Pakistan on maritime affairs (Figures 2 and 3).

Its stated objectives are to provide policy input in the maritime domain, to contribute towards national and international processes and governing instruments for a sustainable maritime economy, to facilitate dialogue and collaboration with national and international partners, and to provide consultancy and expertise on maritime projects (Figure 1). Within this mandate NIMA's research on the decarbonisation and energy efficiency of shipping, and on renewable ocean energy, informs government policy on clean energy and energy-efficient technology.

This policy work is carried out by NIMA's own faculty of researchers at its Islamabad and Karachi centres, who hold University appointments. They include research fellows in climate change and green shipping, such as Dr Fasiha Safdar, lead author of the 2025 study on MARPOL Annex VI and green shipping technologies (Section 2), and Dr Aneela Khan and Dr Mureed Kazim, together with research associates in maritime and environmental policy (Figures 4 and 5).

NIMA website, Objectives: https://nimapak.org/objectives/
NIMA website, History: https://nimapak.org/history/

1. NIMA (continued): objectives



Figure 1: NIMA website, Objectives, captured on 5 November 2026: provide policy input in the maritime domain; contribute towards national and international processes and governing instruments for a sustainable maritime economy; facilitate dialogue and collaboration with national and international partners; provide consultancy and expertise on maritime projects.

1. NIMA (continued): history



Figure 2: NIMA website, History, captured on 5 November 2026: full page, with the history timeline, former Directors General, Presidents and the evolution and meaning of the NIMA logo.

1. NIMA (continued): history, enlarged extract



Figure 3: Enlarged extract of the NIMA History page: the timeline from the Institute of Maritime Affairs at Bahria University (2006) and the Maritime Policy Research Centre at the University's Islamabad campus (2017), to NIMA's admission in 2023 as advisory member to the National Security Committee with a mandate to provide policy-level input to the Government of Pakistan on maritime affairs.

1. NIMA (continued): research faculty



Figure 4: NIMA website, Our Team, captured on 5 November 2026: full page, with the President, head office, the Islamabad and Karachi centres and their researchers, and the international and national honorary fellows.

1. NIMA (continued): research faculty, enlarged extract

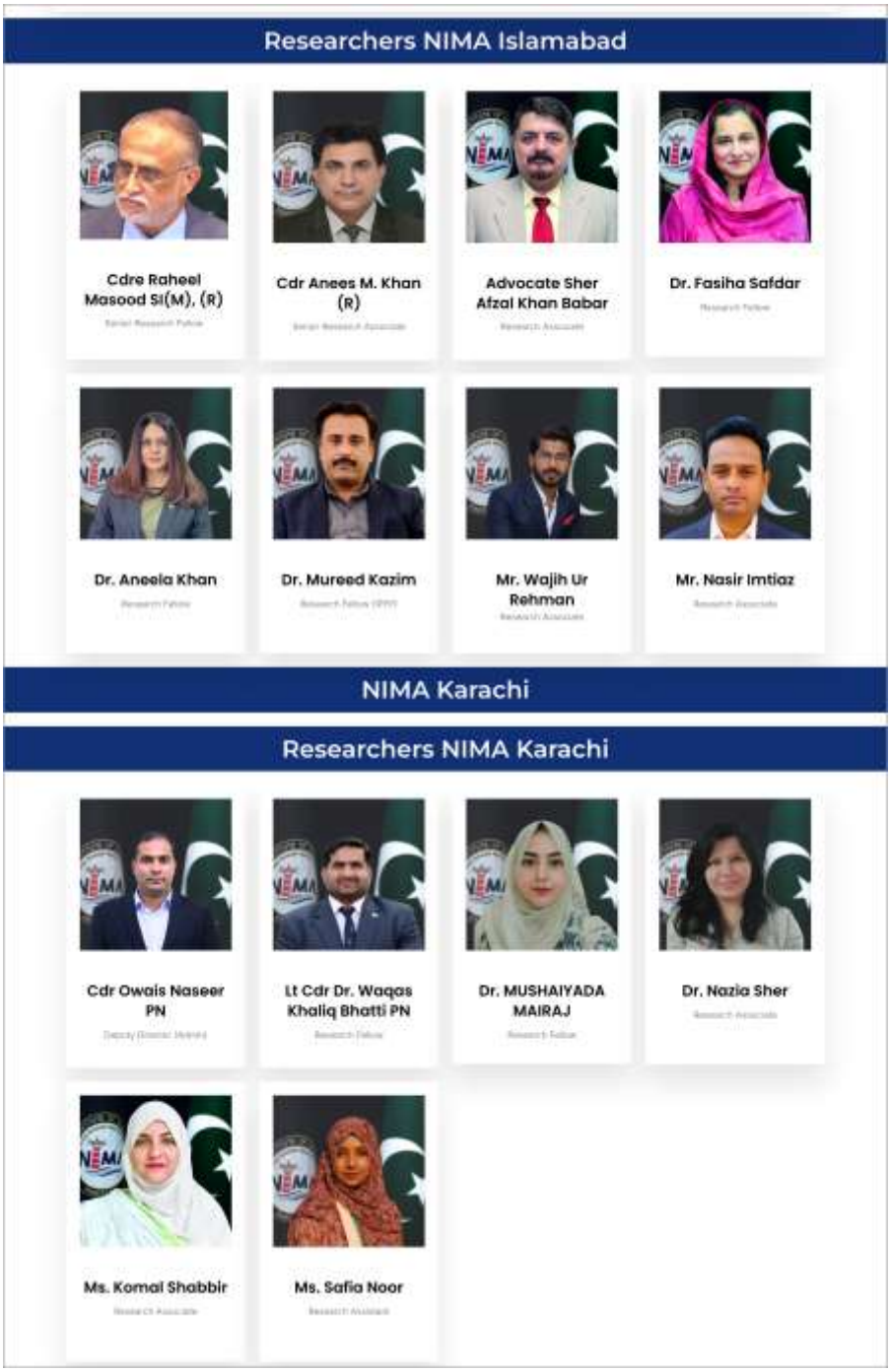


Figure 5: Enlarged extract of the NIMA Our Team page: researchers of NIMA Islamabad, including Dr Fasiha Safdar, Dr Aneela Khan and Dr Mureed Kazim (Research Fellows), and researchers of NIMA Karachi.

2. Policy study for government: green shipping technologies and MARPOL Annex VI

In January 2025 NIMA published its report “Introduction to MARPOL Annex VI; Advancements in Green Shipping Technologies and Way Forward for Pakistan”, by Dr Fasiha Safdar and Mr Salman Ul Haq. MARPOL Annex VI is the International Maritime Organization instrument that regulates air emissions from ships and sets mandatory energy efficiency measures for them. The study examines the provisions of the Annex for their applicability in Pakistan and makes three recommendations to government: ratification of the Annex, preparation of a National Action Plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the shipping sector, and international cooperation for Pakistan’s green transition. It serves, in its own words, as a stepping stone for more work in Pakistan’s green shipping sector, and its copies are available on request (Figures 6 and 7).

NIMA website, report: https://nimapak.org/nima-report-on-introduction-to-marpol-annex-vi-advancements-in-green-shipping-technologies-and-way-forward-for-pakistan/

2. Policy study (continued): report page



Figure 6: NIMA website: NIMA Report on Introduction to MARPOL Annex VI; Advancements in Green Shipping Technologies and Way Forward for Pakistan, January 2025, with its abstract recommending ratification of the Annex and a National Action Plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from shipping; captured on 5 November 2026.

2. Policy study (continued): report cover

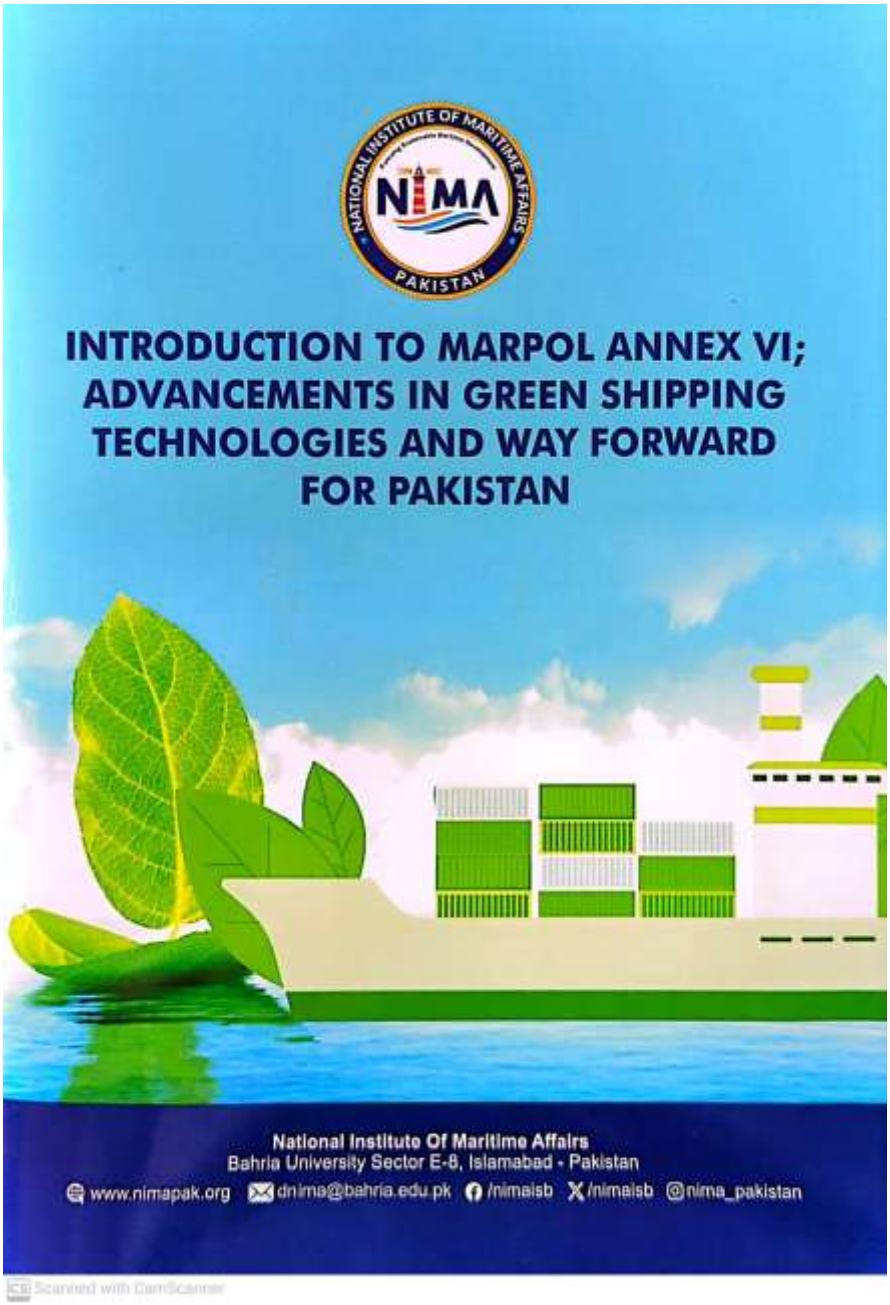


Figure 7: Cover of the NIMA report, Introduction to MARPOL Annex VI; Advancements in Green Shipping Technologies and Way Forward for Pakistan. Image from the NIMA website.

3. Engagement with federal ministries, 2025

In 2025 NIMA engaged three federal ministries on the decarbonisation and energy efficiency of shipping and the green transition of the maritime economy (Table 2).

National Maritime Policy, 28 February 2025. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs held a workshop in Islamabad to discuss and finalise the National Maritime Policy 2025, with the Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs as chief guest. The President of NIMA was among the panellists who shared their insights on the policy, and the workshop provided a platform for stakeholders to contribute to the development of a comprehensive national maritime policy (Figures 15 and 16).

Ministry of Maritime Affairs, 14 April 2025. The Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs met the President of NIMA in Islamabad. As reported by Radio Pakistan, the state broadcaster, the Minister called for research-based insights to shape policy and for a sustainable maritime vision that balances economic growth with environmental stewardship; the meeting discussed Pakistan's compliance with international environmental standards, including the IMO's MARPOL Annex VI regulations, and NIMA reaffirmed its full support for the Ministry's initiatives (Figure 8). On 27 August 2025 the Minister again received the President of NIMA, lauded NIMA's contributions to maritime research and policy formulation, and discussed the fast-track revision of national maritime policies (Figures 11 and 12).

Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, 30 April 2025. NIMA hosted the webinar "IMO's Net-Zero Framework under MARPOL Annex VI: Pakistan's Commitment and Way Forward", with the Secretary of the Ministry as chief guest, who expressed the government's commitment to supporting initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the shipping sector. The panel included Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works and representatives of the Office of the DG Ports and Shipping, the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation, and Karachi Port Trust and Port Qasim Authority, the port authorities of Karachi. Speakers set out the role of research, institutional collaboration and policy integration in aligning Pakistan with the IMO Net-Zero Framework, especially the inclusion of shipping emissions in the Nationally Determined Contributions (Figures 9 and 10).

Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, 26 August 2025. A NIMA delegation led by its Vice President delivered a presentation on the potential of Pakistan's blue economy and pathways to maximise its benefits at a meeting chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry; the Ministry's team showed keen interest in areas including green shipping practices and international compliance (Figures 13 and 14).

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): summary of engagements

Table 2: NIMA engagement with federal ministries on maritime policy, clean energy and energy efficiency in shipping, 2025 (sources: Radio Pakistan; NIMA website)

Date	Ministry	Engagement	Policy content
28 Feb 2025	Ministry of Maritime Affairs	Workshop on the National Maritime Policy 2025; President of NIMA among the panellists	Finalisation of the national maritime policy
14 Apr 2025	Ministry of Maritime Affairs	Meeting of the Federal Minister with the President of NIMA	Compliance with MARPOL Annex VI; research-based policy
30 Apr 2025	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination	Webinar with the Secretary as chief guest, with maritime agencies	IMO Net-Zero Framework; reducing greenhouse gas emissions from shipping; shipping emissions in the NDCs
26 Aug 2025	Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives	Presentation at a meeting chaired by the Secretary	Blue economy pathways; green shipping practices; international compliance
27 Aug 2025	Ministry of Maritime Affairs	Meeting of the Federal Minister with the President of NIMA	NIMA's contribution to policy formulation; revision of national maritime policies

Radio Pakistan, 14 April 2025: https://radio.gov.pk/14-04-2025/junaid-calls-for-pursuing-sustainable-maritime-vision

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): Ministry of Maritime Affairs



Figure 8: Radio Pakistan, "Junaid calls for pursuing sustainable maritime vision", 14 April 2025, captured on 5 November 2026: meeting of the Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs with the President of NIMA, including Pakistan's compliance with the IMO's MARPOL Annex VI regulations and the Minister's call for research-based policy.

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): Ministry of Climate Change

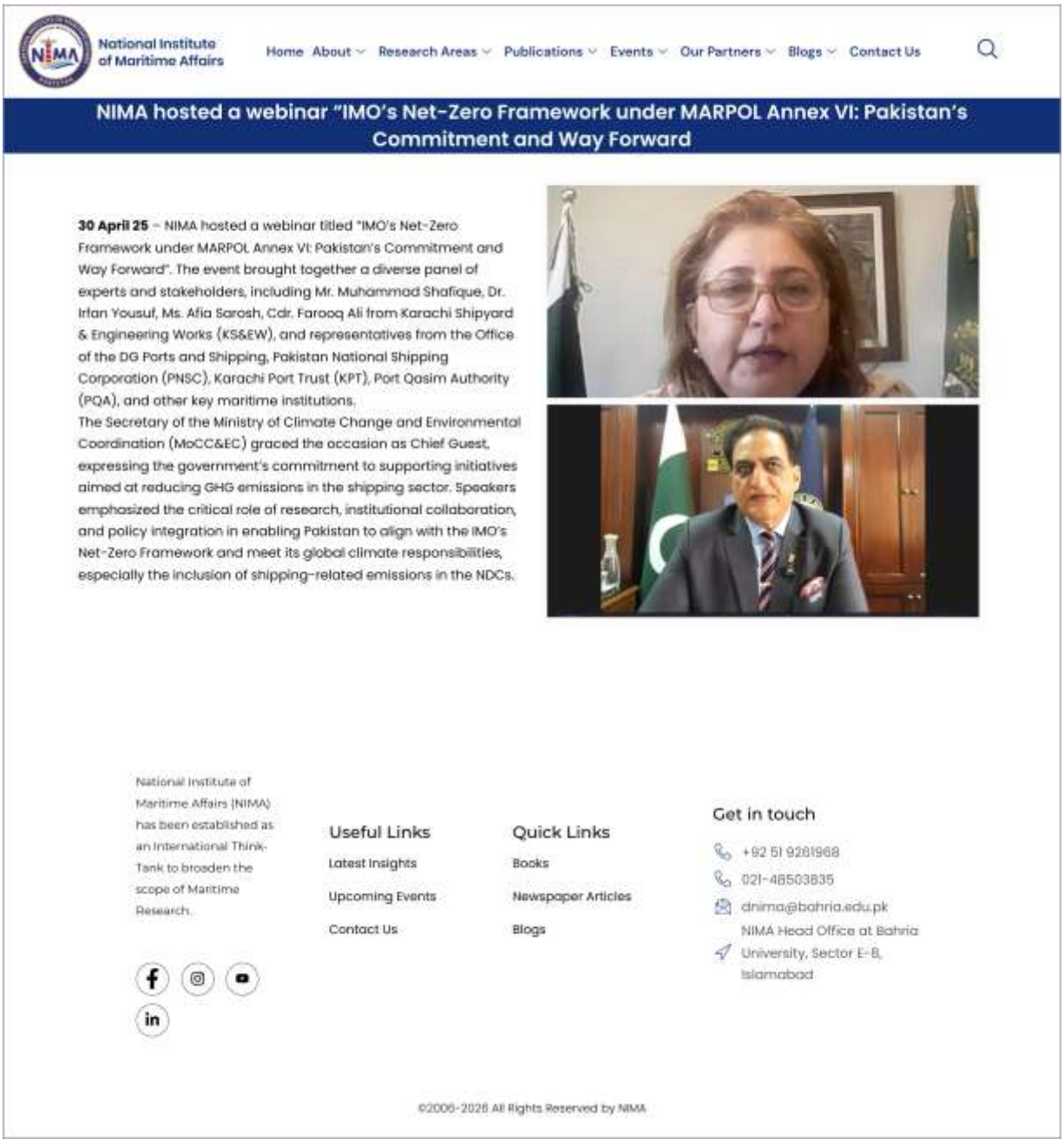


Figure 9: NIMA website: "NIMA hosted a webinar 'IMO's Net-Zero Framework under MARPOL Annex VI: Pakistan's Commitment and Way Forward'", 30 April 2025, with the Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, as chief guest; captured on 5 November 2026.

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): Ministry of Climate Change



Figure 10: Webinar on the IMO Net-Zero Framework under MARPOL Annex VI, 30 April 2025: speakers. Photograph from the NIMA website.
NIMA website, webinar of 30 April 2025: https://nimapak.org/nima-hosted-a-webinar-imos-net-zero-framework-under-marpol-annex-vi-pakistans-commitment-and-way-forward/

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): Ministry of Maritime Affairs, August 2025



Figure 11: NIMA website: “President NIMA called on Hon Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs”, 27 August 2025, including the fast-track revision of national maritime policies and the Minister’s recognition of NIMA’s contributions to maritime research and policy formulation; captured on 5 November 2026.

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): Ministry of Maritime Affairs, August 2025



Figure 12: The President of NIMA with the Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs, Islamabad, 27 August 2025. Photograph from the NIMA website.
NIMA website, 27 August 2025: https://nimapak.org/president-nima-called-on-hon-federal-minister-for-maritime-affairs/

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): Ministry of Planning

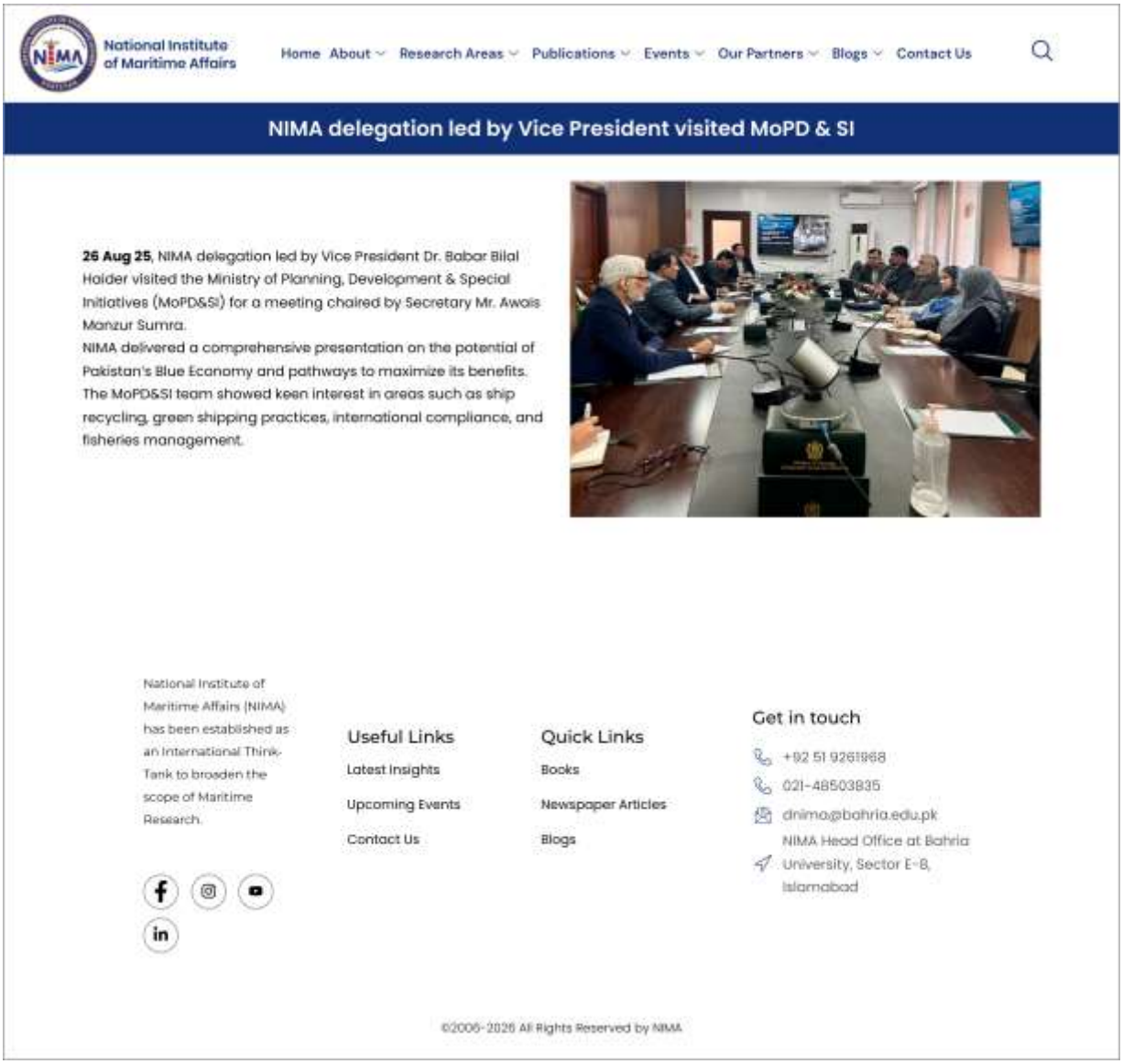


Figure 13: NIMA website: "NIMA delegation led by Vice President visited MoPD&SI", 26 August 2025: presentation on Pakistan's blue economy at a meeting chaired by the Secretary, with the Ministry's interest in green shipping practices and international compliance; captured on 5 November 2026.

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): Ministry of Planning



Figure 14: NIMA delegation at the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Islamabad, 26 August 2025. Photograph from the NIMA website.
NIMA website, 26 August 2025: https://nimapak.org/nima-delegation-led-by-vice-president-visited-mopdsi/

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): National Maritime Policy workshop

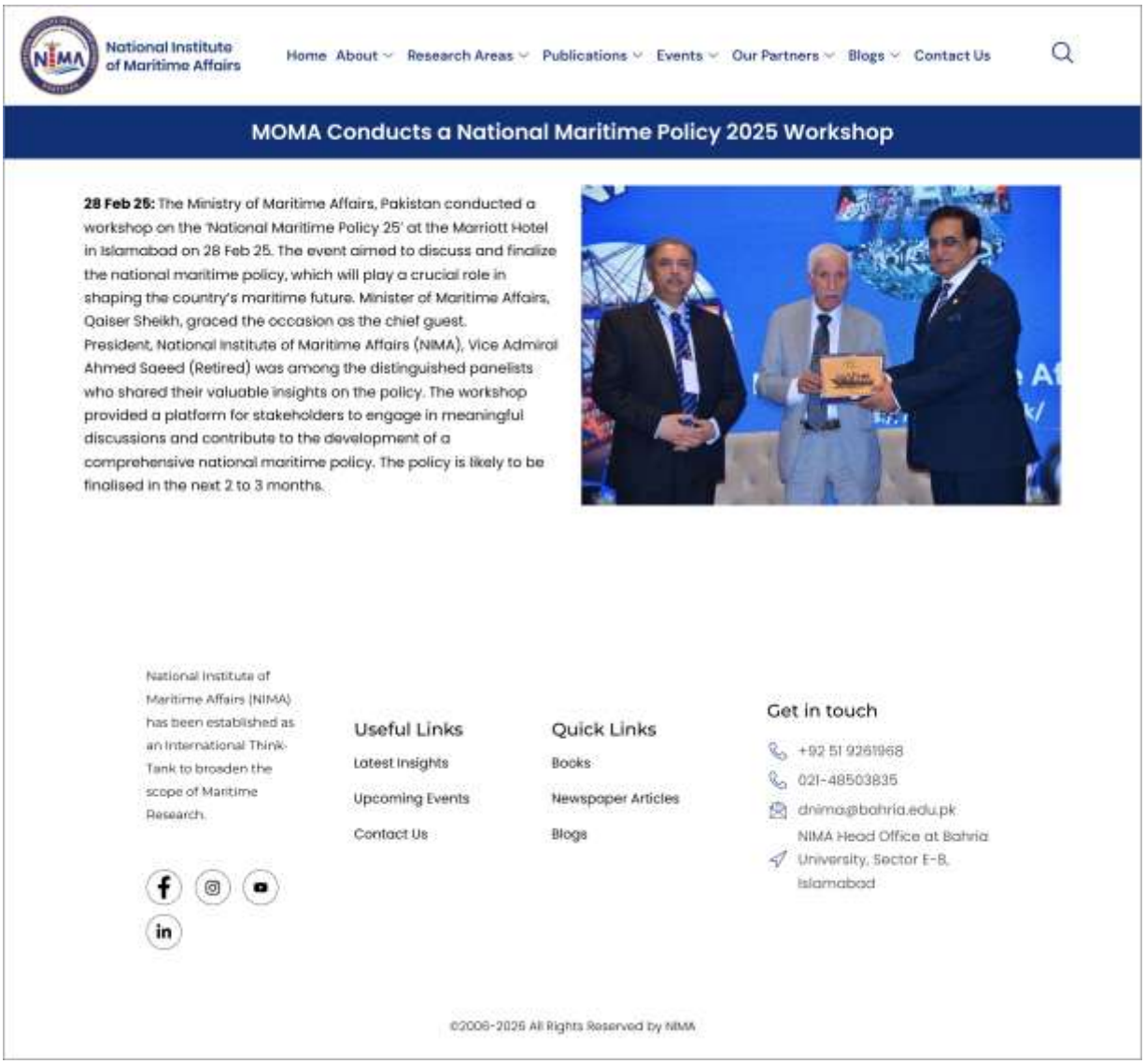


Figure 15: NIMA website: "MOMA Conducts a National Maritime Policy 2025 Workshop", 28 February 2025, with the President of NIMA among the panellists contributing to the national maritime policy; captured on 5 November 2026.

3. Engagement with federal ministries (continued): National Maritime Policy workshop



Figure 16: Workshop on the National Maritime Policy 2025, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Islamabad, 28 February 2025: the President of NIMA. Photograph from the NIMA website.
NIMA website, 28 February 2025: https://nimapak.org/moma-conducts-a-national-maritime-policy-2025-workshop/

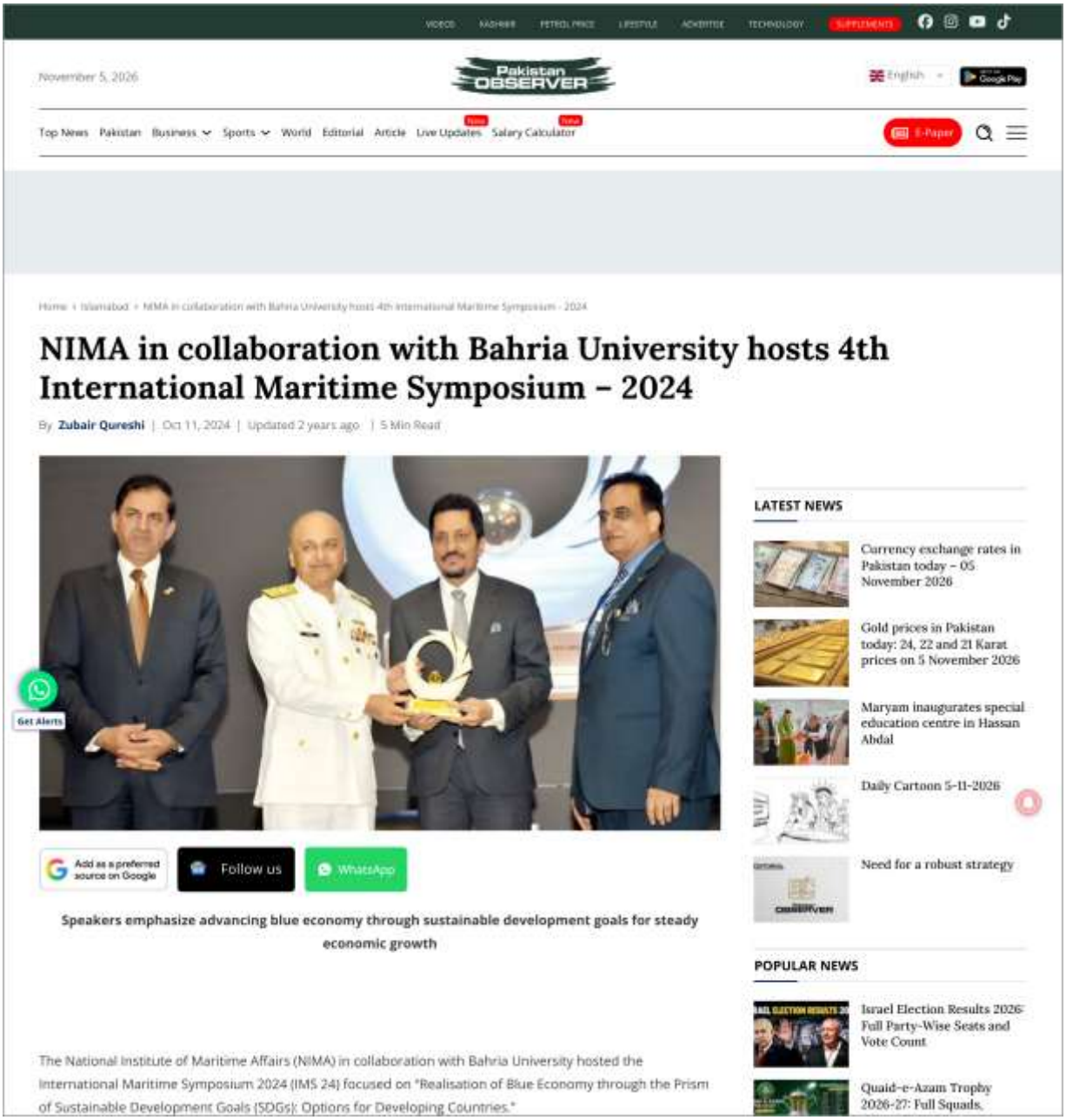
4. International symposium and conference with government: clean energy frameworks

4th International Maritime Symposium, October 2024. The 4th International Maritime Symposium (IMS 24), hosted by NIMA in collaboration with Bahria University and reported by the Pakistan Observer on 11 October 2024, brought government and experts together on “Realisation of Blue Economy through the Prism of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Options for Developing Countries”. The Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives was the chief guest of the session opened by the Rector of the University, and addressed the strategic planning and policy frameworks needed to leverage coastal resources and promote clean energy initiatives. Speakers set out renewable energy from offshore wind and tidal power among the opportunities of the deep-sea economy, and NIMA launched its research reports, including the study on MARPOL Annex VI and green shipping technologies (Figures 17 to 23).

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

11th International Maritime Conference, November 2025. NIMA organised the 11th International Maritime Conference (IMC-25) under the Pakistan International Maritime Expo and Conference (PIMEC 2025) in Karachi on 4 and 5 November 2025, on the theme “Harnessing Blue Economy Potential for Sustainable Development”, under the banner of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Government of Pakistan, and the Pakistan Navy. Its concept note set the conference to examine how Pakistan can adopt international best practices, strengthen regulatory frameworks and foster collaboration across stakeholders, naming green shipping and offshore energy among the areas of significant economic prospect, and to craft action-centric, forward-looking strategies. At the opening session the Federal Minister for Finance and Revenue highlighted offshore energy and climate-smart strategies, and Dr Aneela Khan, Research Fellow at NIMA, was among the speakers (Figures 24 to 30).

4. International symposium (continued): IMS 24 public report



November 5, 2026

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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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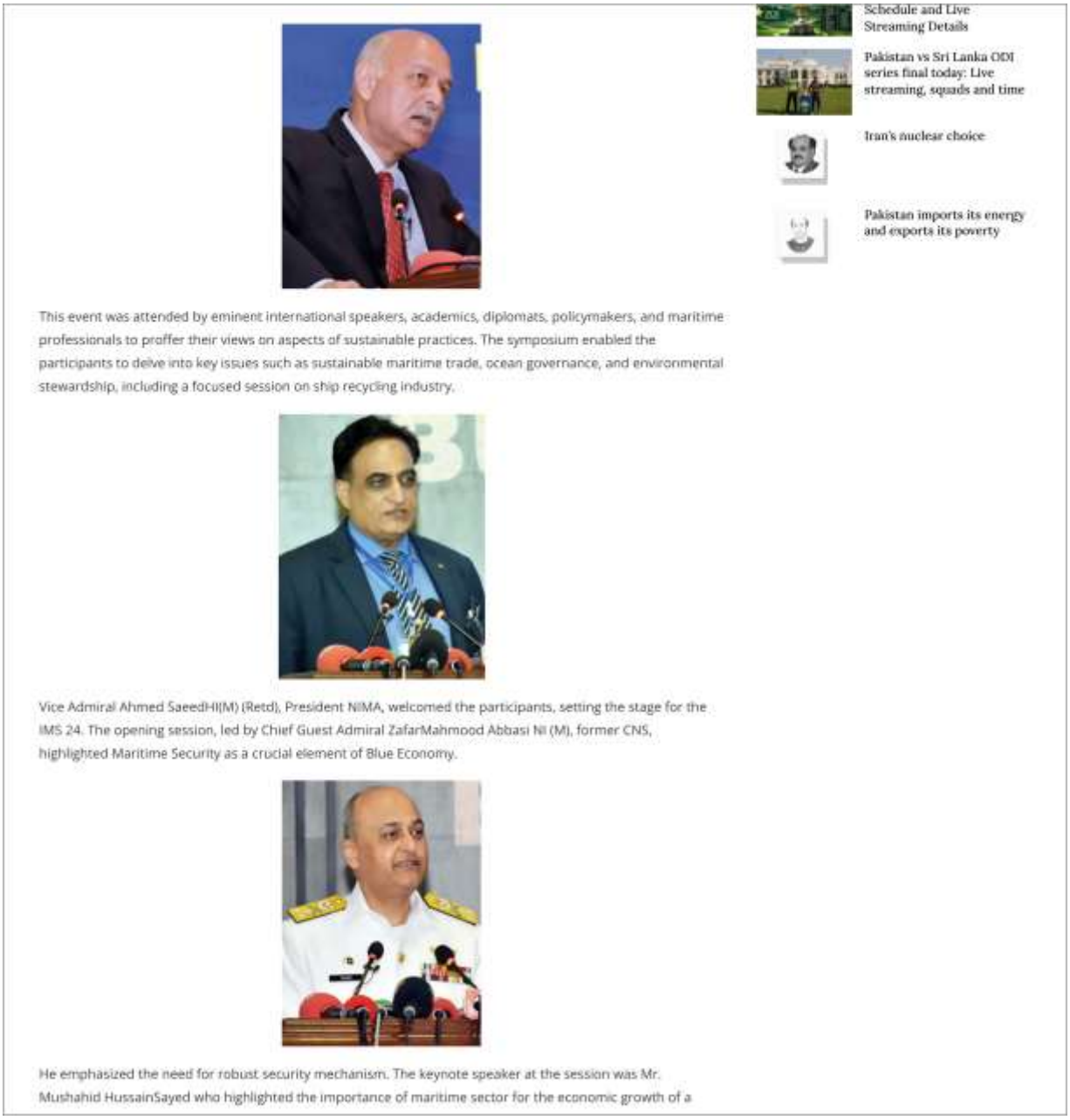
Figure 17: Pakistan Observer, 11 October 2024, captured on 5 November 2026, part 1 of 5: headline, photograph and opening of the report on the 4th International Maritime Symposium hosted by NIMA in collaboration with Bahria University.

4. International symposium (continued): IMS 24 public report



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

4. International symposium (continued): IMS 24 public report

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 19: Pakistan Observer report, part 3 of 5: speakers, including renewable energy from offshore wind and tidal power, and the session with the Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives on policy frameworks to promote clean energy initiatives.

4. International symposium (continued): IMS 24 public report

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 AbidRanaSI(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 20: Pakistan Observer report, part 4 of 5: further speakers and sessions.

4. International symposium (continued): IMS 24 public report

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

4. International symposium (continued): IMS 24 photographs



Figure 22: 4th International Maritime Symposium, October 2024: presentation of a souvenir to a speaker. Photograph from the Pakistan Observer report.



Figure 23: 4th International Maritime Symposium, October 2024: presentation of a souvenir at the symposium. Photograph from the Pakistan Observer report.

4. International conference (continued): IMC-25 conference page



Figure 24: NIMA website: 11th International Maritime Conference 2025 (IMC-25), Pakistan International Maritime Expo and Conference (PIMEC-25), with the conference backdrop, brochure and concept note, and links to pictures and presentations; captured on 5 November 2026.

4. International conference (continued): IMC-25 brochure and concept note



Figure 25: IMC-25 brochure cover, PIMEC 2025, carrying the emblems of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Government of Pakistan, the Pakistan Navy and NIMA. Image from the NIMA website.



Figure 26: IMC-25 concept note: strengthening regulatory frameworks and fostering collaboration across stakeholders; green shipping and offshore energy among the areas of significant economic prospect; action-centric, forward-looking strategies. Image from the NIMA website.

4. International conference (continued): IMC-25 conference backdrop



Figure 27: IMC-25 conference backdrop: 11th International Maritime Conference, "Harnessing Blue Economy Potential for Sustainable Development", PIMEC 2025. Image from the NIMA website.

4. International conference (continued): IMC-25 opening day

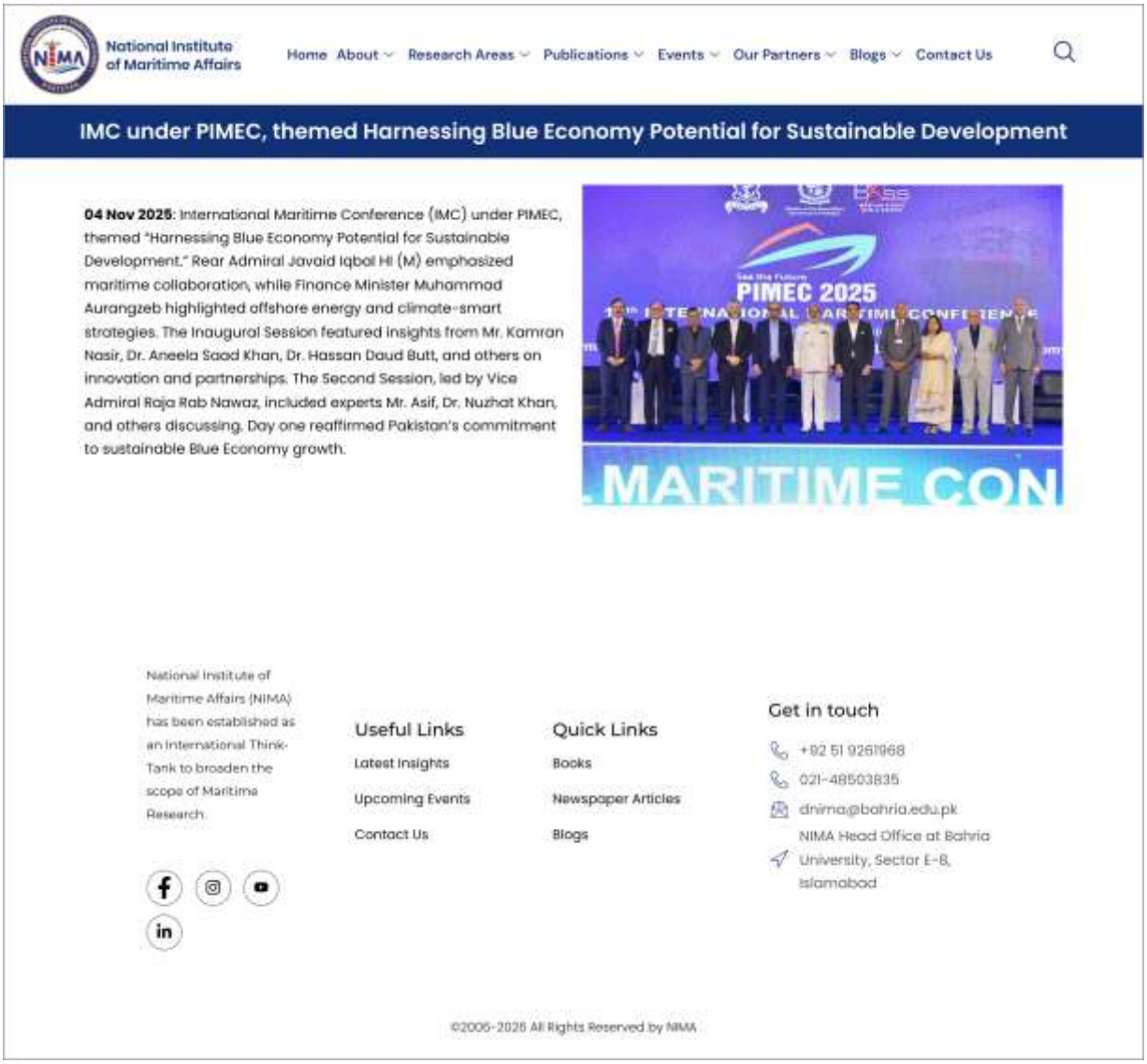

Figure 28: NIMA website: "IMC under PIMEC, themed Harnessing Blue Economy Potential for Sustainable Development", 4 November 2025, including the Federal Finance Minister on offshore energy and climate-smart strategies and Dr Aneela Khan of NIMA among the speakers; captured on 5 November 2026.

4. International conference (continued): IMC-25 conclusion

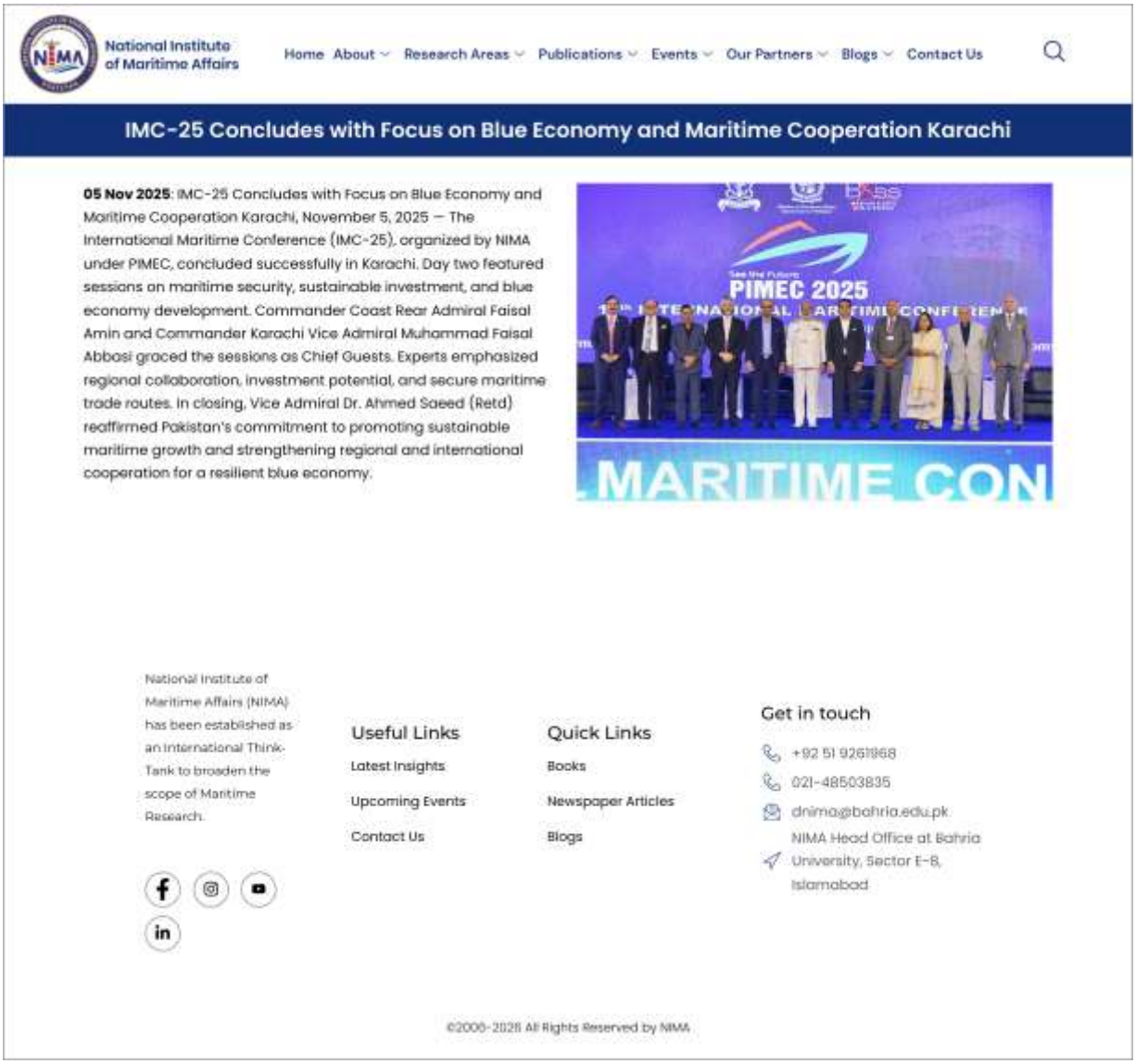

Figure 29: NIMA website: "IMC-25 Concludes with Focus on Blue Economy and Maritime Cooperation", 5 November 2025: conference organised by NIMA under PIMEC, with sessions on sustainable investment and blue economy development; captured on 5 November 2026.

4. International conference (continued): IMC-25 photograph



Figure 30: 11th International Maritime Conference (IMC-25), PIMEC 2025, Karachi, November 2025: speakers and guests. Photograph from the NIMA website.
NIMA website, IMC-25: https://nimapak.org/11th-international-maritime-conference-2023-imc-25-pakistan-international-maritime-expo-and-conference-pimec-25/
NIMA website, 4 November 2025: https://nimapak.org/imc-under-pimec-themed-harnessing-blue-economy-potential-for-sustainable-development/

4. Regional and local government: Government of Sindh and the port authorities of Karachi

Regional level, Government of Sindh. PIMEC 2025, within which NIMA convened the International Maritime Conference, was prepared with the Government of Sindh. Its third steering committee meeting, held at the Chief Minister House, Karachi, on 7 October 2025 and chaired by the Chief Minister of Sindh, was attended by senior representatives of federal ministries and departments of the Government of Sindh, which pledged their full support, and the Chief Minister reaffirmed the provincial government's full support for PIMEC 2025 as a platform for policymakers and experts (Figures {0} and {1}).

Local level, port authorities of Karachi. Karachi Port Trust and Port Qasim Authority, the public authorities that govern Pakistan's two principal ports at Karachi, took part in NIMA's webinar of 30 April 2025 on aligning the shipping sector with the IMO Net-Zero Framework and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from shipping (Section 3, Figures 9 and 10).

4. Regional and local government (continued): NIMA website

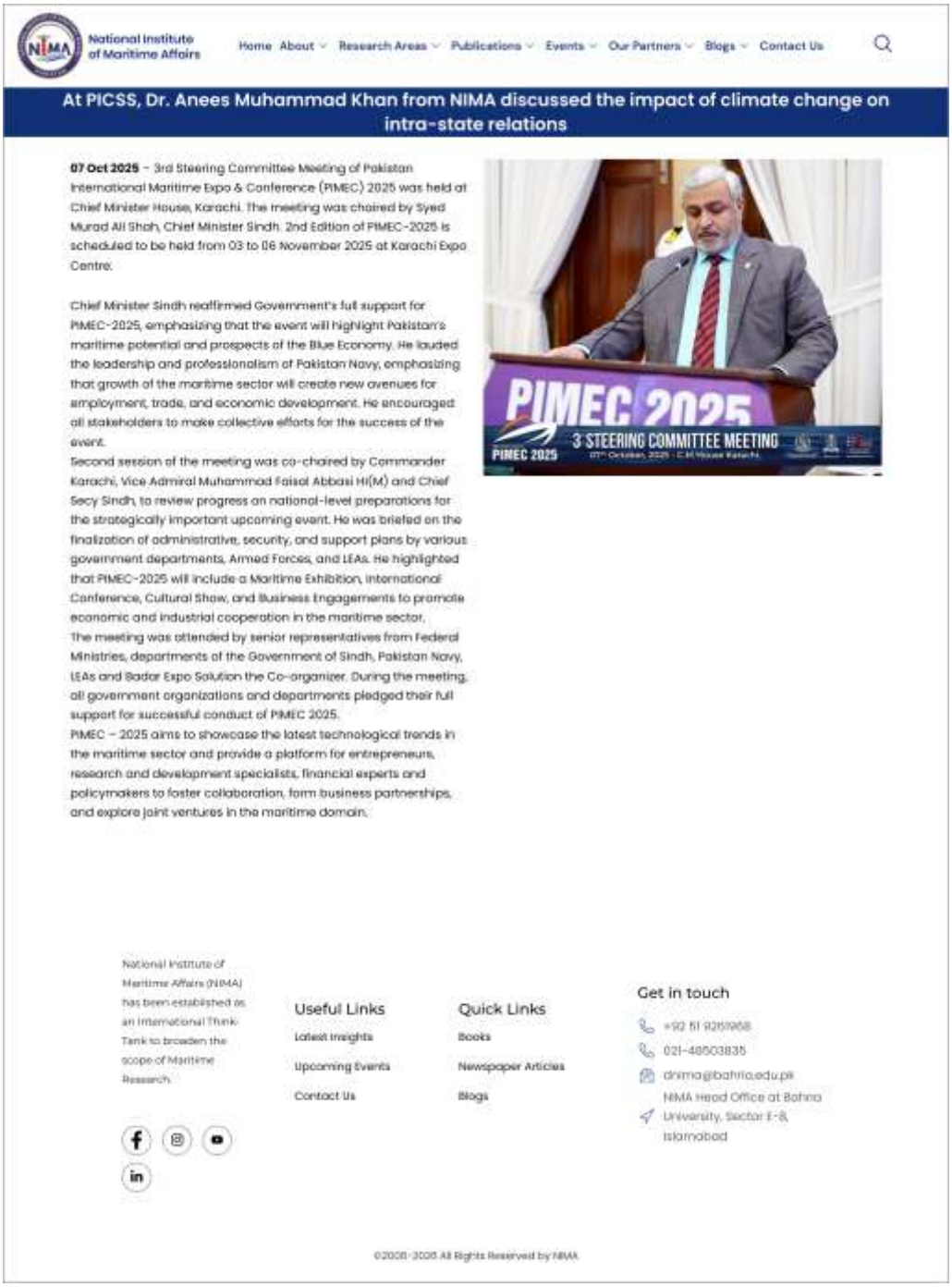

Figure 31: NIMA website, post of 7 October 2025, captured on 5 November 2026: third Steering Committee Meeting of PIMEC 2025 at the Chief Minister House, Karachi, chaired by the Chief Minister of Sindh, with departments of the Government of Sindh pledging full support. The heading shown above the post belongs to an adjacent post.

4. Regional and local government (continued): photograph



Figure 32: Third Steering Committee Meeting of PIMEC 2025, Chief Minister House, Karachi, 7 October 2025. Photograph from the NIMA website.
NIMA website, 7 October 2025: https://nimapak.org/3rd-steering-committee-meeting-of-pakistan-international-maritime-expo-conference-pimec-2025-was-held-at-chief-minister-house/

5. CORE-CF: engagement with the Ministry of Climate Change and COP30

The Center of Research Excellence in Climate Finance (CORE-CF), established on 24 November 2025, lists on its public webpage among its achievements and engagements its active participation and joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change and its participation in COP30 in Brazil, and describes the Center as a hub for research, consulting and capacity building that positions the University as a national leader in climate-finance analytics, carbon markets and sustainable investment (Figure 35). Its services include climate finance research and advisory support designed to support informed policy and strategic decision-making, and research collaboration and policy engagement through which it works with government, regulators and industry to support policy dialogue and contribute to national and international conversations on climate finance and sustainability (Figure 34).

At the global level, 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, the meeting of the parties to the UNFCCC, and the University presented its model for mapping and monetising institutional carbon footprints, reported on its official social media on 30 November 2025 as a contribution toward climate resilience and national sustainability goals (Figures 37 to 40).

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

5. CORE-CF (continued): webpage



Bahria University
Discovering Knowledge

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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 33: 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.

5. CORE-CF (continued): webpage

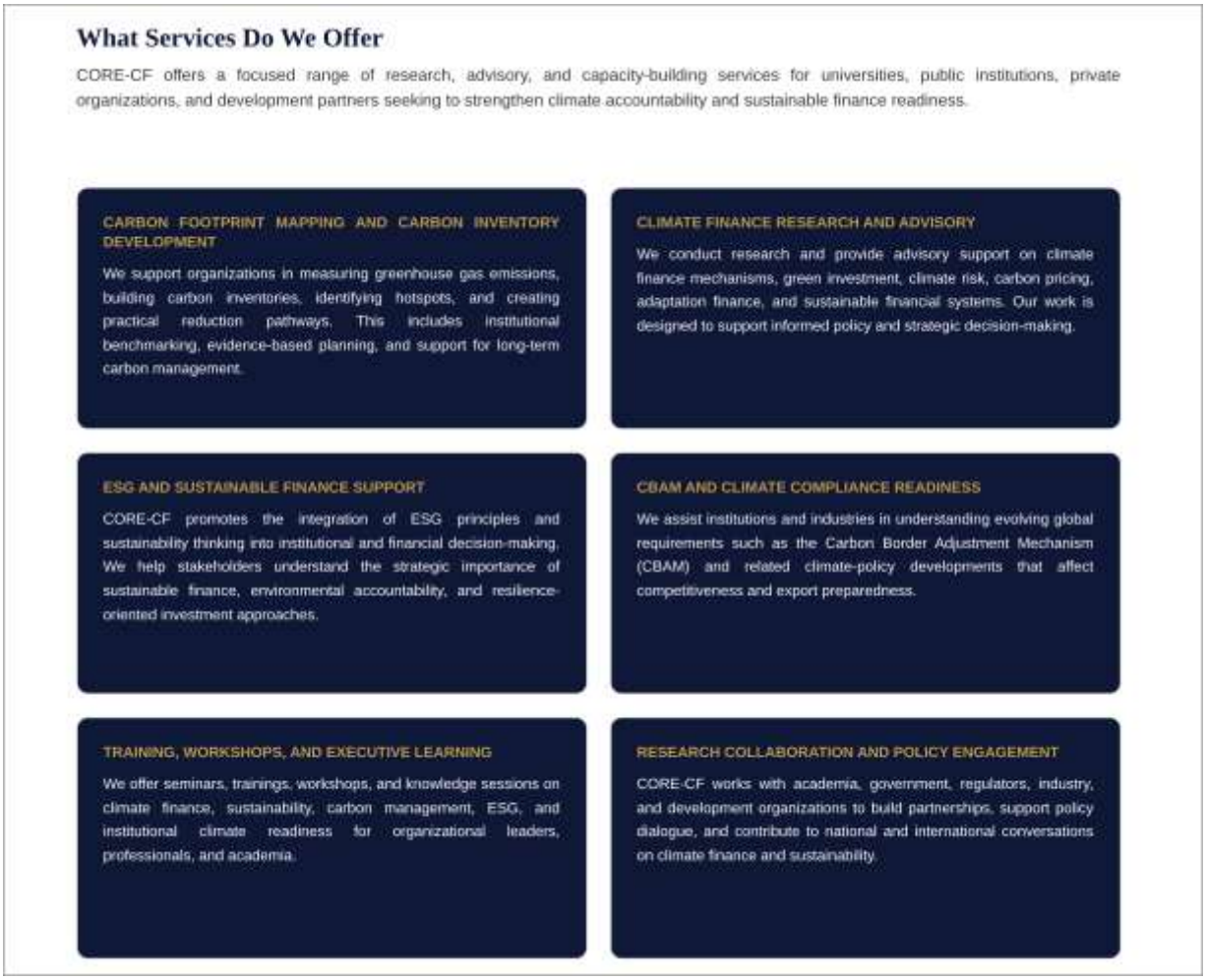
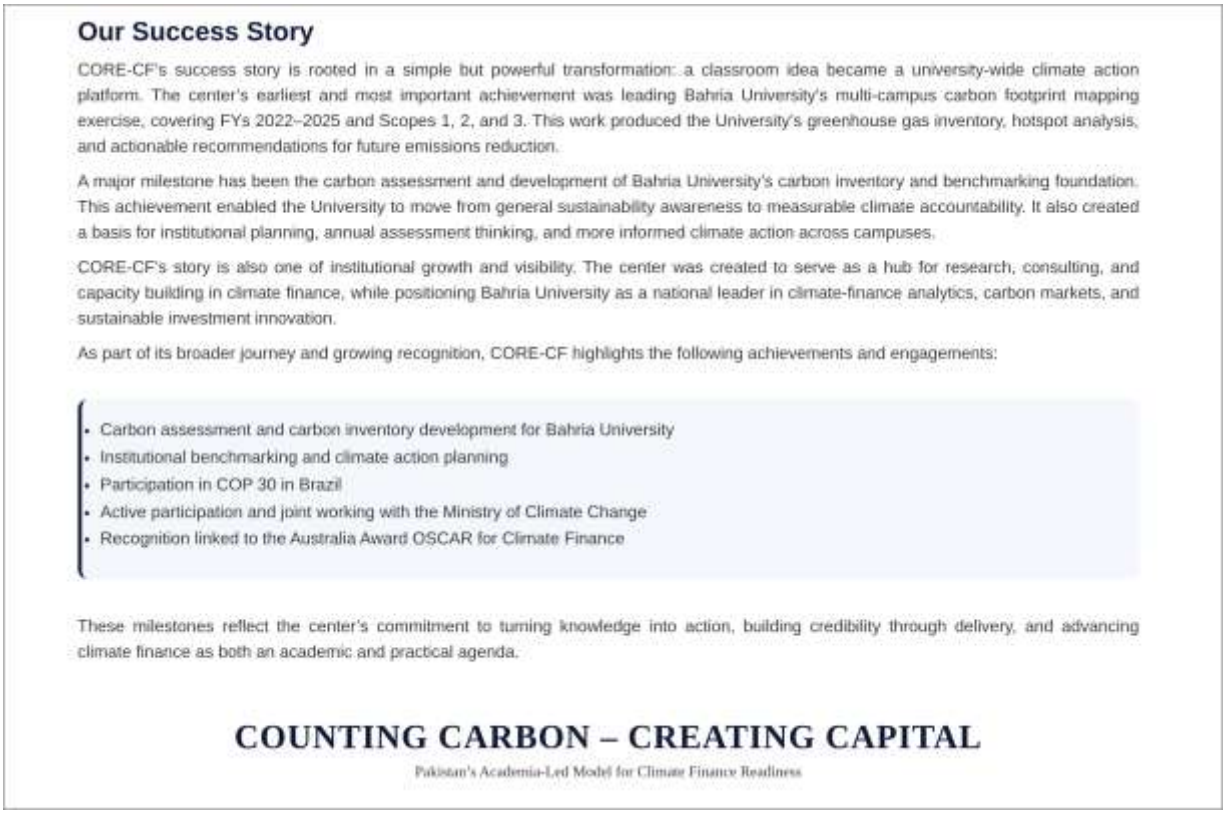


Figure 34: CORE-CF webpage, part 2 of 4: services, including climate finance research and advisory support for informed policy, CBAM and climate compliance readiness, and research collaboration and policy engagement with government and regulators.

5. CORE-CF (continued): 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 35: CORE-CF webpage, part 3 of 4: achievements and engagements, including participation in COP30 in Brazil and active participation and joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change.

5. CORE-CF (continued): webpage

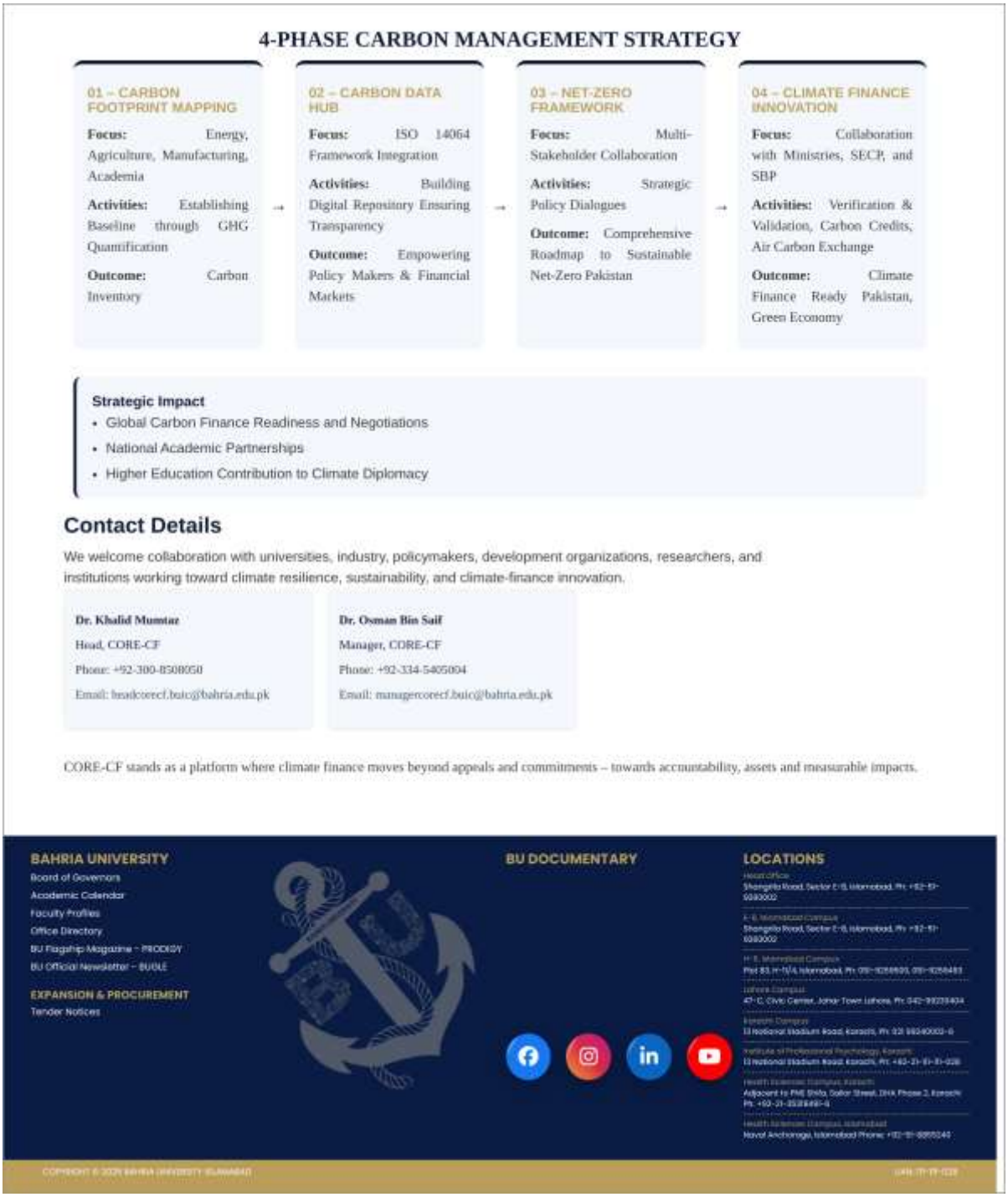


Figure 36: CORE-CF webpage, part 4 of 4: the four-phase carbon management strategy and contact details.

5. CORE-CF (continued): COP30, Belém, Brazil



Figure 37: 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 38: 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.

5. CORE-CF (continued): COP30, Belém, Brazil



Figure 39: COP30, November 2025: a session in the Pakistan pavilion. University social media, 30 November 2025.



Figure 40: COP30, November 2025: the Head of CORE-CF at a national pavilion in the conference area. University social media, 30 November 2025.

6. Policy recommendations and research on renewable energy

Policy recommendations to government. On 9 August 2025 The Friday Times, a national weekly, published the analysis “Pakistan At Forefront Of Climate Crisis Despite Minimal Carbon Emissions” by a scholar of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences at the Karachi campus. It recommends that the government reduce fossil fuel subsidies and redirect the savings to renewable energy initiatives, offer subsidies and tax incentives to energy-efficient industries, promote energy-saving building design, expand hydropower, solar and wind and diversify the energy mix with hydrogen and biofuels, and require industries to set measurable carbon reduction targets (Figures 41 to 44).

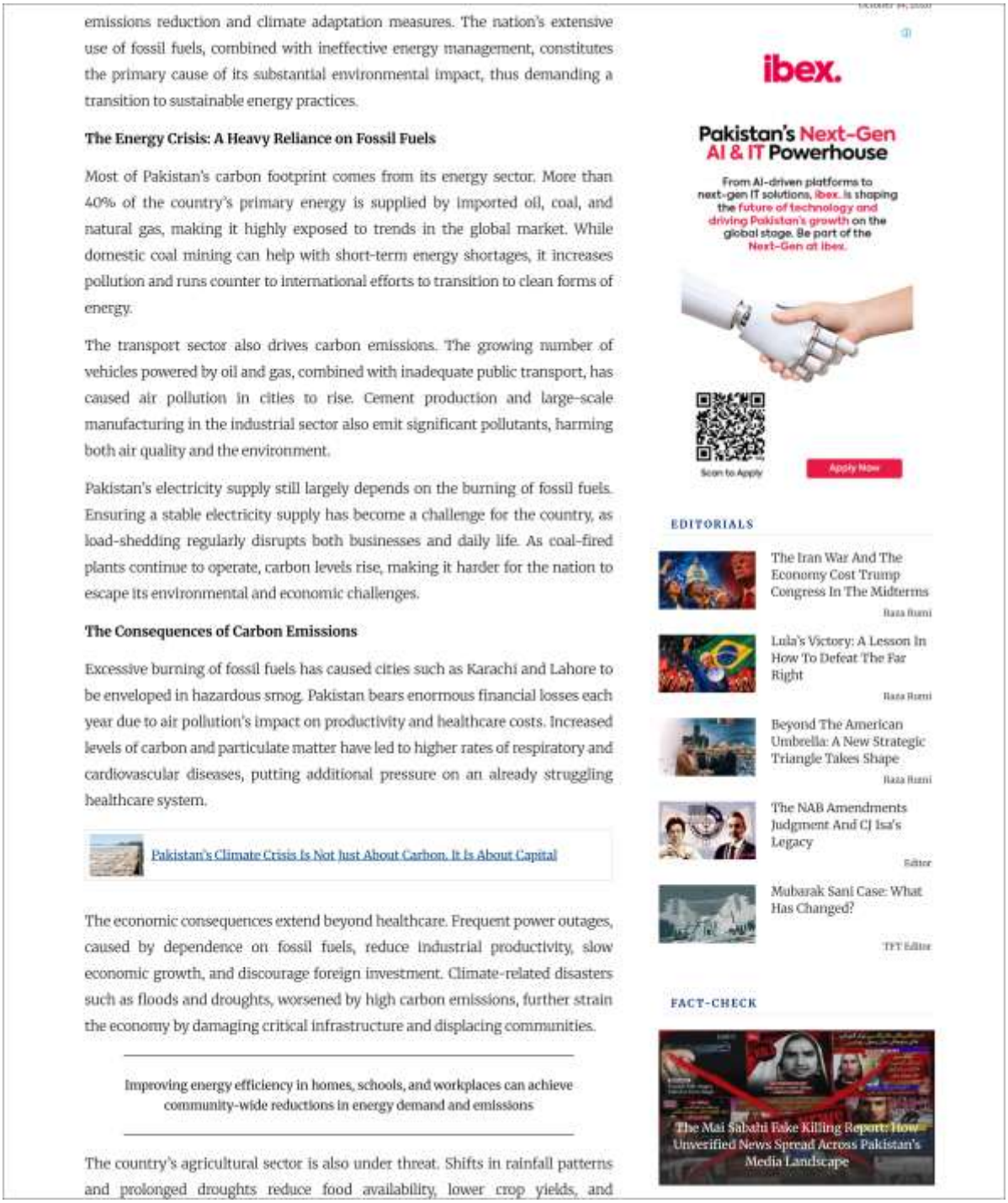
The Friday Times, 9 August 2025: https://www.thefridaytimes.com/09-Aug-2025/pakistan-at-forefront-of-climate-crisis-despite-minimal-carbon-emissions

6. Policy recommendations (continued): The Friday Times



Figure 41: The Friday Times, 9 August 2025, captured on 5 November 2026, part 1 of 4: headline, standfirst and opening, on Pakistan's energy crisis and heavy reliance on fossil fuels.

6. Policy recommendations (continued): The Friday Times



emissions reduction and climate adaptation measures. The nation's extensive use of fossil fuels, combined with ineffective energy management, constitutes the primary cause of its substantial environmental impact, thus demanding a transition to sustainable energy practices.

The Energy Crisis: A Heavy Reliance on Fossil Fuels

Most of Pakistan's carbon footprint comes from its energy sector. More than 40% of the country's primary energy is supplied by imported oil, coal, and natural gas, making it highly exposed to trends in the global market. While domestic coal mining can help with short-term energy shortages, it increases pollution and runs counter to international efforts to transition to clean forms of energy.

The transport sector also drives carbon emissions. The growing number of vehicles powered by oil and gas, combined with inadequate public transport, has caused air pollution in cities to rise. Cement production and large-scale manufacturing in the industrial sector also emit significant pollutants, harming both air quality and the environment.

Pakistan's electricity supply still largely depends on the burning of fossil fuels. Ensuring a stable electricity supply has become a challenge for the country, as load-shedding regularly disrupts both businesses and daily life. As coal-fired plants continue to operate, carbon levels rise, making it harder for the nation to escape its environmental and economic challenges.

The Consequences of Carbon Emissions

Excessive burning of fossil fuels has caused cities such as Karachi and Lahore to be enveloped in hazardous smog. Pakistan bears enormous financial losses each year due to air pollution's impact on productivity and healthcare costs. Increased levels of carbon and particulate matter have led to higher rates of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, putting additional pressure on an already struggling healthcare system.

Pakistan's Climate Crisis Is Not Just About Carbon. It Is About Capital

The economic consequences extend beyond healthcare. Frequent power outages, caused by dependence on fossil fuels, reduce industrial productivity, slow economic growth, and discourage foreign investment. Climate-related disasters such as floods and droughts, worsened by high carbon emissions, further strain the economy by damaging critical infrastructure and displacing communities.

Improving energy efficiency in homes, schools, and workplaces can achieve community-wide reductions in energy demand and emissions

The country's agricultural sector is also under threat. Shifts in rainfall patterns and prolonged droughts reduce food availability, lower crop yields, and

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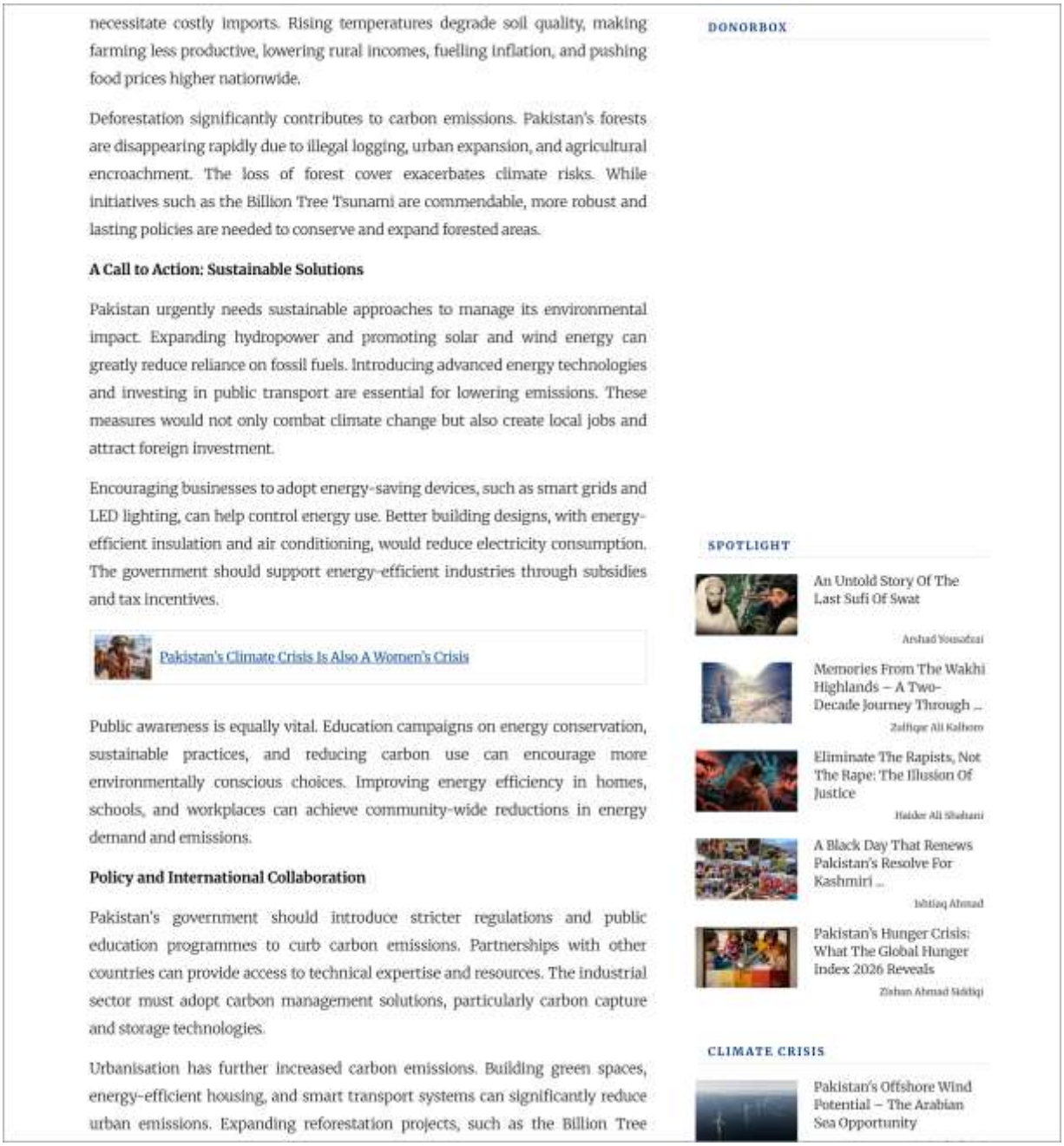
Figure 42: The Friday Times article, part 2 of 4: the consequences of carbon emissions and the call to action on sustainable solutions, including expanding hydropower, solar and wind and improving energy efficiency.

6. Policy recommendations (continued): The Friday Times



necessitate costly imports. Rising temperatures degrade soil quality, making farming less productive, lowering rural incomes, fuelling inflation, and pushing food prices higher nationwide.

Deforestation significantly contributes to carbon emissions. Pakistan's forests are disappearing rapidly due to illegal logging, urban expansion, and agricultural encroachment. The loss of forest cover exacerbates climate risks. While initiatives such as the Billion Tree Tsunami are commendable, more robust and lasting policies are needed to conserve and expand forested areas.

A Call to Action: Sustainable Solutions

Pakistan urgently needs sustainable approaches to manage its environmental impact. Expanding hydropower and promoting solar and wind energy can greatly reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Introducing advanced energy technologies and investing in public transport are essential for lowering emissions. These measures would not only combat climate change but also create local jobs and attract foreign investment.

Encouraging businesses to adopt energy-saving devices, such as smart grids and LED lighting, can help control energy use. Better building designs, with energy-efficient insulation and air conditioning, would reduce electricity consumption. The government should support energy-efficient industries through subsidies and tax incentives.

Pakistan's Climate Crisis Is Also A Women's Crisis

Public awareness is equally vital. Education campaigns on energy conservation, sustainable practices, and reducing carbon use can encourage more environmentally conscious choices. Improving energy efficiency in homes, schools, and workplaces can achieve community-wide reductions in energy demand and emissions.

Policy and International Collaboration

Pakistan's government should introduce stricter regulations and public education programmes to curb carbon emissions. Partnerships with other countries can provide access to technical expertise and resources. The industrial sector must adopt carbon management solutions, particularly carbon capture and storage technologies.

Urbanisation has further increased carbon emissions. Building green spaces, energy-efficient housing, and smart transport systems can significantly reduce urban emissions. Expanding reforestation projects, such as the Billion Tree

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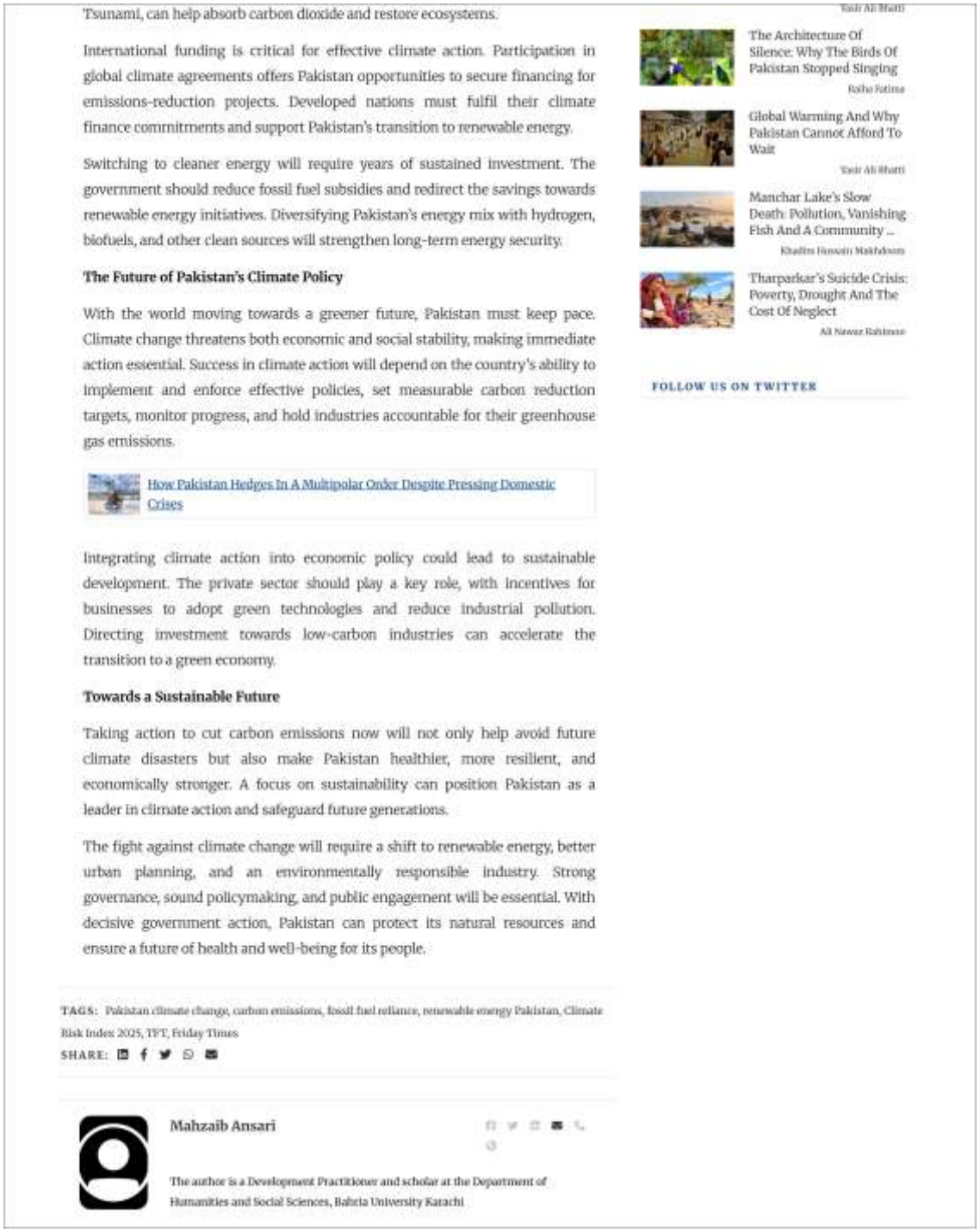
Figure 43: The Friday Times article, part 3 of 4: recommendations to government, including subsidies and tax incentives for energy-efficient industries, stricter regulation and carbon reduction targets for industries.

6. Policy recommendations (continued): The Friday Times



Tsunami, can help absorb carbon dioxide and restore ecosystems.

International funding is critical for effective climate action. Participation in global climate agreements offers Pakistan opportunities to secure financing for emissions-reduction projects. Developed nations must fulfil their climate finance commitments and support Pakistan's transition to renewable energy.

Switching to cleaner energy will require years of sustained investment. The government should reduce fossil fuel subsidies and redirect the savings towards renewable energy initiatives. Diversifying Pakistan's energy mix with hydrogen, biofuels, and other clean sources will strengthen long-term energy security.

The Future of Pakistan's Climate Policy

With the world moving towards a greener future, Pakistan must keep pace. Climate change threatens both economic and social stability, making immediate action essential. Success in climate action will depend on the country's ability to implement and enforce effective policies, set measurable carbon reduction targets, monitor progress, and hold industries accountable for their greenhouse gas emissions.

How Pakistan Hedges In A Multipolar Order Despite Pressing Domestic Crises

Integrating climate action into economic policy could lead to sustainable development. The private sector should play a key role, with incentives for businesses to adopt green technologies and reduce industrial pollution. Directing investment towards low-carbon industries can accelerate the transition to a green economy.

Towards a Sustainable Future

Taking action to cut carbon emissions now will not only help avoid future climate disasters but also make Pakistan healthier, more resilient, and economically stronger. A focus on sustainability can position Pakistan as a leader in climate action and safeguard future generations.

The fight against climate change will require a shift to renewable energy, better urban planning, and an environmentally responsible industry. Strong governance, sound policymaking, and public engagement will be essential. With decisive government action, Pakistan can protect its natural resources and ensure a future of health and well-being for its people.

TAGS: Pakistan climate change, carbon emissions, fossil fuel reliance, renewable energy Pakistan, Climate Risk Index 2025, TFT, Friday Times

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Mahzaib Ansari

The author is a Development Practitioner and scholar at the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University Karachi

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Figure 44: The Friday Times article, part 4 of 4: recommendations to reduce fossil fuel subsidies and redirect the savings to renewable energy, and the author's affiliation with the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University Karachi.

6. Research for national renewable energy planning: geothermal resources

Faculty of the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences published three studies in 2025 that assess geothermal energy, a renewable and clean source of energy, in Pakistan (Table 3). They detect geothermal anomalies in southeast Pakistan from Landsat 8 satellite, geological and geophysical data, characterise sandstone reservoirs for geothermal potential from 2D seismic and borehole data using a probabilistic neural network, and apply artificial intelligence to lithofacies and reservoir characterisation for geothermal assessment. These are long-term research endeavours in geothermal energy as an alternative source of energy, and their findings, open to public authorities through each DOI, provide the resource evidence on which national renewable energy planning and policy for geothermal development depend.

Table 3: Research by University faculty in 2025 assessing geothermal energy resources in Pakistan (source: Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, research contributions in renewable energy 2025; Directorate of Research and Innovation, publications record 2025)

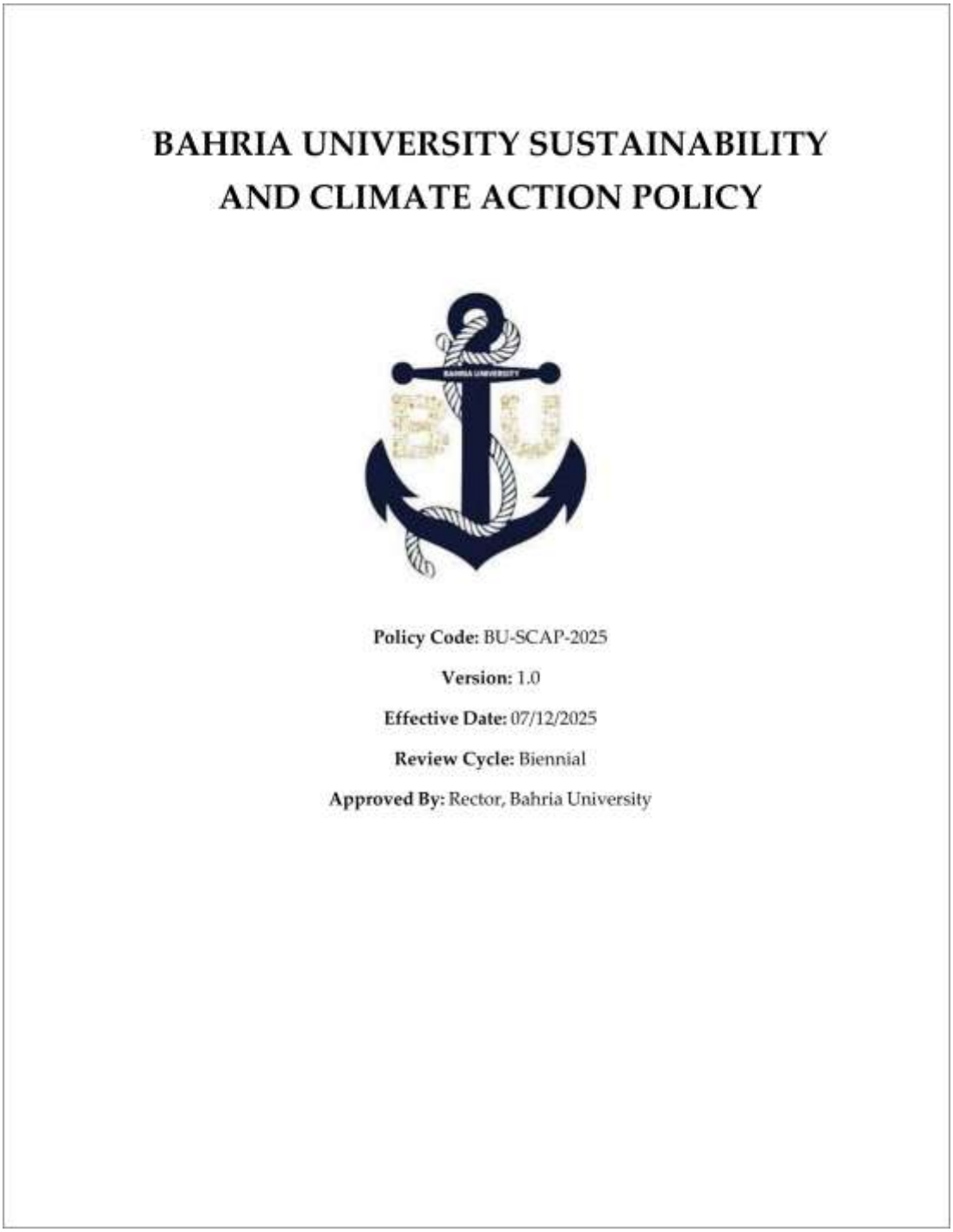
Study	Publication	DOI
Geothermal anomalies, southeast Pakistan	M. Ehsan et al., An integrated study to detect geothermal anomalies based on Landsat 8, geological, and geophysical data sets in Southeast Pakistan. Geothermics, 131, 103399 (September 2025)	10.1016/j.geothermics.2025.103399
Geothermal reservoirs from seismic and borehole data	Z. Naseer, M. Ehsan, M. Ali, K. Abdelrahman and Y. Bashir, Geothermal investigation of sandstone reservoirs using a probabilistic neural network with 2D seismic and borehole data: insights into structural and reservoir characteristics. Geothermics, 131, 103394 (September 2025)	10.1016/j.geothermics.2025.103394
Geothermal assessment through artificial intelligence	Z. Naseer, M. Ehsan, M. Ali, M. R. Amjad, M. A. U. Latif and K. Abdelrahman, Lithofacies and sandstone reservoir characterization for geothermal assessment through artificial intelligence. Results in Engineering, 26, 105173 (June 2025)	10.1016/j.rineng.2025.105173

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geothermics.2025.103399
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geothermics.2025.103394
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rineng.2025.105173

7. Policy framework: 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, commits the University as a body to inform and support government on climate and clean energy. Under its government and regulatory partnerships the University is to collaborate with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, partner with the Pakistan Climate Change Authority, align with Higher Education Commission sustainability initiatives and support implementation of the National Climate Finance Strategy; under international collaboration it is to engage international climate networks, including the UNFCCC and COP (para 7.2). CORE-CF serves as the technical advisory body for policy advocacy and thought leadership (para 4.4), climate policy and governance is a research priority (para 6.2), the University is to contribute to national climate reporting frameworks (para 8.3), and the Rector and the Head and Manager of CORE-CF hold external representation on climate leadership (para 9.1).

7. 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 45: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 1: cover; BU-SCAP-2025, version 1.0, effective 7 December 2025, approved by the Rector.

7. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued)

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Figure 46: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, Table of Contents (page 2), sections 1 to 5, including para 4.4, Integration with CORE-CF.

7. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued)

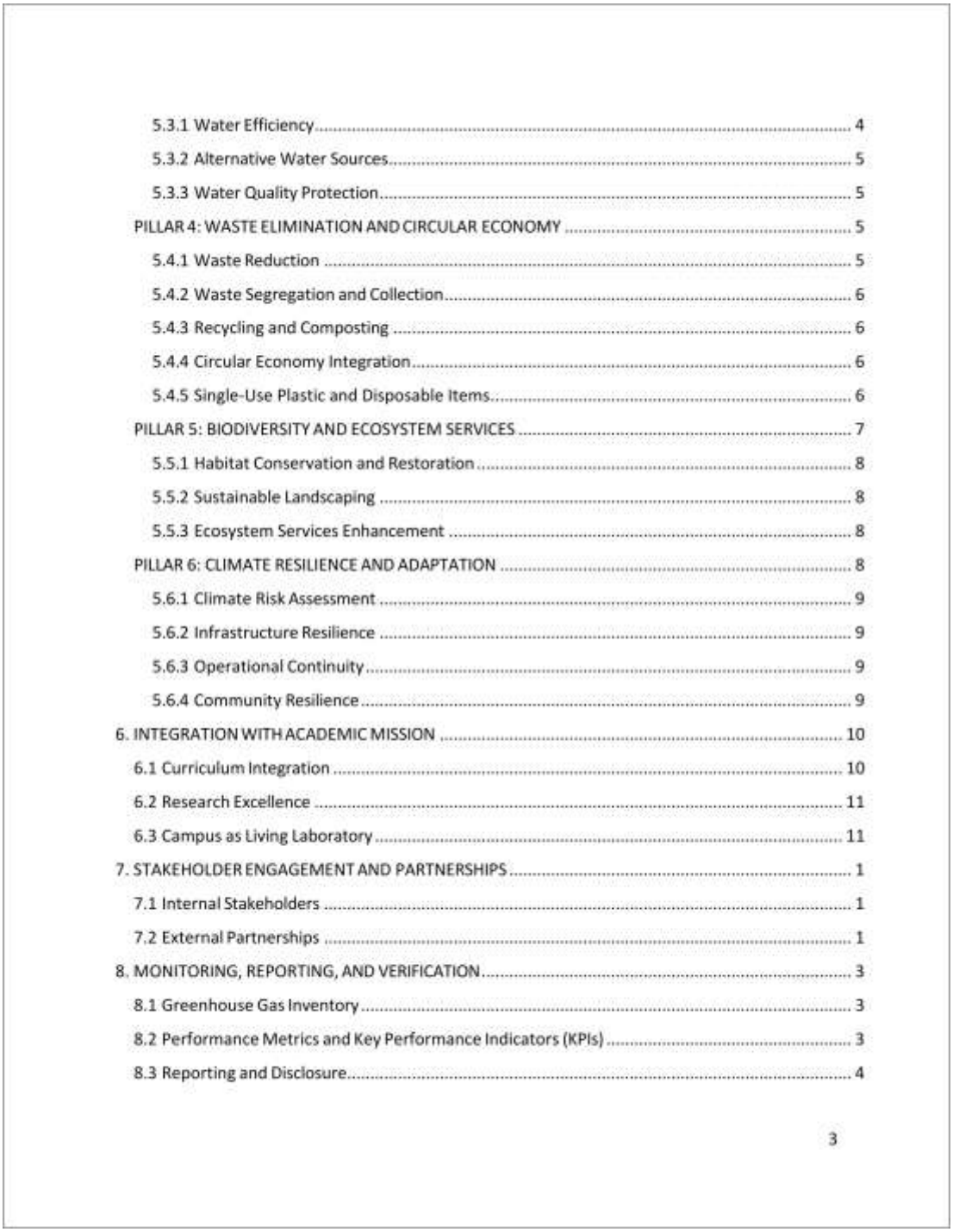

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Figure 47: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, Table of Contents (page 3), sections 5 to 8, including para 6.2, Research Excellence, and para 7.2, External Partnerships.

7. Sustainability and Climate Action Policy (continued)

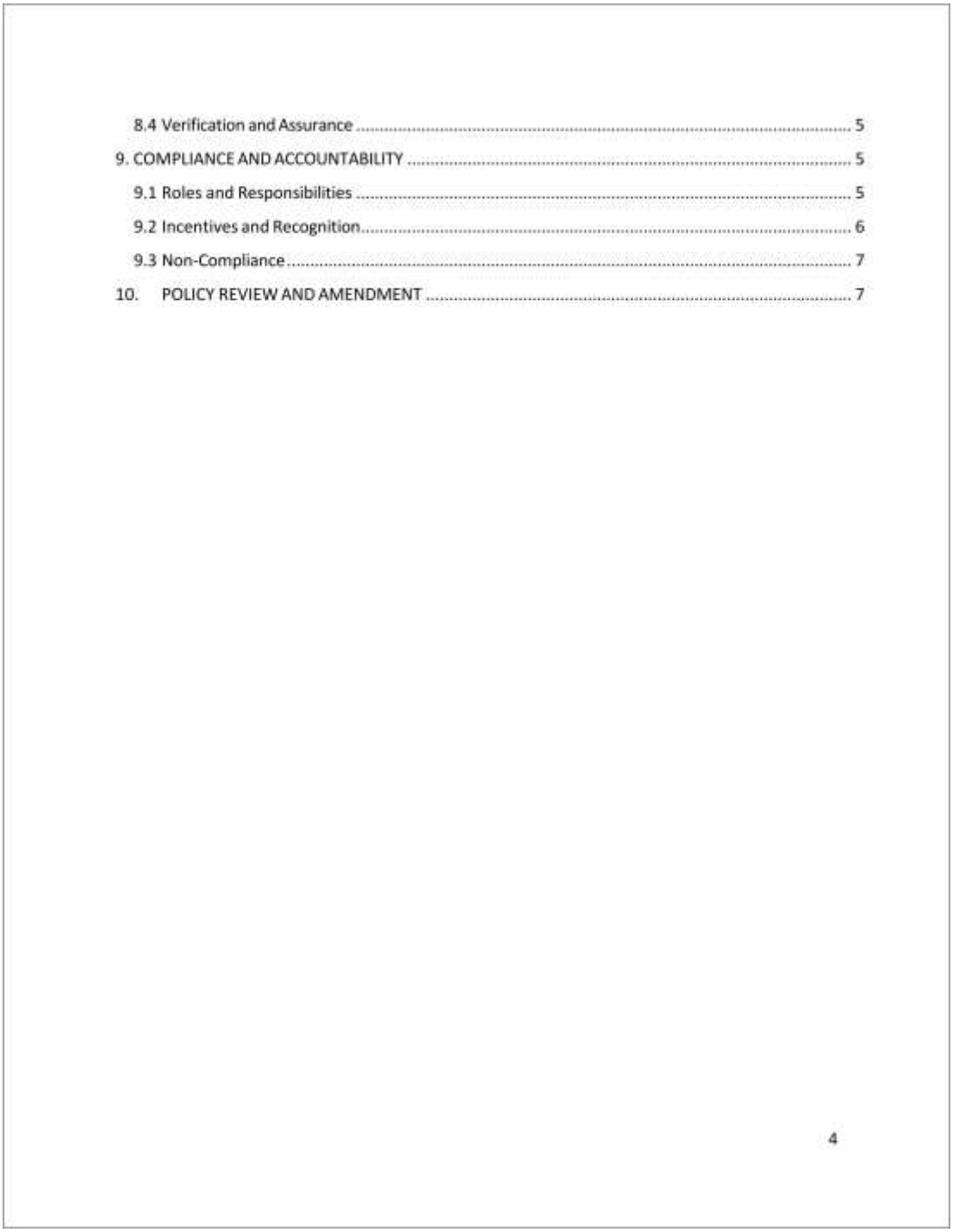

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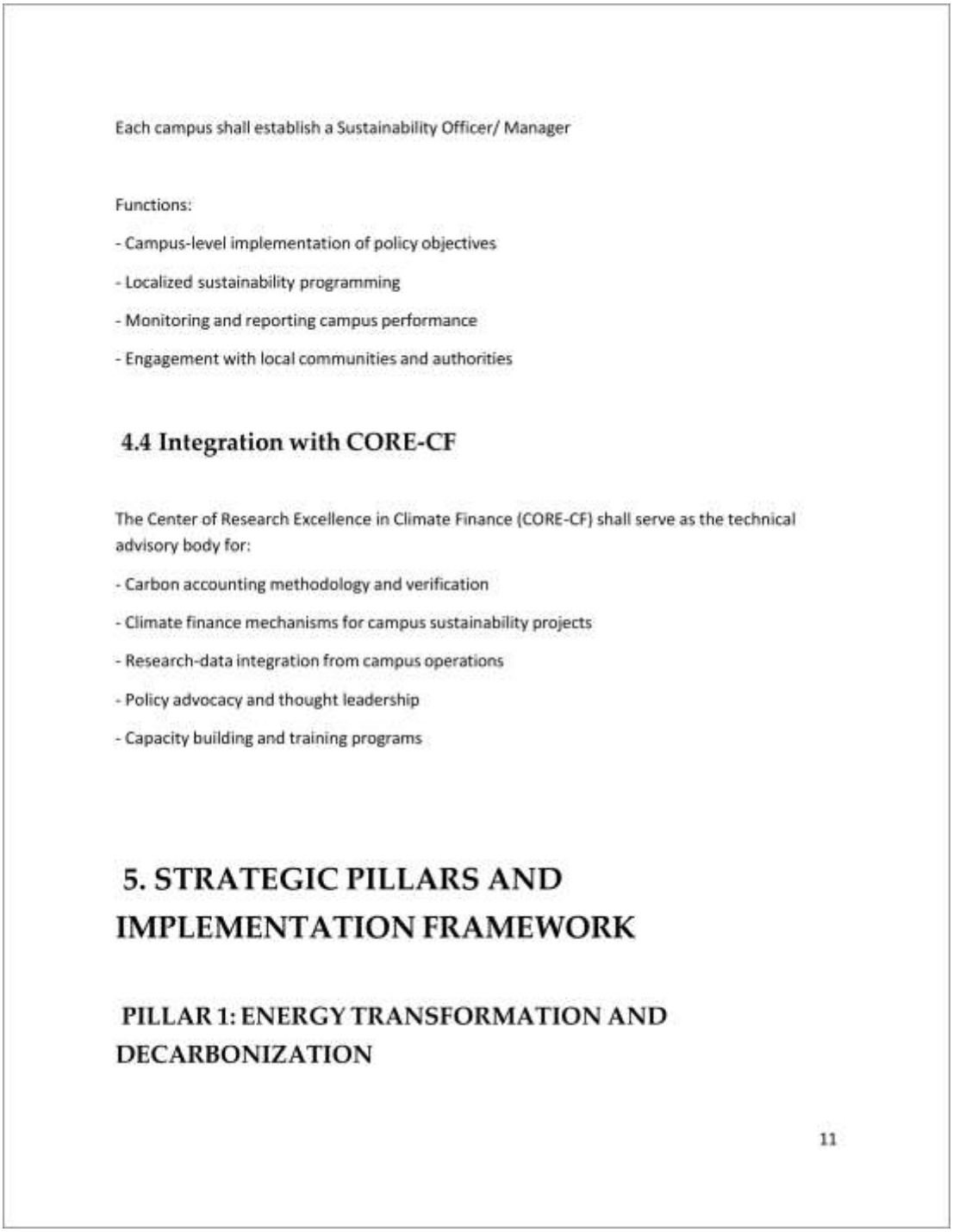
Figure 48: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, Table of Contents (page 4), sections 8 to 10, including para 8.3, Reporting and Disclosure, and para 9.1, Roles and Responsibilities.

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



Each campus shall establish a Sustainability Officer/ Manager

Functions:

- Campus-level implementation of policy objectives
- Localized sustainability programming
- Monitoring and reporting campus performance
- Engagement with local communities and authorities

4.4 Integration with CORE-CF

The Center of Research Excellence in Climate Finance (CORE-CF) shall serve as the technical advisory body for:

- Carbon accounting methodology and verification
- Climate finance mechanisms for campus sustainability projects
- Research-data integration from campus operations
- Policy advocacy and thought leadership
- Capacity building and training programs

5. STRATEGIC PILLARS AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

PILLAR 1: ENERGY TRANSFORMATION AND DECARBONIZATION

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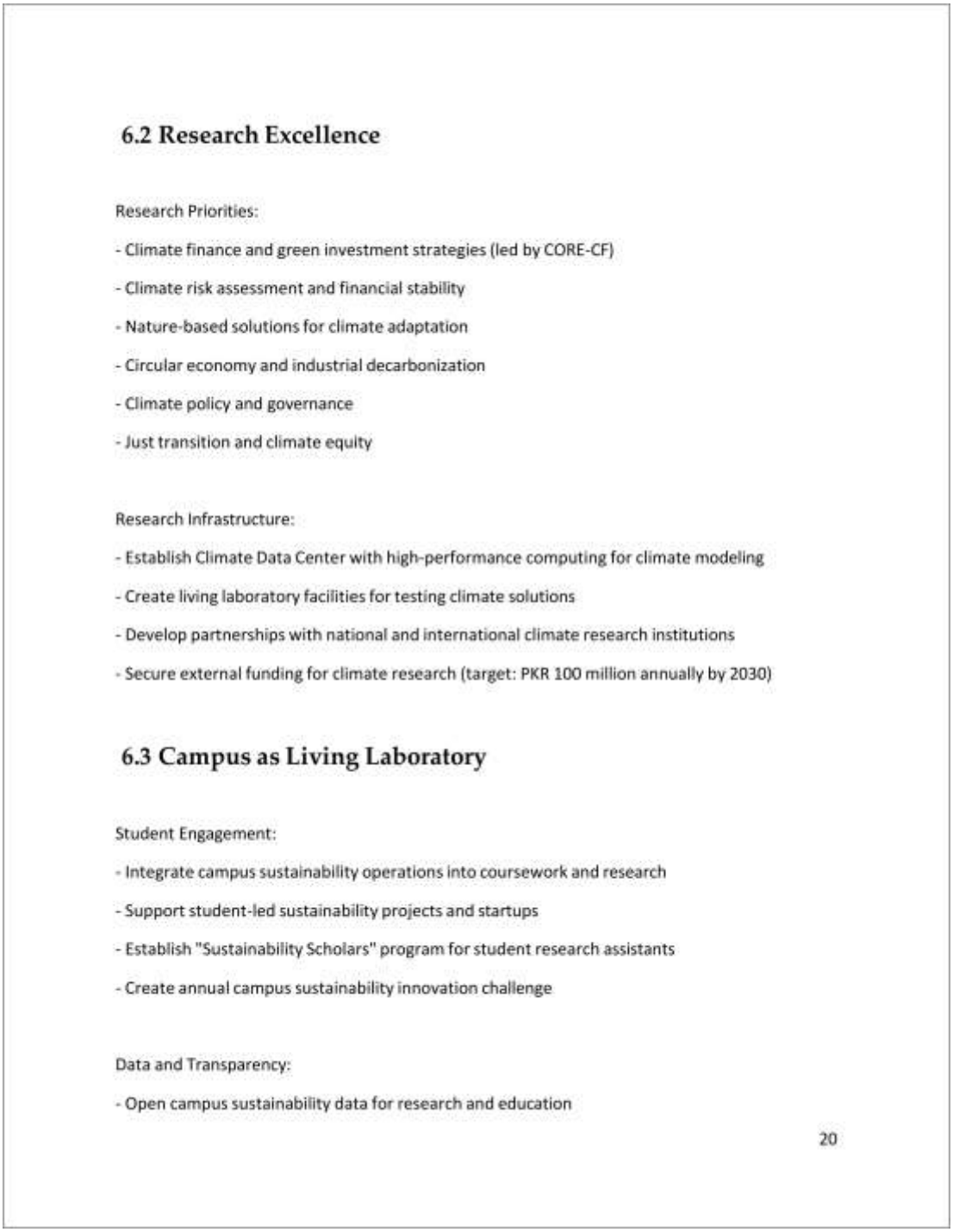
Figure 49: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 12: para 4.4, Integration with CORE-CF, as technical advisory body including policy advocacy and thought leadership.

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



6.2 Research Excellence

Research Priorities:

- Climate finance and green investment strategies (led by CORE-CF)
- Climate risk assessment and financial stability
- Nature-based solutions for climate adaptation
- Circular economy and industrial decarbonization
- Climate policy and governance
- Just transition and climate equity

Research Infrastructure:

- Establish Climate Data Center with high-performance computing for climate modeling
- Create living laboratory facilities for testing climate solutions
- Develop partnerships with national and international climate research institutions
- Secure external funding for climate research (target: PKR 100 million annually by 2030)

6.3 Campus as Living Laboratory

Student Engagement:

- Integrate campus sustainability operations into coursework and research
- Support student-led sustainability projects and startups
- Establish "Sustainability Scholars" program for student research assistants
- Create annual campus sustainability innovation challenge

Data and Transparency:

- Open campus sustainability data for research and education

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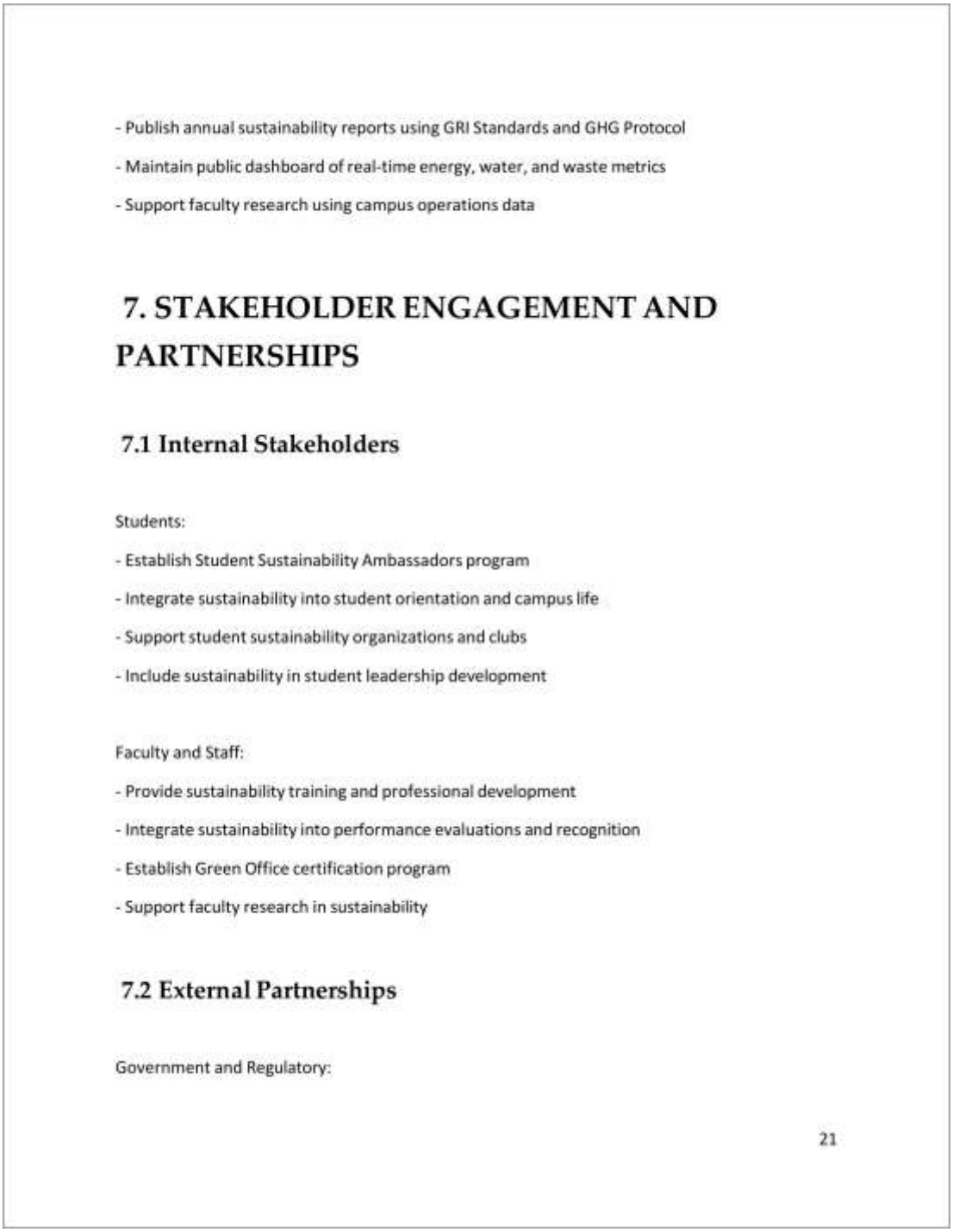
Figure 50: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 22: para 6.2, Research Excellence, research priorities including climate policy and governance.

7. 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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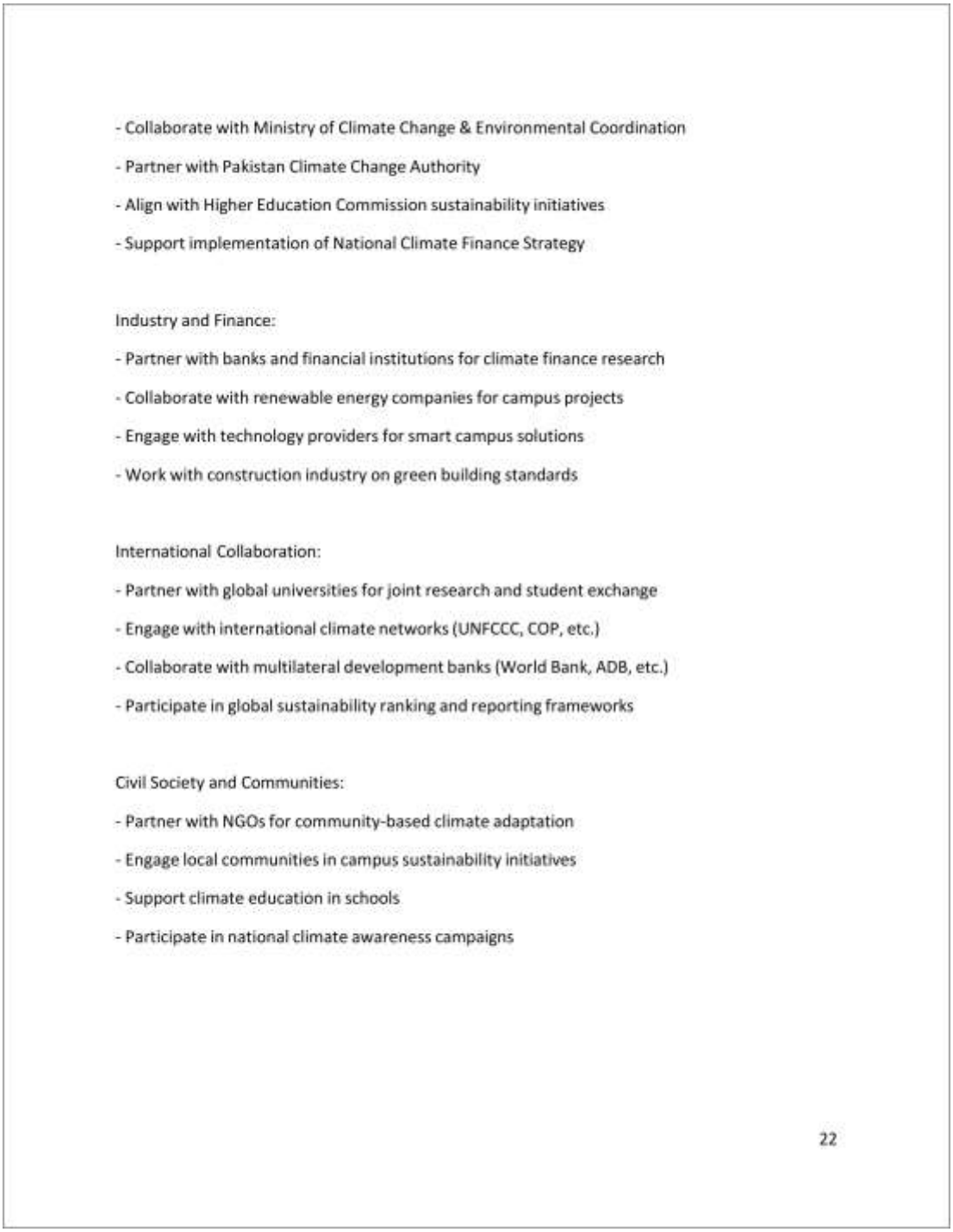
Figure 51: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 23: section 7, Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships, and the opening of para 7.2, External Partnerships, Government and Regulatory.

7. 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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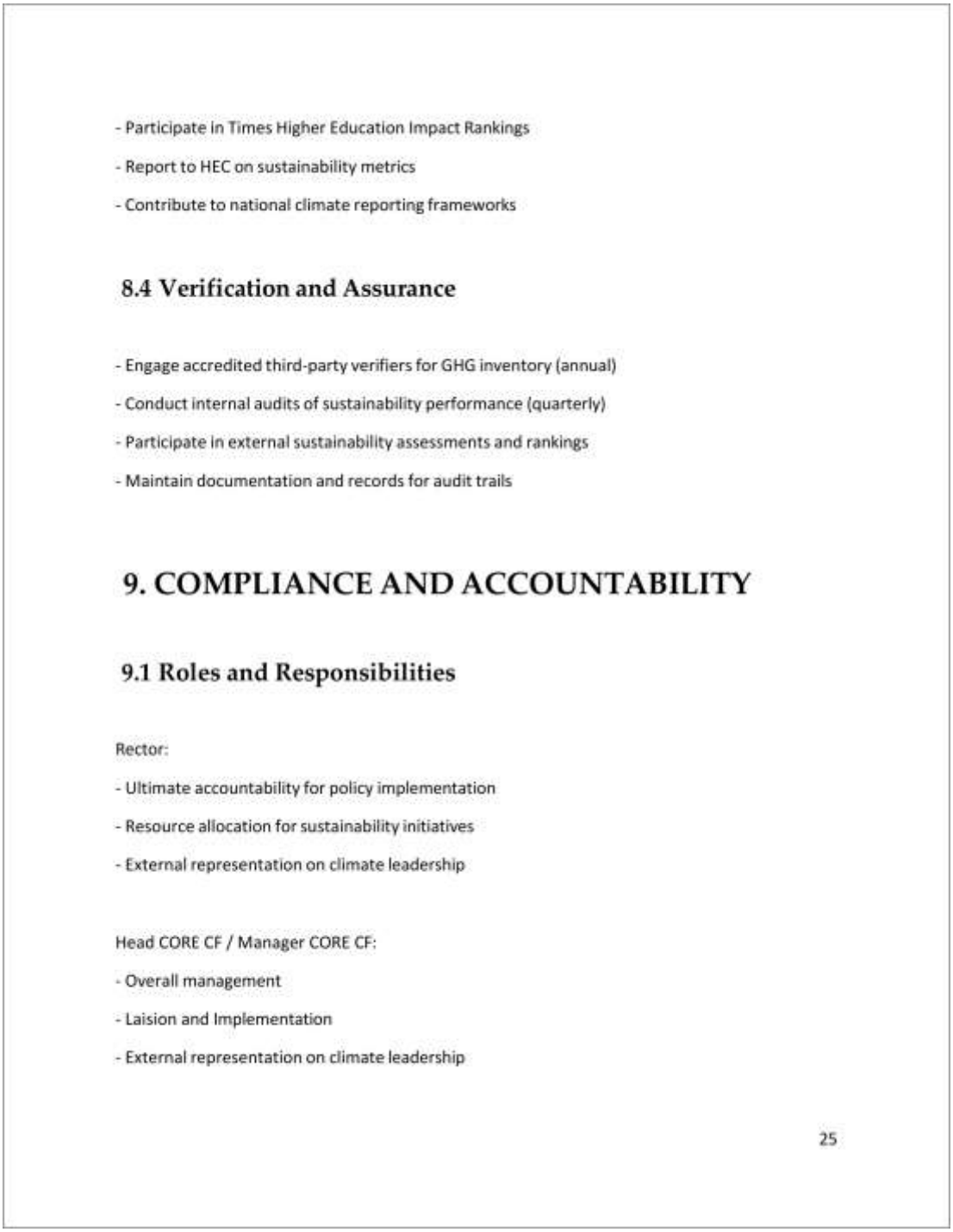
Figure 52: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 24: para 7.2, External Partnerships: collaborate with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, partner with the Pakistan Climate Change Authority, support the National Climate Finance Strategy, and engage international climate networks (UNFCCC, COP).

7. 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 53: Sustainability and Climate Action Policy, PDF page 27: para 8.3 (continued), including contribution to national climate reporting frameworks, and para 9.1, external representation on climate leadership by the Rector and the Head and Manager of CORE-CF.

8. Summary of evidence

Element	Evidence	Figures
Mandate to inform government	NIMA, under the University's auspices: advisory member of the National Security Committee since 2023, with a mandate to provide policy-level input to the Government of Pakistan; objectives include policy input and contribution to governing instruments; research faculty in climate change and green shipping	1 to 5
Policy development support (national)	NIMA study recommending ratification of MARPOL Annex VI and a National Action Plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from shipping, January 2025	6 and 7
Informing federal ministries (national)	Ministry of Maritime Affairs workshop on the National Maritime Policy, 28 February 2025; MARPOL Annex VI compliance, 14 April and 27 August 2025; Ministry of Climate Change webinar on the IMO Net-Zero Framework, 30 April 2025; Ministry of Planning briefing on green shipping, 26 August 2025	8 to 16; Table 2
International symposium and conference with government	4th International Maritime Symposium, October 2024: Federal Minister for Planning on policy frameworks for clean energy initiatives; offshore wind and tidal power. 11th International Maritime Conference (IMC-25), November 2025, organised by NIMA with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs: regulatory frameworks, green shipping and offshore energy; Federal Finance Minister on offshore energy	17 to 30
Regional and local government	Government of Sindh: PIMEC 2025 steering committee chaired by the Chief Minister, 7 October 2025, supporting the platform of IMC-25; Karachi Port Trust and Port Qasim Authority in the webinar on the IMO Net-Zero Framework, 30 April 2025	32; Section 3
Climate policy engagement (national and global)	CORE-CF joint working with the Ministry of Climate Change and policy engagement services; COP30, Belém, November 2025	33 to 40
Policy recommendations and research on renewable energy	Recommendations to government on renewable energy, fossil fuel subsidies and energy efficiency, The Friday Times, 9 August 2025; three 2025 studies assessing geothermal energy resources in Pakistan	41 to 44; Table 3
University as a body	Sustainability and Climate Action Policy: collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change and the Pakistan Climate Change Authority, support for the National Climate Finance Strategy, engagement with the UNFCCC and COP, CORE-CF policy advocacy, national climate reporting and external representation	45 to 53

Taken together, the records show that Bahria University as a body informs and supports government in clean energy and energy-efficient technology policy development: through NIMA, its policy institute with a mandate to advise the Government of Pakistan, it prepared policy recommendations on green shipping technologies and MARPOL Annex VI and engaged the Ministries of Maritime Affairs, Climate Change and Planning on the decarbonisation and energy efficiency of shipping, through CORE-CF it works with the Ministry of Climate Change and took part in COP30, and its faculty publish research assessing Pakistan's geothermal resources for renewable energy planning, under a policy that commits the University to collaborate with government and international climate processes.