MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI
O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN
NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN

CLIMATE ACTION *Strategy*

A shared strategic framework for reducing and mitigating the National University of Uzbekistan's **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions** in order to **reach carbon neutrality**, while supporting the university's **academic mission** and improving the university's resilience related to climate change impacts.

FOREWARD

The detrimental effects of climate change worsen annually. Every year, they become more of a nuisance for the present as well as a sign of future, harsher consequences. Climate emergency exists right now.

This strategic plan envisages mechanisms for the National University of Uzbekistan to combat environmental and climate change in the next 30 years. With this, we commit to a 100% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions in the future by 2050.

Inom Madjidov

Rector of National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Professor

We can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing our use of fossil fuels for energy production and turning to alternative energy sources such as solar, wind and hydropower. Trees remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and sequester carbon, so afforestation is very important.

Each of us, regardless of where we live, can help solve climate change by reducing carbon emissions in our daily lives. For example, we can recycle, walk or cycle instead of using a car, unplug electrical appliances not in use, to name a few. These may seem like small steps, but they really matter, especially if done across all communities.

Spreading information is another important way to influence. Many people do not realize the seriousness of climate change, and perhaps raising awareness will also encourage them to take action.

I urge every student and every professor or academic staff to pore over the solutions offered in this strategy.

CLIMATE ACTION STRATEGY

The National University of Uzbekistan's Climate Action Strategy 2030 puts the university on an accelerated path to net zero emissions for buildings and energy supply as well as to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions for extended impact areas over the next 30 years.

ZERO emissions 0 ⟶ 20 *years*

NUU's Climate Action Strategy recognizes the severity, complexity, disproportionate impacts of, and responsibilities for, the climate crisis. It commits NUU to develop a collective response that embeds climate justice throughout its activities and priorities.

With this endorsement, the NUU emphasize that climate action continues to be a TOP strategic priority for the University.

This strategy proposes university-wide approaches to climate change action. We also believe that this strategy of NUU will be reflected in the achievement of carbon neutrality not only for the university, but also for the entire country.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 OVERVIEW

The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek has its own history of actions against the environment and climate change: NUU is one of the leaders in the country in connecting climate research with the needs of society.

At the same time, the university did not have a strategic approach to make climate change action a university-wide priority until 2018.

OVERVIEW

Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow.

People are experiencing the significant impacts of climate change, which include changing weather patterns, rising sea level, and more extreme weather events. The greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change and continue to rise. They are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century and is likely to surpass 3 degrees Celsius this century - with some areas of the world expected to warm even more. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most.

Affordable, scalable solutions are now available to enable countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies. The pace of change is quickening as more people are turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts.

But climate change is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. Emissions anywhere affect people everywhere. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level and it requires international cooperation to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy.

To address climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015. The Agreement entered into force less than a year later. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and provides a roadmap for climate actions that will reduce emissions and build climate resilience.

WHY TAKING ACTION TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE MATTERS -
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13

OVERVIEW

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE ?

The Earth's climate is changing and the global climate is projected to continue to change over this century and beyond. The magnitude of climate change beyond the next few decades will depend primarily on the amount of greenhouse (heat-trapping) gases emitted globally and on the remaining uncertainty in the sensitivity of the Earth's climate to those emissions. With significant reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), global annual averaged temperature rise could be limited to 2°C or less. However, without major reductions in these emissions, the increase in annual average global temperatures, relative to preindustrial times, could reach 5°C or more by the end of this century.

The global climate continues to change rapidly compared to the pace of the natural variations in climate that have occurred throughout Earth's history. Trends in globally averaged temperature, sea level rise, upper-ocean heat content, land-based ice melt, arctic sea ice, depth of seasonal permafrost thaw, and other climate variables provide consistent evidence of a warming planet. These observed trends are robust and confirmed by multiple, independent research groups around the world. Figure 1 shows global average temperature anomalies; since the 1880s global average temperature has warmed approximately 1°C.

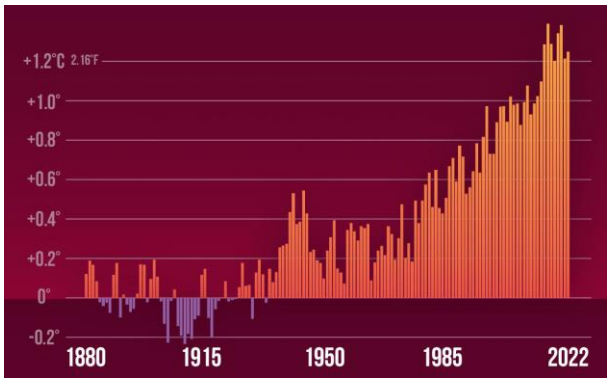


Figure 1. *Global Average Temperature Anomalies, departure from 1881-1910.*

Earth's climate is now changing faster than at any point in the known history of the climate, primarily as a result of human activities. There is scientific consensus that unmitigated carbon emissions will lead to global warming of at least several degrees Celsius by 2100, resulting in high-impacts of local, regional and global risks to human society and natural eco-systems. Global climate change has already resulted in a wide range of impacts across every region of the earth as well as many economic sectors.

Impacts related to climate change are evident across regions and in many sectors important to society, such as human health, agriculture and food security, water supply, transportation, energy, and biodiversity and ecosystems; impacts are expected to become increasingly disruptive in the coming decades.

Resource: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/overview#:~:text=Climate%20change%20is%20the%20significant,change%20from%20natural%20weather%20variability.

OVERVIEW

Climate change is the significant variation of average weather conditions becoming, for example, warmer, wetter, or drier—over several decades or longer. *It is the longer-term trend that differentiates climate change from natural weather variability.*

Figure 2. *Global warming, UN.*

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.

Burning fossil fuels generates **greenhouse gas emissions** that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.

The main greenhouse gases that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example. Clearing land and cutting down forests can also release carbon dioxide. Agriculture, oil and gas operations are major sources of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main sectors causing greenhouse gases.

Climate scientists have showed that humans are responsible for virtually all global heating over the last 200 years. Human activities like the ones mentioned above are causing greenhouse gases that are warming the world faster than at any time in at least the last two thousand years.

Many people think climate change mainly means warmer temperatures. But temperature rise is only the beginning of the story. Because the Earth is a system, where everything is connected, changes in one area can influence changes in all others.

The consequences of climate change now include, among others, intense droughts, water scarcity, severe fires, rising sea levels, flooding, melting polar ice, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity.

Figure 3. *Global warming, UN.*

Resource: https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change

OVERVIEW

MEASURES AND ACTIONS TAKEN BY UZBEKISTAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Uzbekistan is one of the countries most prone to the effects of climate change. According to experts, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue to increase, the risk of water and food shortages due to drought will increase, the number of people will increase due to the increase in the duration and intensity of the hot season, as well as floods, floods and other dangerous events. causes repetition. In addition, such work has a negative effect on the state of ecosystems, and leads to the aggravation of the ecological situation in regions such as Aral sea, Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Bukhara and Khorezm regions.

Global climate change and the sensitivity of the country's natural resource complex to these changes determine the need to formulate a consistent climate policy.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the basis of international efforts to combat climate change and limits the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to dangerous anthropogenic impacts on the climate system. It is aimed at stabilization to a level that does not put l. Uzbekistan joined the UN Security Council in 1993.

The Center of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entrusted with the coordination of efforts to implement the UN IDR in Uzbekistan.

In 1999, Uzbekistan ratified the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement imposing obligations on developed countries to reduce or stabilize greenhouse gas emissions.

In order to strengthen the comprehensive response to the growing global threat of climate change, the UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol was replaced by the Paris Agreement in December 2015, which entered into force in 2020.

Uzbekistan signed the Paris Agreement on April 19, 2017, and ratified it on November 2, 2018. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan ORQ-491 "On Ratification of the Paris Agreement" was adopted on October 2, 2018. The agreement entered into force for Uzbekistan on December 9, 2018.

The goal of the Paris Agreement is to activate the implementation of the UNFCCC, to keep the global average temperature to 2°C compared to the pre-industrial level (1750) and to try to limit the increase in temperature to 1.5°C, which is 2050. requires a 40-70% reduction in global climate change emissions by 2100 and zero or negative emissions by 2100.

Resource: https://hydromet.uz/uz/node/609

OVERVIEW

A prerequisite for signing the Paris Agreement is the preparation of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which the country wants to achieve by 2030, and submit it to the UN IDC Secretariat. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is the main mechanism for implementing national actions to contribute to the global goals of the Paris Agreement.

According to the Paris Agreement, the main obligation of Uzbekistan is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 10% from the level of 2010 by 2030.

The MMBH of Uzbekistan includes measures and actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change in the period up to 2030. Implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is actively being carried out and is making a significant contribution to the development of the economy of Uzbekistan.

In addition, in accordance with Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the UN Climate Change Convention, the participating countries of the Convention are obliged to continuously submit their National Information on Climate Change, which in time the UN Climate Change Committee and Paris is a report on the execution process of the transaction. The national information is a detailed overview of national measures aimed at climate change mitigation, adaptation, capacity building, technology development and transfer, education and awareness of various social groups of the population.

In accordance with the requirements and instructions of the UN IOC, the first national information (1999) and the report on its 2nd stage (2001 y.), the Second National Information (2008), and the Third National Information (2016) were prepared and presented. In addition, Uzgidromet, together with ministries and agencies, prepares an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions. Inventory reports were prepared for 1990-2012.

Currently, the preparation of the Fourth National Information is underway. Based on the updated information, the First biennial report was prepared and submitted to the UN IOC Secretariat. The biennial report includes two main areas: an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for 1990-2017 and an assessment of the effectiveness of climate change mitigation measures.

As a Party to the Convention and the Paris Agreement, Uzbekistan is implementing a consistent policy aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the leading sectors of the economy. The government has adopted a number of documents related to the regulation of actions and the implementation of measures in the field of climate change.

Resource: https://hydromet.uz/uz/node/609

OVERVIEW

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4477 of October 4, 2019, the "**Strategy of the transition to the "Green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period of 2019-2030"** prepared by UzHydromet in cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies was approved and this An Inter-Departmental Council was established to promote and implement the strategy. According to the Action Plan (Roadmap) of this Strategy, each ministry and agency is assigned the tasks of mitigating or adapting to climate change.

Adoption of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan **"On the use of renewable energy sources"** and **"On public-private partnership"** Accelerating the introduction of renewable energy sources in Uzbekistan (building solar and wind power plants) created a legal and normative basis for

Within the framework of fulfilling the obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the priorities of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change are reflected in the relevant strategic and sectoral plans and programs of the country.

The participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement as a developing country allows to attract funds from climate finance funds, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (GF), Global Environmental Fund (GEJ) and others.

With the financial support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and other international organizations, the country is committed to meeting its obligations to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Many projects have been successfully implemented and are currently being implemented.

Figure 4. *Aral sea.*

Figure 5. *Animals in the mountains of Uzbekistan.*

Resource: https://hydromet.uz/uz/node/609

OVERVIEW

8 MAIN PROBLEMS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN UZBEKISTAN

1. The increase in temperature and the increase in the evaporation coefficient of water affect the reduction and scarcity of water resources in these regions.
2. As a result of the above-mentioned environmental stress, the number of days with no precipitation at all is increasing compared to the periods when there was a lot of precipitation in the 1950s and 1960s.
3. Changes in the above temperatures affect the annual average speed of the wind, which is not typical for Uzbekistan, and it is observed that it will decrease from 3.8-4.0 to 3.1-3.5 m/s.
4. Due to the decrease in soil moisture, the risk of repeated droughts is increasing, it has been observed that droughts are repeated every three years periodically in every ten years.
5. At the same time, the negative ecological changes and the chronic reduction of the flow of the waters of the Syrdarya and Amudarya into the Aral Sea lead to a reduction of the surface covered by water in the Aral Sea.
6. These processes lead to the transformation of the river delta into a desert and the emergence of new desert areas at the bottom of the dry sea.
7. The salt and dust from the new areas of the seabed, which have become deserts, are blown by the wind to the irrigated lands that are cultivated in agriculture, causing these lands to become salinized again.
8. Pollination of atmospheric air in large areas is increasing.

Resource: https://kun.uz/uz/news/2019/09/26/iqlim-ozgarishi-ozbekistonda-qanday-salbiy-oqibatlarga-olib-kelyapti

OVERVIEW

MOBILIZING THE UNIVERSITY

The university's strategy for combating climate change is expected to contribute to achieving carbon neutrality for the region and to a low-carbon future by 2035-2040 and a solution to global challenges.

National University of Uzbekistan has developed a strategy to achieve carbon neutrality while preserving clean air, healthy life and green space, which is one of its core values.

Sustainable climate policies include the following areas of sustainable development goals: green space, clean energy, climate protection, transportation, sustainable procurement, zero waste, food service, water conservation, public health, performance evaluation, health and well-being. includes goals.

This strategy was implemented due to the consistent research of the working group formed on the basis of the task given by the rector to prevent environmental and climate change within the framework of the scientific council of the National University of Uzbekistan held on April 20, 2017.

Specialists from the following organizations participated in the working group: Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, Hydrometeorological Service Center, Ministry of Water Management, Uzbekhydroenergo Joint Stock Company, Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorology.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our special thanks to all the specialists of the organizations listed above.

This Climate Action Plan's main objective is to mobilize the academic, operational, and financial resources of the National University of Uzbekistan in order to advance just and equitable climate solutions and contribute to the country's achievement of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by the year **2040**

Even in those instances where it might be slightly more efficient from an operational perspective for planning and implementation to be undertaken, less visibly, solely by operational staff, we must do so in a manner that is highly visible to the University community in order to create opportunities for teaching and research.

At the same time, we must acknowledge that college efforts alone have a negligible impact on national climate action. We must continue to focus on the bigger objectives of justice, equity, and global net-zero emissions in order to achieve a more significant advantage.

Resource: https://hydromet.uz/uz/node/609

2 BECOMING CARBON-NEGATIVE

Achieving carbon neutrality by 2040 and turning into a carbon-negative society by our 125th anniversary in 2043, which would mean eliminating more greenhouse gases from the atmosphere than we are putting into it.

BECOMING CARBON-NEGATIVE

The trend of carbon neutrality is supported by many companies. *Carbon neutrality* is a term that indicates that a company has reduced carbon dioxide and its equivalent emissions to zero during its production activities, or that it covers or compensates for these emissions through carbon-neutral projects.

Scientists divide the company's waste into three scopes:

1. **THE FIRST SCOPE** *(Scope-1) – concerns the company's direct emissions during the production process.*
2. **THE SECOND SCOPE** *(Scope-2) concerns energy consumption. It is necessary to know from which sources the company receives energy: coal-fired power, nuclear power, hydroelectric power stations, etc.*
3. **THE THIRD SCOPE** *(Scope-3) includes the entire product life cycle chain: purchase of raw materials, delivery, sale, use, disposal, etc., i.e. waste that is not directly related to the manufacturer.*

There are three main ways to achieve carbon neutrality, and suggestions are made based on the scope of companies' activities:

1.reduction of direct emissions and transition to renewable energy sources – hydropower, solar energy, wind energy (Scope 1-2);
2.direct capture of CO2 from the air;
3.offset by investing in projects that reduce carbon emissions.

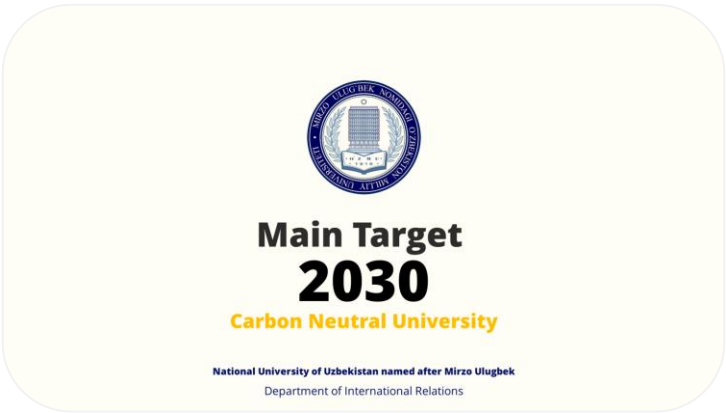
The problem is that the transition to carbon neutrality may come with economic constraints. A reduction in direct emissions often leads to a decrease in the volume of production and, therefore, to a decrease in the company's income. If production is not reduced, financial investments in technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are required.

In general, a company starting to apply the principle of carbon neutrality should work in two directions. Prioritize the reduction of emissions during the production and transport of products by switching to renewable energy sources. Secondly, to invest in projects that reduce the carbon footprint and balance climatic conditions to compensate for waste that cannot be eliminated.

BECOMING CARBON-NEGATIVE

Here is the video dedicated to climate action plan which outlines the strategies necessary to unite the campus community across three main impact areas.

Please, press the button to watch the video



To get on track to meet the Paris Agreement goals of limiting warming to well below 2 °C and preferably 1.5 °C, global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by 30% and 45%, respectively, by 2030, with carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions getting close to net zero by 2050. This will require large-scale, rapid and systemic transformations.

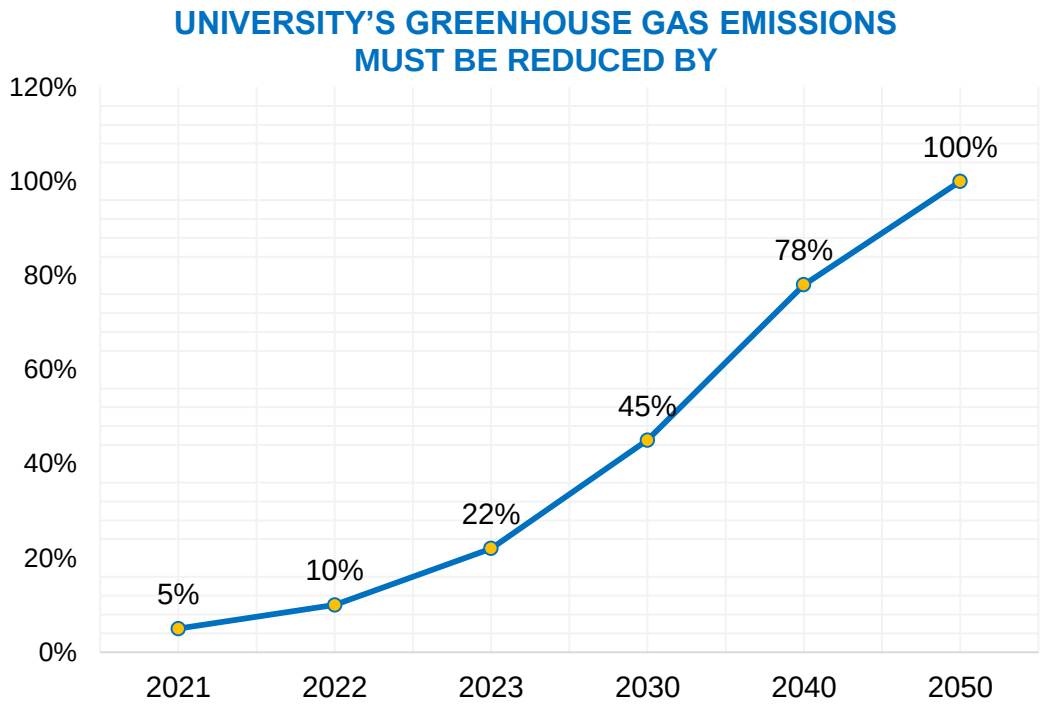


Figure 6. *Global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduction.*

BECOMING CARBON-NEGATIVE

ACTIVITIES DONE IN ORDER TO ACHIVE CARBON-NEGATIVE CAMPUS

10% **GREENHOUS EMISSION REDUCTION**

the use of wind energy to generate useful work

22% **SOLAR POWER**

the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity

2,5% **WIND POWER**

the use of wind energy to generate useful work

Figure 7. *Activities done in order to achive carbon-negative campus*

BECOMING CARBON-NEGATIVE

Using less electricity

Reduced electricity use, particularly when it originates from the burning of coal or gas, can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Twenty-five percent of all emissions worldwide are caused by the usage of energy.

10% of all emissions worldwide are caused by the usage of energy

Replace incandescent light bulbs with energy-efficient LED bulbs, insulate your home, and set the thermostat lower in the winter and higher in the summer, especially when no one is home, are some easy and cost-effective steps you can do to use less electricity. The use of heat-reflective glass, low-flow plumbing fixtures, smart thermostats, and new air conditioning equipment with refrigerants that don't warm the environment are some examples of innovative technologies that maintain buildings energy-efficient.

Generate electricity without emissions

Solar energy, geothermal energy, wind turbines, ocean wave and tidal energy, waste and biomass energy, and hydropower are examples of renewable energy sources. These renewable energy sources do not emit greenhouse gases into the environment when they produce power since they do not burn fossil fuels.

The amount of electricity produced today via renewable sources is rising. The amount of electricity produced by renewable sources is now low **(5–10%)** but increasing in several organizations in Uzbekistan.

Travel without making greenhouse gases

Fossil fuels, such as gasoline for cars and jet fuel for airplanes, presently power the majority of the ways we travel.

14% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions are a result of burning fossil fuels for transportation

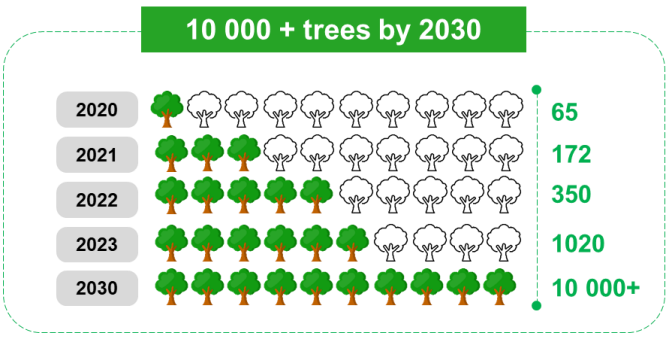
By switching to alternative technologies that either don't require petroleum (like bicycles and electric automobiles) or require less of it (like hybrid cars), we can cut pollution.

GREEN ZONES ON CAMPUS

The National University of Uzbekistan has created several "Green Zones" on the campus to provide students with Internet access and safe, sanitized spaces to study, work on projects, and stay current with their class assignments.

Whether you need a break from studying and working from home, need access to fast and reliable Internet connections, or just want to get back on campus for a bit, schedule some time at one of our Green Zones!

Figure 8. *Huge green zones in the campus.*



Tree planting is one of the simplest and most effective ways of tackling climate change caused by greenhouse gas.

As trees grow they absorb carbon dioxide (CO2), a major greenhouse gas in the atmosphere.

New research estimates that a worldwide planting programme could remove just under one-third of all the emissions from human activities that remain in the atmosphere today, a figure the scientists describe as “mind-blowing”.

BECOMING CARBON-NEGATIVE

Riding a scooter and bycicle around campus

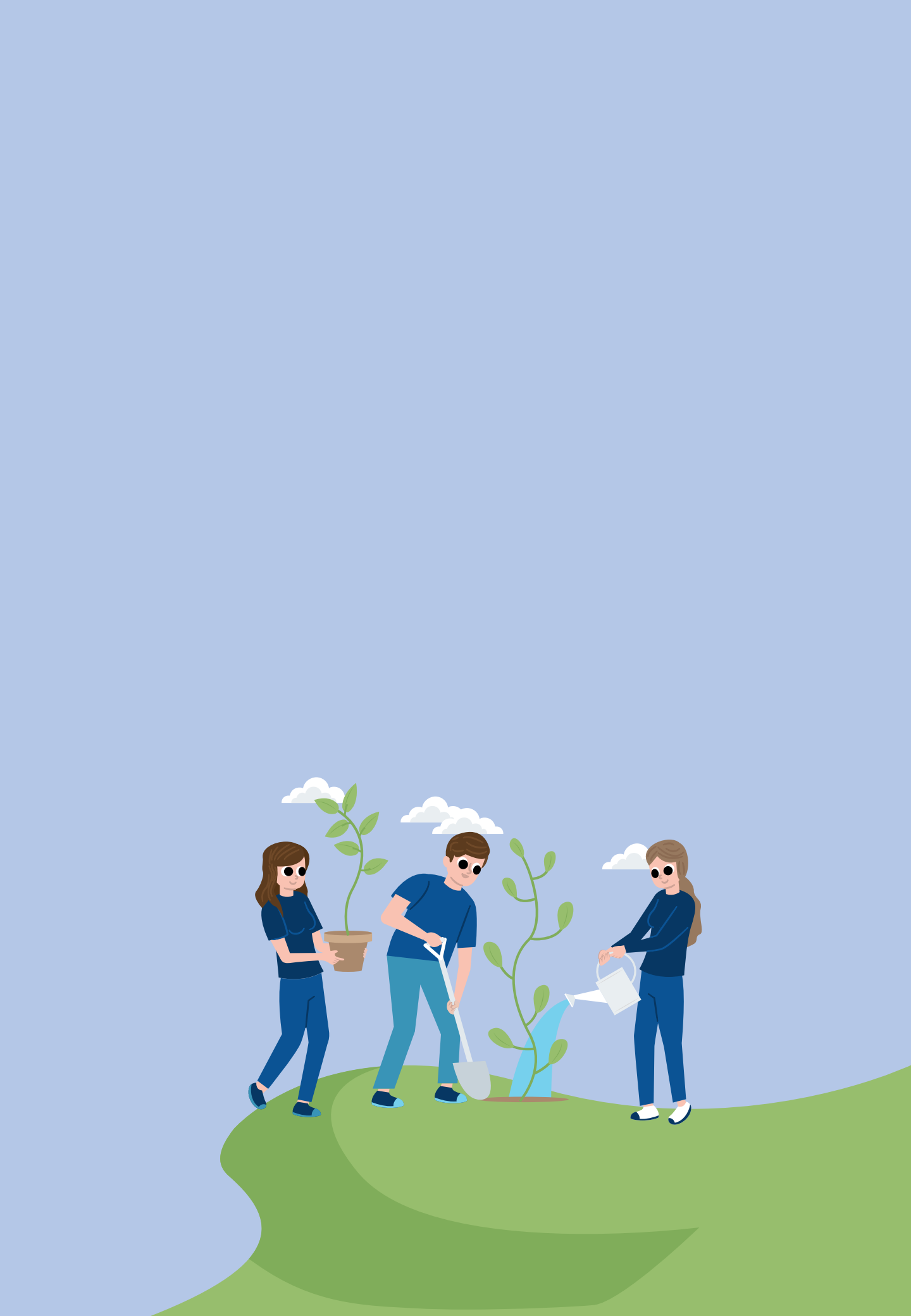
Future generations are at risk from the impacts of climate change, including wildfires, droughts, and more severe occurrences. Biking is a valid climate solution because transportation is one of the main factors contributing to the rise of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which results in that warming effect fueling these catastrophic events.

A modest increase in riding each year could reduce carbon dioxide emissions by

6 - 14
MILLION TONS

Increased warmth is caused by this chemical molecule when concentrations reach unsustainable levels.

Every trip made on two wheels rather than behind the wheel is better for the environment, much like a day with good air quality. Biking is not only a more environmentally friendly option, but it is also more economical and better for your health.



3 TAKE REAL ACTIONS

Here are some actions to reduce your impact on the environment.

ACTIONS FOR A HEALTHY CAMPUS

Effective greenhouse gas management necessitates a broad strategy. In this strategy, the National University of Uzbekistan has developed clear and systematic plans to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.The following graph demonstrates how important it is to reduce carbon emissions, but that in order to truly address the climate emergency, action must also be stepped up on all fronts.

> "Every one of us can make choices to protect nature, tackle climate change, and take care of our planet."

REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS

2020-2026	Implement strategies to minimize the use of single-occupant vehicles.
2020-2040	Provide information on alternative transportation (such as bus, train, bike-sharing, or personal mobility routes) to employees.
2020-2040	Encourage employees to use alternative modes of transportation, such as those with lower carbon intensity.
2020	Provide bicycle racks for employees and visitors.
2020-2040	Make use of a transportation strategy that reduces carbon emissions and is approved by the government.
2020-2040	Perform periodic maintenance and inspections of all company vehicles.
2023	Offer electric vehicle charging stations for employees and visitors

ACTIONS FOR A HEALTHY CAMPUS

WATER MANAGEMENT

2020-2040	Encourage employees/guests to reduce water consumption by turning off water-consuming appliances with the help of clearly visible signs.
2020-2040	Provide water quality, use education programs to reduce water pollution and conserve water.
2020-2040	Plant drought-tolerant or native plants to minimize water use in landscaping.
2020-2028	Implement water-efficient landscape irrigation practices.
2020-2040	Use high-efficiency water facilities (toilets, urinals, sinks, showers) in rooms, back of the building located in campus
2020-2040	Maintain publicly accessible drinking fountains and water bottle filling stations.
2022	Use eco-certified cleaning and laundry products in campus and dormitories.

ACTIONS FOR A HEALTHY CAMPUS

WASTE MANAGEMENT

2020-2040	Maintain a recycling and composting program with clear instructions and guidelines for waste sorting in all areas.
2020-2040	Measure waste and recycling on an annual basis.
2020-2040	Establish objectives and numeric targets for increasing waste diversion.
2020-2040	Operate all copiers/printers in double-sided printing.
2020-2040	Reduce paper usage for office and marketing purposes, and purchase sustainable office products.
2020-2040	Provide hand dryers instead of or in addition to paper towels in bathrooms.

ACTIONS FOR A HEALTHY CAMPUS

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

2020-2040	Encourage the use of renewable energy.
2020-2026	Use energy-efficient equipment and implement energy-efficient practices.
2020-2025	Set energy goals and establish objectives and numeric targets for energy consumption reduction.
2020-2024	Use LED technology for building interior and exterior.
2020-2040	Encourage employees to reduce energy consumption by turning off lights and other energy-consuming devices aided by clearly visible signs.
2020-2040	Monitor, optimize, and maintain significant building systems using a building automation system.
2020-2040	Maintain energy efficiency procedures for administrative and study areas.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN
NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK