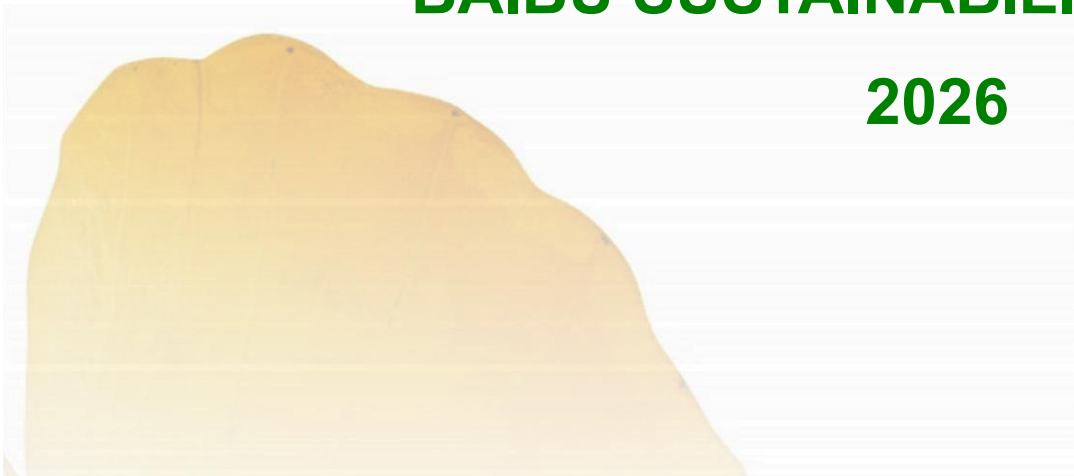




BAIBU SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2026



PREFACE

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (BAIBU), one of the noteworthy universities in our country, located in an area surrounded by natural beauties between two metropolises, İstanbul and Ankara, was founded on 3 July 1992. The university, which has been developing rapidly since its foundation, has campuses in the city centre and three districts of Bolu (Gerede, Mengen, Mudurnu). The main campus of the university, namely İzzet Baysal Campus, is located in Gököy, which is 8 km from the city center and surrounded by a unique natural beauty.

The university comprises 16 faculties, 1 institute, 1 school, 8 vocational schools, and 20 research centers. Currently, 1,557 faculty members and 1,181 administrative staff in the university are proud to provide a quality and modern educational setting for about 32,064 students.

This report highlights the main strategic activities, environmental management practices, and continuous performance data monitored at BAIBU in regards to sustainability during the 2026 monitoring cycle. It stands as a testament to our university's commitment to building a greener, more sustainable, and resource-efficient future for our campus community and society.

1

SETTING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1.1 Institutional Infrastructure and Spatial Distribution of Campus Sites



Gököy Campus
(BAIBU, Türkiye)



**Yeniçağa
Campus**
(BAIBU, Türkiye)



**Mengen
Campus**
(BAIBU,
Türkiye)



**Gerede
Campus**
(BAIBU,
Türkiye)



**Bolu Vocational
School
Campus**
(BAIBU, Türkiye)



**Seben
Campus**
(BAIBU, Türkiye)



**Mudurnu
Campus**
(BAIBU, Türkiye)

- **Gölköy Campus** is the largest campus with a total surface area of 3,926,500 m². It is one of the six campuses of BAIBU. The main campus of the university, namely Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Campus, is located in Gölköy, which is 8 km from the city center and surrounded by a unique natural beauty.
- **Yeniçağa Campus** is a modern purpose-built campus, which now extends to 10,050 m². This campus was established in September of 2009.
- **Mengen Campus** was established in 1997 and the total surface area of this campus is 41,695 m².
- **Gerede Campus**, with a total surface area of 64,600 m², was established in 1993.
- **Vocational School of BAIBU** is located at the city center of Bolu. The total surface area of this campus is 55,753 m².
- **Seben Campus** was established in 2015 and the total surface area of this campus is 21,732 m².

- **Mudurnu Campus** was established in 1997 and the total surface area of this campus is 15100 m².

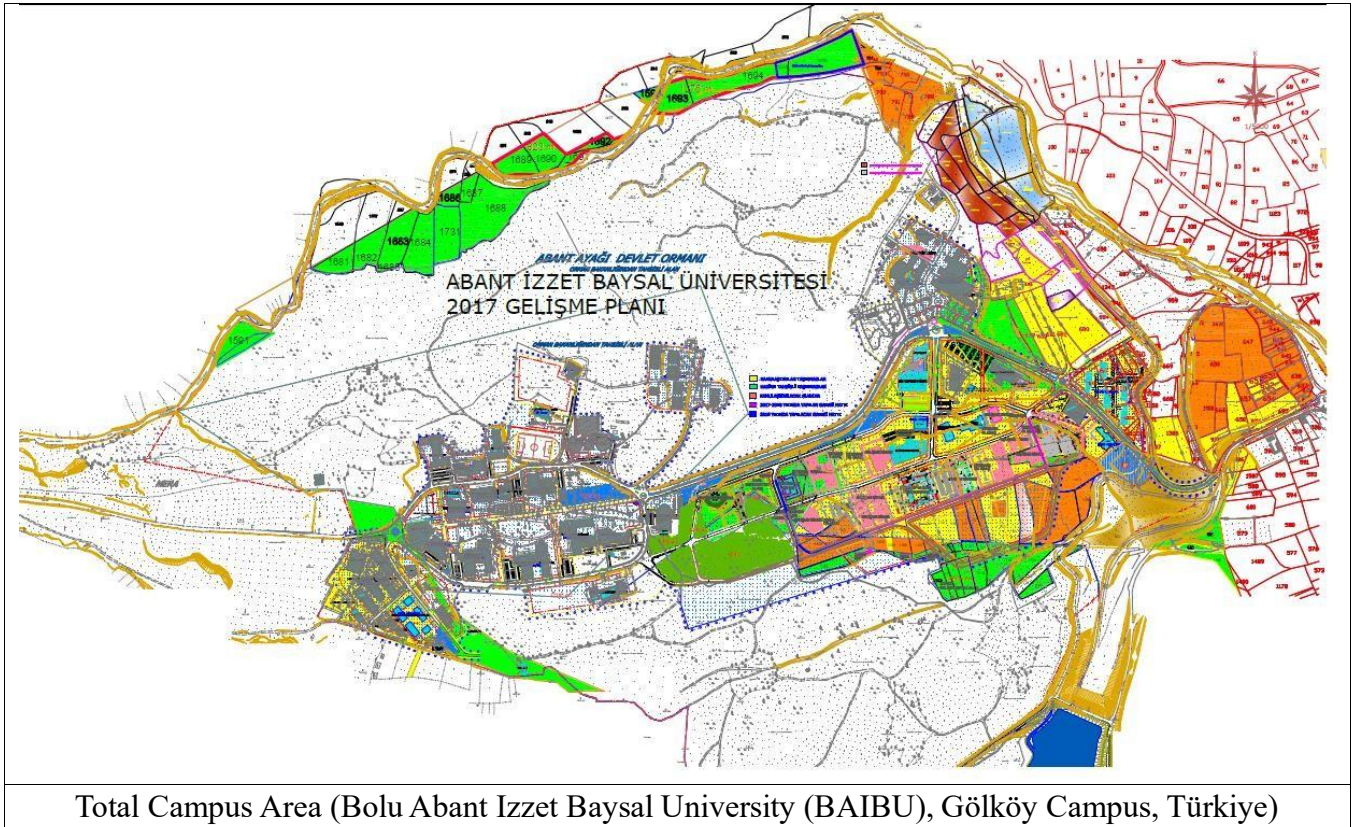
1.2 Campus Environment and Spatial Context



Campus Setting - Suburban (Gölköy Campus, Türkiye)

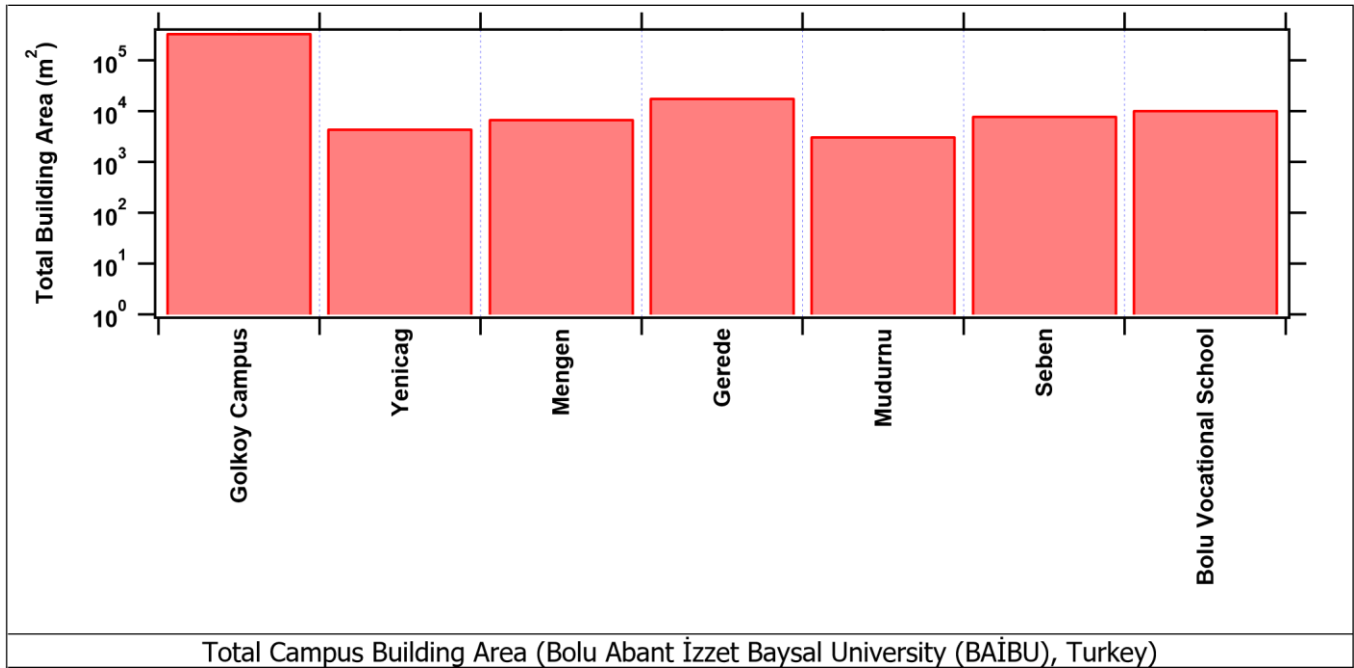
□ **Gölköy Campus** is located in a suburban area with a high rate of forest cover. Gölköy Campus has a total area of 3,926,500 m² and a total population of 9,487 including academic and administrative staff, students staying in dormitories and employee and their families living in public housing.

1.3 Total Campus Spatial Footprint and Boundary Perimeter (m²)



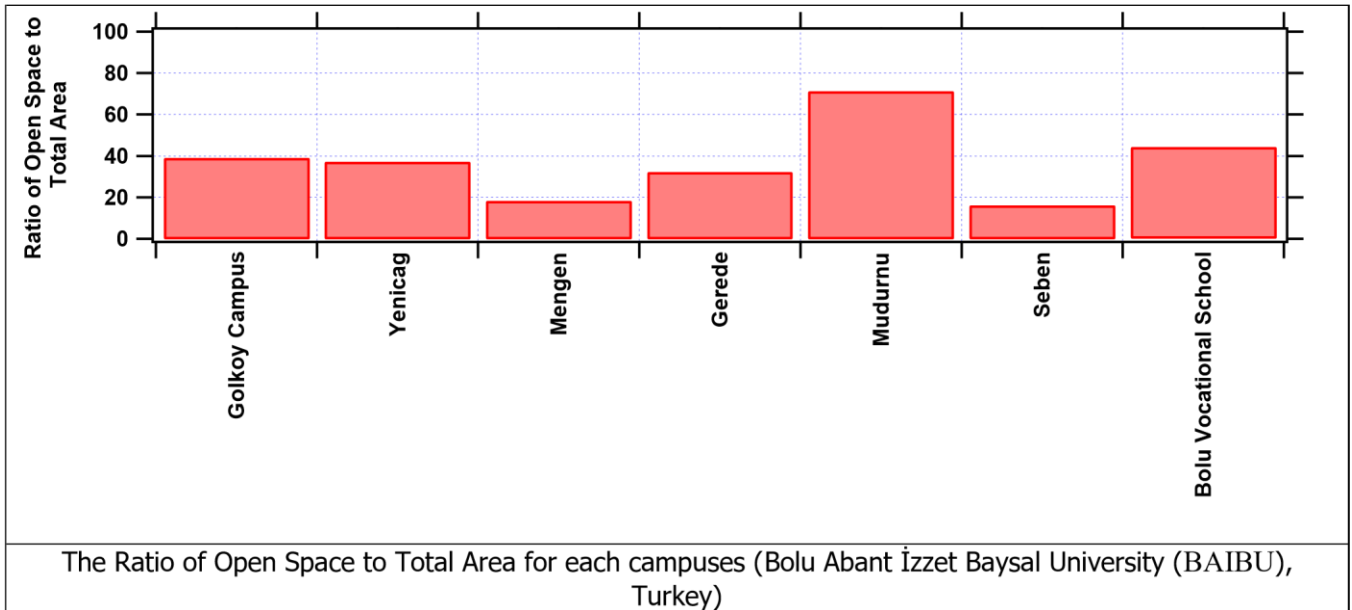
- Total area: 3,926,500 m²
- Total distance/circumference: 8,433.57 m

1.4 Total Built-Up Infrastructure and Building Gross Area



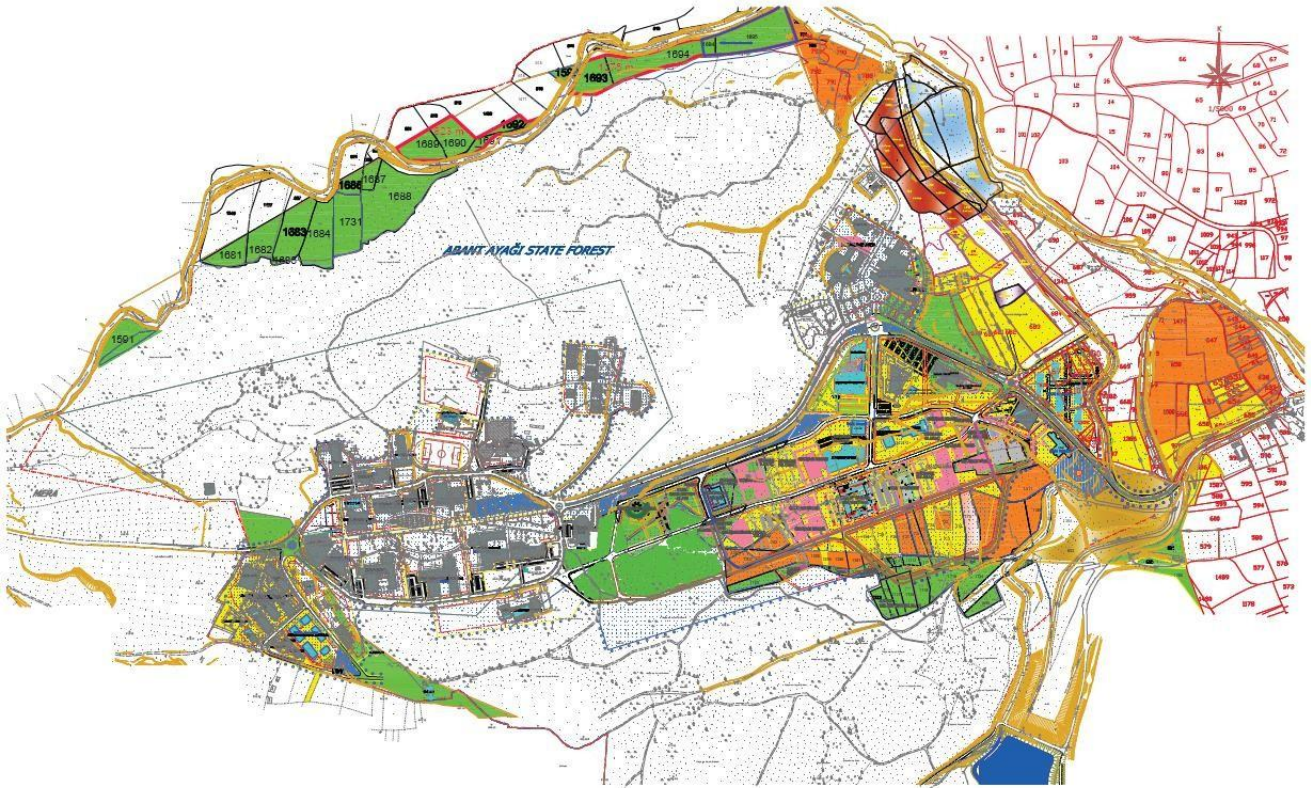
- Total Built-Up Area of the University: 399,773 m²
- Total Building Area of Main Campus (Gölköy): 348,123 m²
- The Ratio of Building Area to Total Area of Main Campus: 0.11

1.5 Analysis of Open Space Ratios Across Campus Zones



- The ratio of open space to total area ranges from 16 % for Seben Campus to 71 % for Mudurnu Campus.
- The corresponding open space ratio is 39% for the main campus (Gölköy Campus), while the cumulative average of this ratio for the entire university stands at 37%.

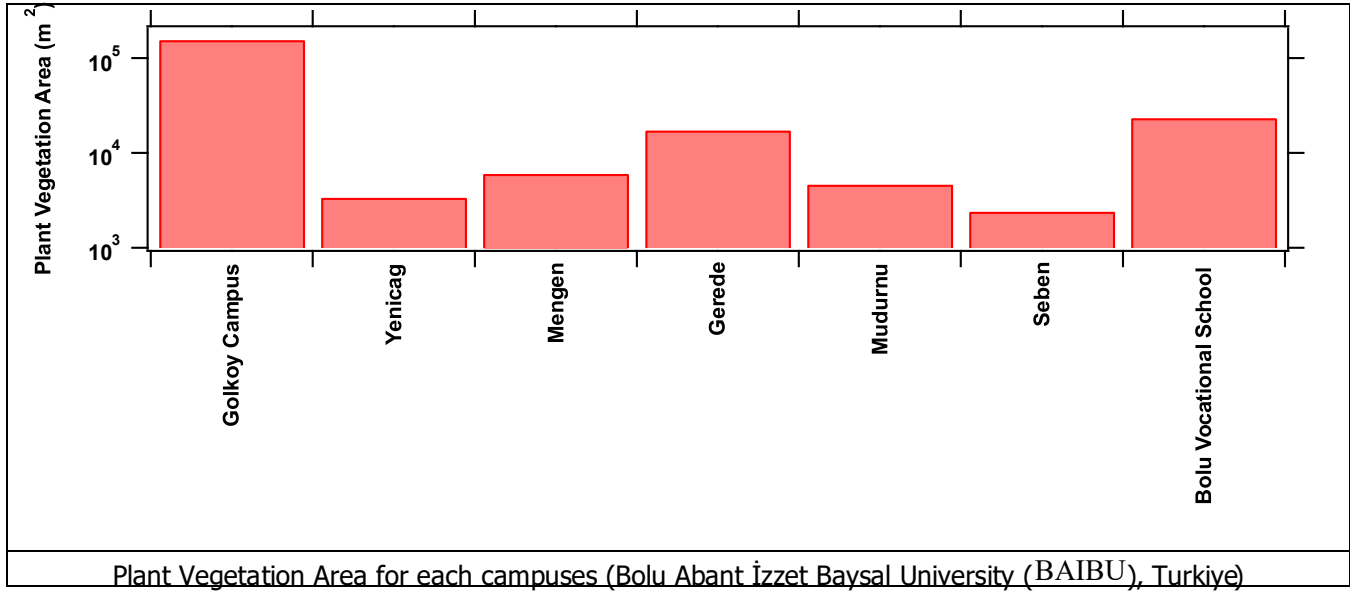
[1] Setting and Infrastructure (SI) [1.9] Total Area on Campus Covered in Forest Vegetation (m²)



Total Forest Vegetation Area (BAIBU, Türkiye) at Gölköy campus (Abant Ayağı State Forest)

- Total area: 1866500 m²
- Total distance/circumference: 15808.085 m

1.6 Analysis of Managed Landscape and Planted Vegetation Cover



- Total area on campus covered in planted vegetation range from 2,408 m² for Seben campus to 155,185 m² for Gököy Campus. The total area on campus covered in planted vegetation ranges from 2,408 m² for Seben Campus to 155,185 m² for Gököy Campus.
- The overall ratio of vegetated and landscaped areas to the total territory for the entire university grid is established at 0.24.
- A virtual institutional tour through the main campus layout (Gököy Campus) can be actively performed by visiting the following web page: [[Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi](#)]

1.7 Evaluation of Permeable Surfaces and Groundwater Recharging Areas

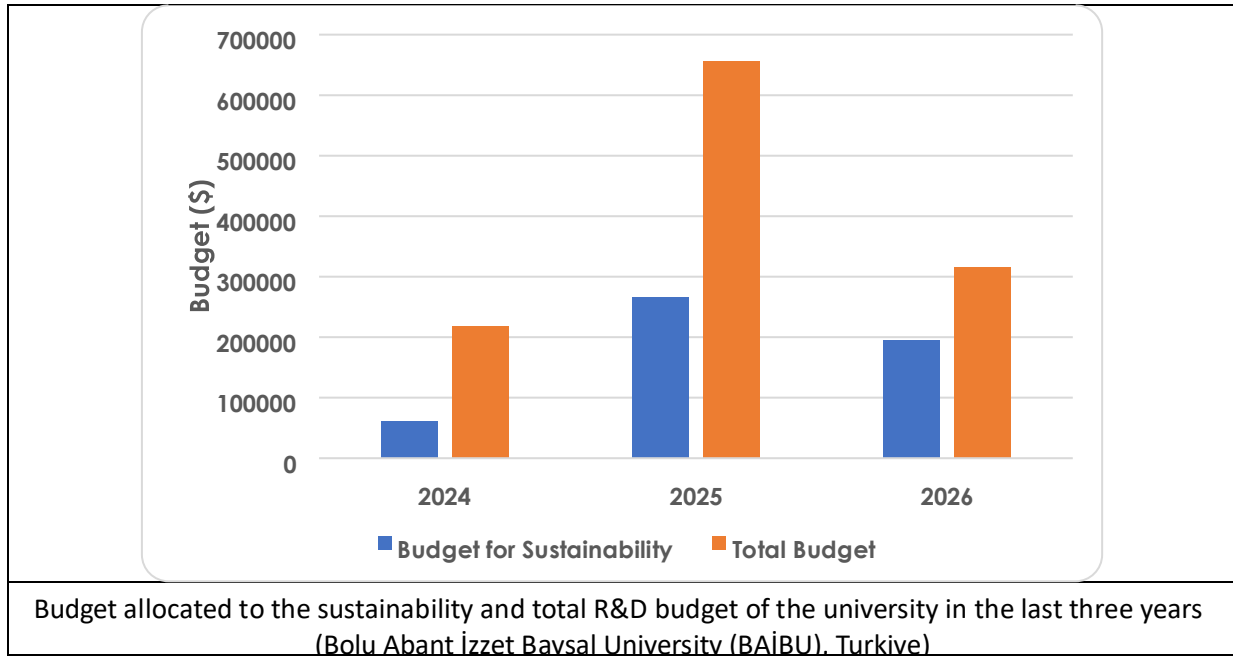


Example of water absorption in Gölköy Campus

(Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (BAIBU),
Türkiye)

□ The ratio of total area on campus for water absorption besides the forest and planted vegetation to the total area of the main campus is 2%. In other words, the corresponding water absorption area is 64,319 m².

1.8 Institutional Budget Allocation for Sustainability Initiatives



□ The 43% institutional sustainability budget allocation encompasses green infrastructure maintenance, energy-efficiency investments, waste management operations, biodiversity conservation on campus, environmental research grants, and sustainability-related academic projects conducted across active faculties.

1.9 Infrastructure Modernization and Campus Development Projects



Faculty of Law Building (Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (BAIBU), Türkiye)

1.10 Regional Campus Infrastructure and Facilities Development



Mengen Vocational School (Mengen Campus)

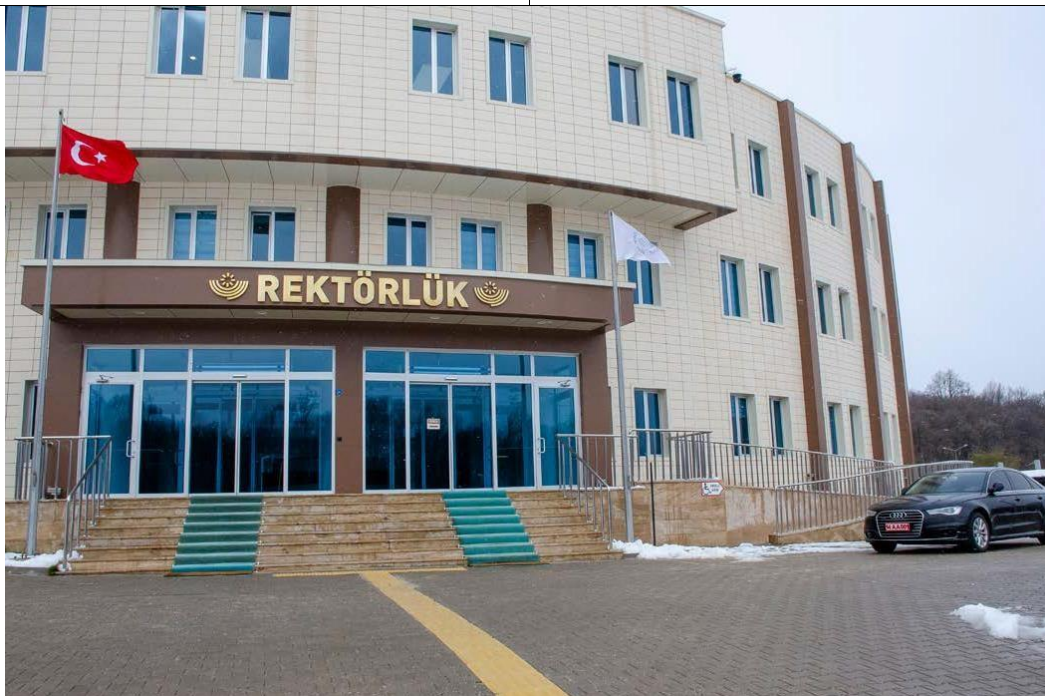
1.11 Campus Accessibility Infrastructure and Special Needs Facilities



Example of tactile pedestrian pathways for visually impaired individuals at Gököy Campus (Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University (BAIBU), Türkiye)



Example of indoor tactile paving and accessible building design at Gököy Campus (Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University (BAIBU), Türkiye)



Example of tactile pedestrian pathways in front of the Rectorate Building at Gököy Campus (Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University (BAIBU), Türkiye)



The Council of Higher Education (CoHE) awarded our university with 5 different certificates for its outstanding efforts to make the campuses fully accessible for individuals with disabilities.



Kindergarten at Gölköy Campus (Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (BAIBU), Türkiye)

- Our campus has been meticulously designed to ensure comprehensive accessibility and convenient environments for all individuals with disabilities. Consequently, The Council of Higher Education (CoHE) has awarded our university with five different certificates in recognition of these institutional efforts.
- In addition, an on-campus kindergarten facility is actively provided for children, enabling parents within the university workforce to perform their academic and administrative duties more efficiently.

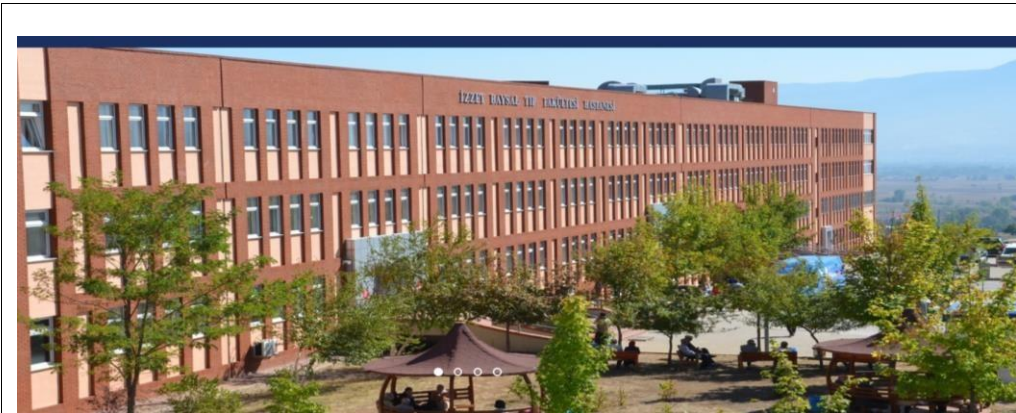
Additional evidence link:

1. The news about the certificates: <http://ajanda.ibu.edu.tr/BAIBU-engelsiz-universite-bayraklarina-kavustu/>

2. The web page of the kindergarten:

https://bagiscilaranaokulu.meb.k12.tr/icerikler/okulum-temiz_10149923.html

1.12 Campus Health Infrastructure and Medical Facilities



Faculty of Medicine
(Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University (BAIBU), Türkiye)



Faculty of Dentistry



Faculty of Health Sciences

1.13 Biodiversity Conservation and Wildlife Preservation Efforts



Bird nests on the main campus
(Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (BAIBU), Türkiye)



Plant Hospital Area
(Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (BAIBU), Türkiye)



Protection of Gök   Lake from human activities
(Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University (BAIBU),
T  rkiye)



Greenhouse operated by the Faculty of Agriculture
(Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University (BAIBU),
T  rkiye)

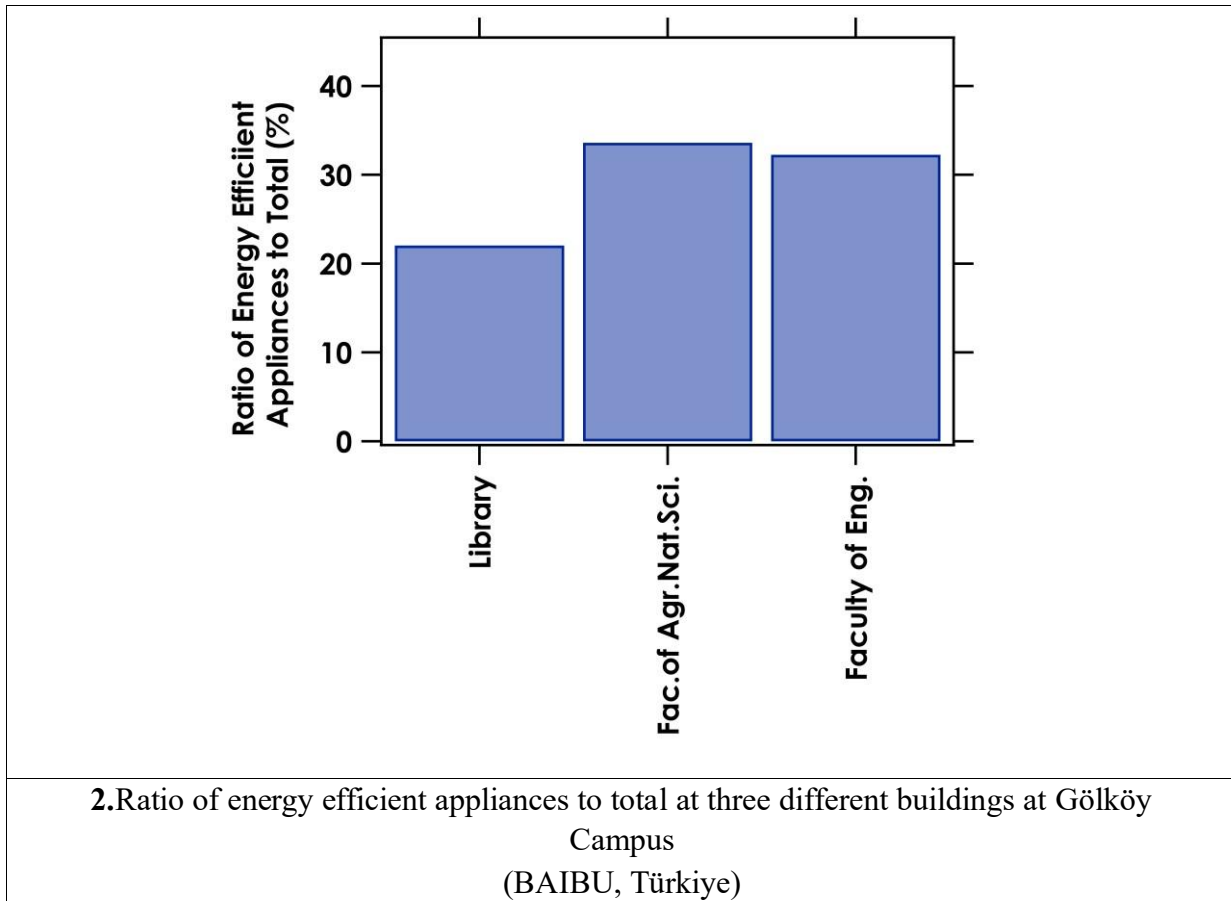
2

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

2.1 Institutional Implementation of Energy Efficient Appliances



1. Energy Efficient Appliances Usage: Use of LED lighting and lamps with light detection at
Faculty of Engineering in Gölköy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



□ Energy efficient appliances are also extensively used in the Gökky Campus of BAIBU. These appliances mainly include LED lamps as depicted in the graph above. The ratio of LED lamps used relative to the total lighting infrastructure varies from one building to another; however, on average, 29.3% of total lamps are LED. In addition, the total number of appliances in the Gökky Campus is 4,992, and 232 of these appliances (including freezers and other specialized instruments utilized in laboratories) are energy efficient in total, which implies that 4.65% of total institutional appliances are energy efficient.

2.2 Smart Building Features and Automation Implementation

No.	Name	Place	automation		safety				energy		water		Indoor environment				lighting				Building Area (m ²)
			B1	B2	S1	S2	S3	S4	E1	E2	A1	A2	I1	I2	I3	I4	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University	Bolu, Türkiye			x	x	x				x				x	x	x		x		485
	Total																				485

The smart building evaluation indicates that automated integration currently covers 485 m² of specialized research facility space, representing 0.14% of the total building area at the Gököy Campus. This baseline includes specific automated controls for energy, safety, and ventilation monitored at the Nuclear Radiation Detectors Application and Research Center (NÜRDAM).

$$\frac{\text{Smart building implementation} \\ \text{total smart building area}}{\text{total building area}} \times 100\%$$

Example:

*Total Building Area: 150,000 m²

$$\frac{485 \text{ m}^2}{347,961 \text{ m}^2} \times 100\% = 0.14\%$$



Nuclear Radiation Detectors Application and Research Center (N  RDAM) at G  lk  y Campus (BAIBU, T  rkiye)

2.3 Renewable Energy Sources and On-Campus Applications



1. Façade Mounted Solar Panels at Gölköy Campus
(BAIBU, Türkiye)



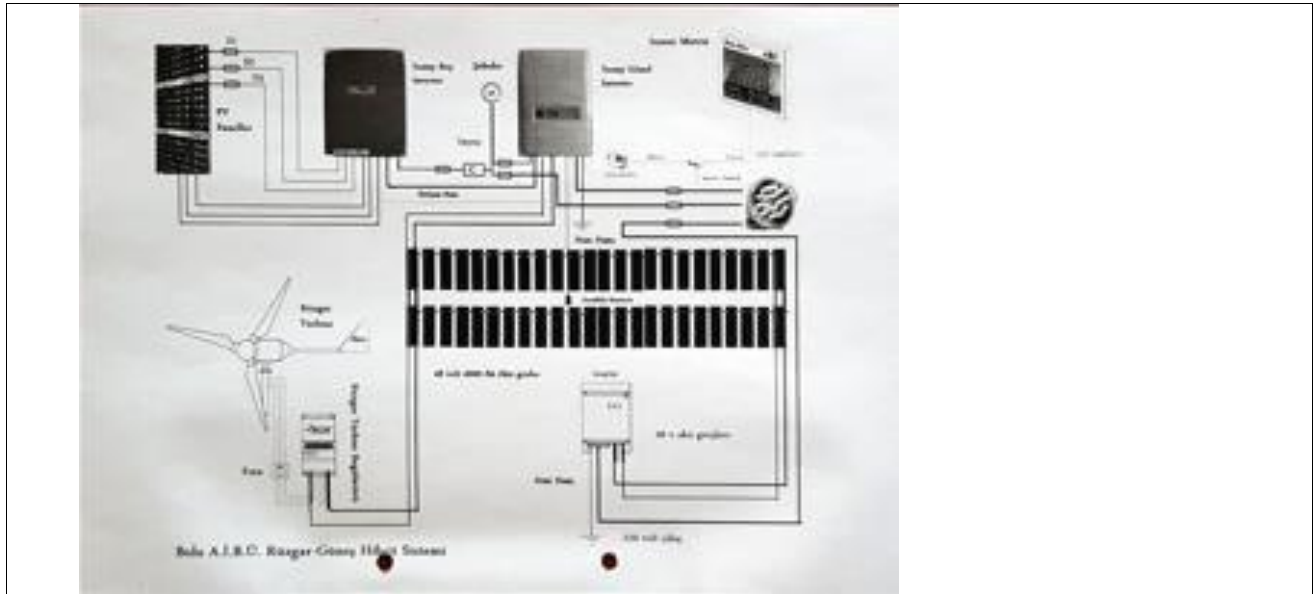
2. Traffic Light with Solar Panel at Gölköy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



3. Roof Mounted Solar Panels at Gölköy Campus
(BAIBU, Türkiye)



4. Wind Turbine at Gölköy Campus
(BAIBU, Türkiye)

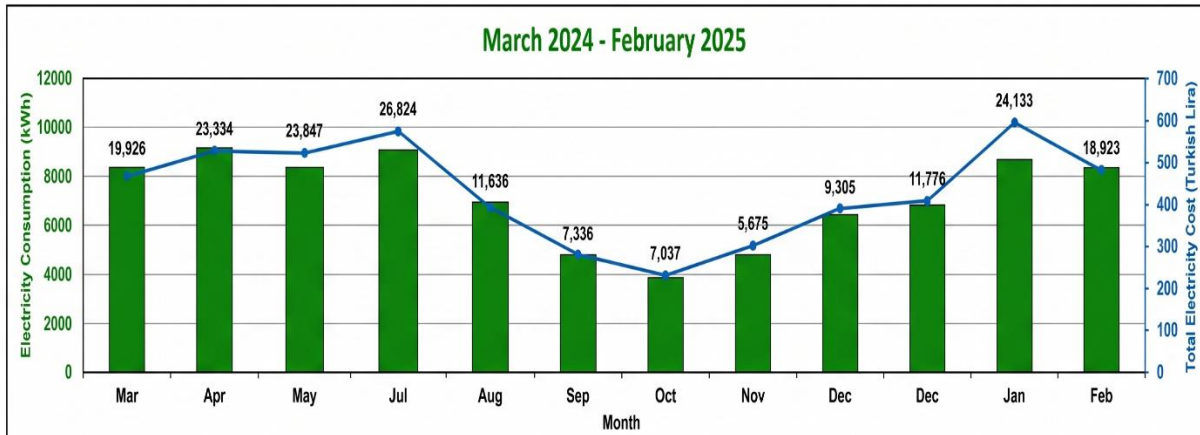


5. Technical schematic of the on-campus hybrid renewable energy system combining solar panels and the wind turbine infrastructure (BAIBU, Türkiye)

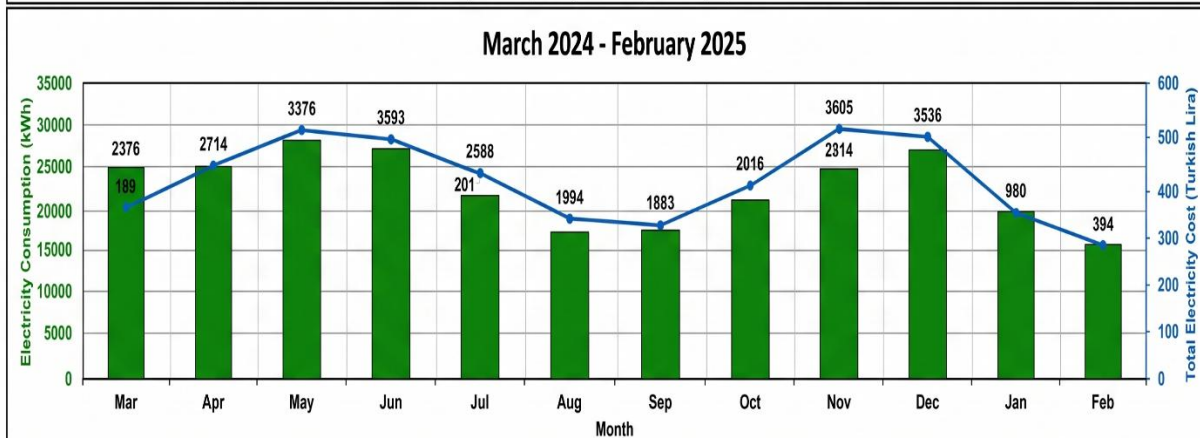
Institutional Sustainability Update (2026): Integration of Smart Resource Management

In alignment with global zero-waste trends and modern resource optimization, Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University has advanced its campus sustainability framework in 2026 through a strategic partnership with ÇEYAS (Environmental Management Inc.). This collaboration introduces advanced Deposit Refund Machines (DİM) across the campus network. These automated recovery systems utilize energy-efficient sensor technologies to streamline solid waste segregation, optimize on-campus recycling circularity, and reduce the overall carbon footprint associated with institutional waste management. This initiative represents a significant step forward in blending automated infrastructure with active environmental stewardship inside "The Heart of Nature".

2.4 Annual Electricity Consumption and Energy Metrics



****Total Electricity Consumption at Gököy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye) between March 2024 and February 2025****



****Total Electricity Consumption at Gököy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye) between March 2024 and February 2025****

2.5 Ratio of Renewable Energy to Total Annual Energy Consumption

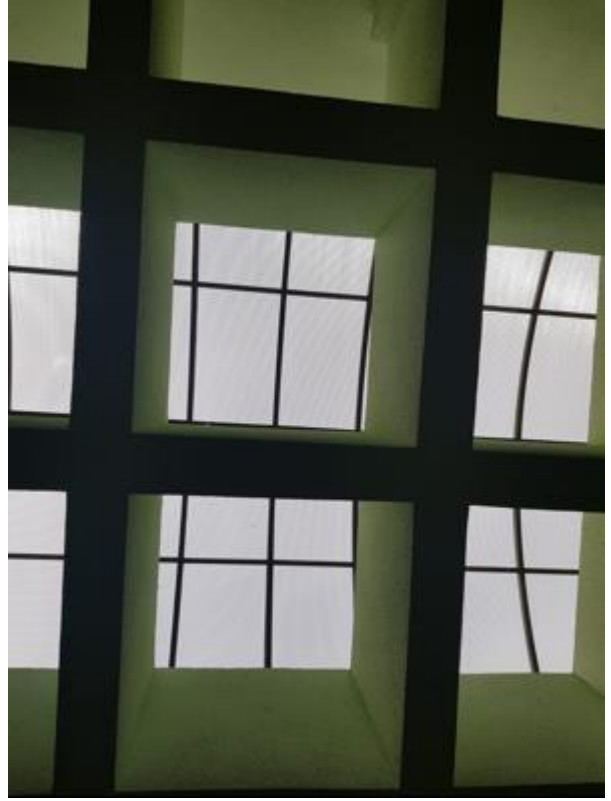


1. Façade Mounted Solar Panels at Gölköy Campus (BAİBU, Türkiye)

1. A solar PV power station with a total capacity of 2.32 kWp was installed on the façade of the Nuclear Radiation Detectors Application and Research Center (NÜRDAM) at BAİBÜ.

$$\text{The ratio of renewable energy to total energy per year} = \frac{2.32 \text{ kWh}}{7376868 \text{ kWh}} \leq 0.05\%$$

2.6 Green Building Implementation and Natural Lighting Design



Green Building Implementation at G lk y Campus (BAIBU, T rkiye)

2.7 Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Programs and Carbon Footprint Initiatives



1. Façade Mounted Solar Panels at Gölköy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



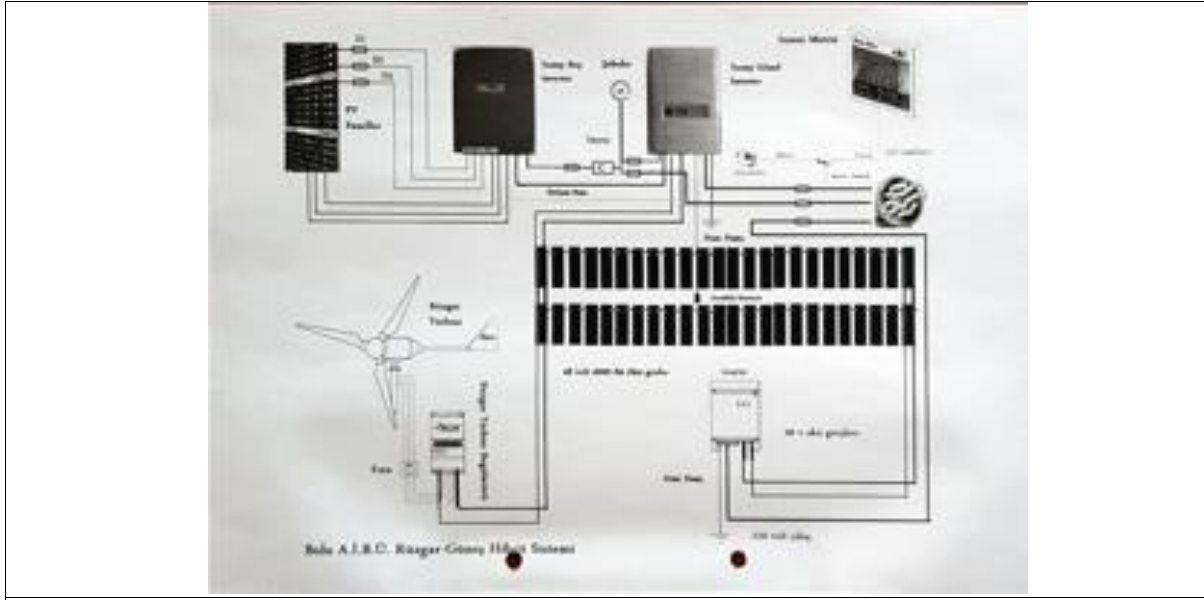
2. Traffic Light with Solar Panel at Gölköy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



3. Roof Mounted Solar Panels at Gölköy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



4. Wind Turbine at Gölköy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



5. Hybrid system of solar panel and wind turbine infrastructure

1. A solar PV power station with a total capacity of 2.32 kWp was installed on the façade of one of the buildings, specifically the Nuclear Radiation Detectors Application and Research Center (NÜRDAM) at BAIBU.
2. Traffic lights integrated with solar panels are also operational on the Gölköy Campus of BAIBU.
3. Roof-mounted panels are utilized in front of the Vocational School of Physical Education Department on the Gölköy Campus of BAIBU.
4. A wind turbine is also available on the Gölköy Campus of BAIBU.
5. A plan view of hybrid system including Figure (3) and Figure (4)
6. In addition to these clean energy infrastructures, BAIBU has deployed smart Deposit Refund Machines (DİM) across the campus network in strategic collaboration with ÇEYAS (Environmental Management Inc.). This initiative actively drives institutional greenhouse gas emission reduction by automating solid waste segregation at the source, optimizing circular economy metrics, and systematically lowering the university's overall indirect carbon footprint inside "The Heart of Nature".

2.8 Total Carbon Footprint Assessment

The annual carbon footprint of the Gököy Campus is calculated based on the UI GreenMetric methodology (Option 2), factoring in purchased electricity and campus transportation metrics over the last 12 months:

Option 2: Recommended by UI GreenMetric

CO₂ (electricity)

Annual electricity consumption: 8,182,137.84 kWh

Using the Turkish electricity emission factor of 0.42 kg CO₂/kWh:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{electricity usage per year (kWh)}}{1000} \times 0,42 \\ &= \frac{8,182,137.84 \text{ kWh}}{1000} \times 0,42 \\ &= 3,436.5 \text{ metric tons CO}_2 \end{aligned}$$

CO₂ (bus)

=

$$\frac{\text{number of shuttle bus in your university} \times \text{total trips for shuttle bus service each day} \times \text{approximate travel distance}}{100}$$

0,01

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{5 \times 13 \times 20 \times 240}{100} \times 0,01 \\ &= 31,2 \text{ metric tons CO}_2 \end{aligned}$$

CO₂ (cars)

=

$$\frac{\text{number of cars entering your university} \times 2 \times \text{approximate travel distance of vehicle each day inside campus only (KM)} \times 2}{100}$$

0,02

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1100 \times 2 \times 5 \times 240}{100} \times 0,02 \\ &= 528 \text{ metric tons CO}_2 \end{aligned}$$

CO₂ (motorcycle)

=

$$\frac{\text{number of motorcycle entering your university} \times 2 \times \text{approximate travel distance of vehicle each day inside campus only (KM)}}{100}$$

0,01

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{22 \times 2 \times 5 \times 240}{100} \times 0,01 \\ &= 5,28 \text{ metric tons CO}_2 \end{aligned}$$

CO₂ (total)

$$= 3,436.5 + 31,2 + 528 + 5,28$$

$$= 4000.98 \text{ metric tons}$$

Carbon footprint = 4000.98 metric tons

Total Carbon Footprint of Gököy Campus (BAİBÜ, Türkiye)

The carbon footprint of the main campus (**Gököy Campus, BAİBU**) was calculated based on the UI GreenMetric methodology. The CO₂ release from the use of electricity on the campus is combined with the emissions from cars, buses, and motorcycles to determine the total annual carbon footprint, which stands at **4,000.98 metric tons**. Purchased electricity consumption and private vehicle transit constitute the primary components of this cumulative metric during the current evaluation period.

Purchased electricity represents the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions across academic buildings, laboratory complexes, and campus infrastructure. To mitigate these emissions, BAİBU implements energy efficient operations including the ISO 50001 Energy Management System, LED lighting upgrades, central heating boiler adjustments via the Autoflame system, and VFD pumping systems. Scope 3 transportation emissions are continuously managed through high-frequency campus shuttle transit and vehicle access controls via the License Plate Recognition (LPR) system at entry gates.

2.9 Innovative Sustainability Programs and Environmental Technologies



Turkish Journal of Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences

<http://journals.tubitak.gov.tr/elektrik/>

Research Article

Turk J Elec Eng & Comp Sci
(2020) 28: 2566 – 2585

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doi:10.3906/elk-1912-160

Modelling sensor ontology with the SOSA/SSN frameworks: a case study for laboratory parameters

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Final Version: 25.09.2020

Sensor	Parameter	Resolution	Range	Voltage
DHT22 temperature and humidity sensor module	Temperature	0.1 °C	-40 °C-125 °C ± 0.5	3.3 V-6 V
	Humidity	0.1% rh	0%-100% ± 2.5-5	
CJMCU-S11 CCS811 sensor module	CO ₂	1 ppm	400-29206 ppm	1.8 V-3.6 V
	TVOC	1 ppb	0-32768 ppb	
Nova SDS011 digital PM sensor module	PM 2.5	0.1 ppm	0.0-999.9 ppm	5 V
	PM 10	0.1 ppm	0.0-999.9 ppm	
MQ-7 Sensor Module	CO	1 ppm	10-10,000 ppm	5 V ± 0.1 V
Light dependent resistors	Light	1 %	0%-100%	5 V

The low-cost sensors produced for online monitoring of air pollutants inside buildings (BAİBÜ, Türkiye)

These cost-effective sensors were developed to online monitor indoor air quality, and the research findings were published in the *Turkish Journal of Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences* by Aktaş et al. (2020). Utilizing this advanced monitoring framework; CO, CO₂, TVOC, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀ metrics can be tracked in real time. The monitoring system was successfully deployed and utilized at our university hospital to ensure optimal environmental standards.

References:

1. <https://journals.tubitak.gov.tr/elektrik/issues/elk-20-28-5/elk-28-5-14-1912-160.pdf>

2.10 Institutional Programs on Climate Change Mitigation



1. Façade Mounted Solar Panels at Gököy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



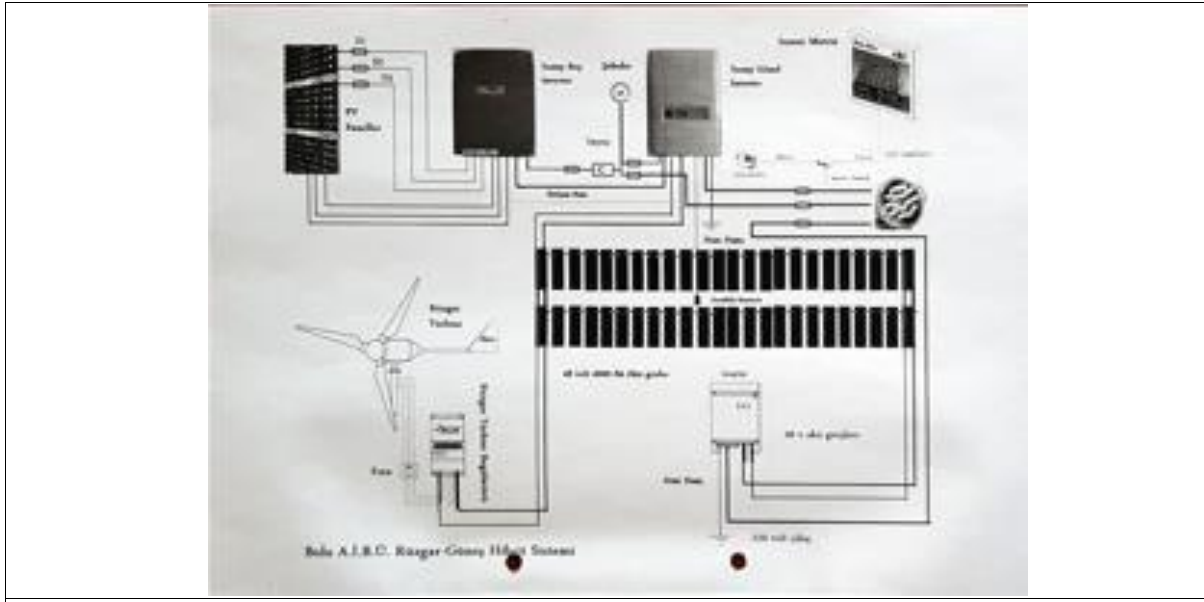
2. Traffic Light with Solar Panel at Gököy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



3. Roof Mounted Solar Panels at Gököy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



4. Wind Turbine at Gököy Campus (BAIBU, Türkiye)



5. Hybrid system of solar panel and wind turbine infrastructure

1. A solar PV power station with a total capacity of 2.32 kWp was installed on the façade of one of the buildings, specifically the Nuclear Radiation Detectors Application and Research Center (NÜRDAM) at BAİBÜ.
2. Traffic lights integrated with solar panels are also operational on the Gököy Campus of BAİBÜ.
3. Roof-mounted panels are utilized in front of the Vocational School of Physical Education Department on the Gököy Campus of BAİBÜ
4. A wind turbine is also operational on the Gököy Campus of BAİBÜ.
5. A plan view of the hybrid system including Figure (3) and Figure (4)

3

WASTE

3.1 Recycling Programs for University Waste

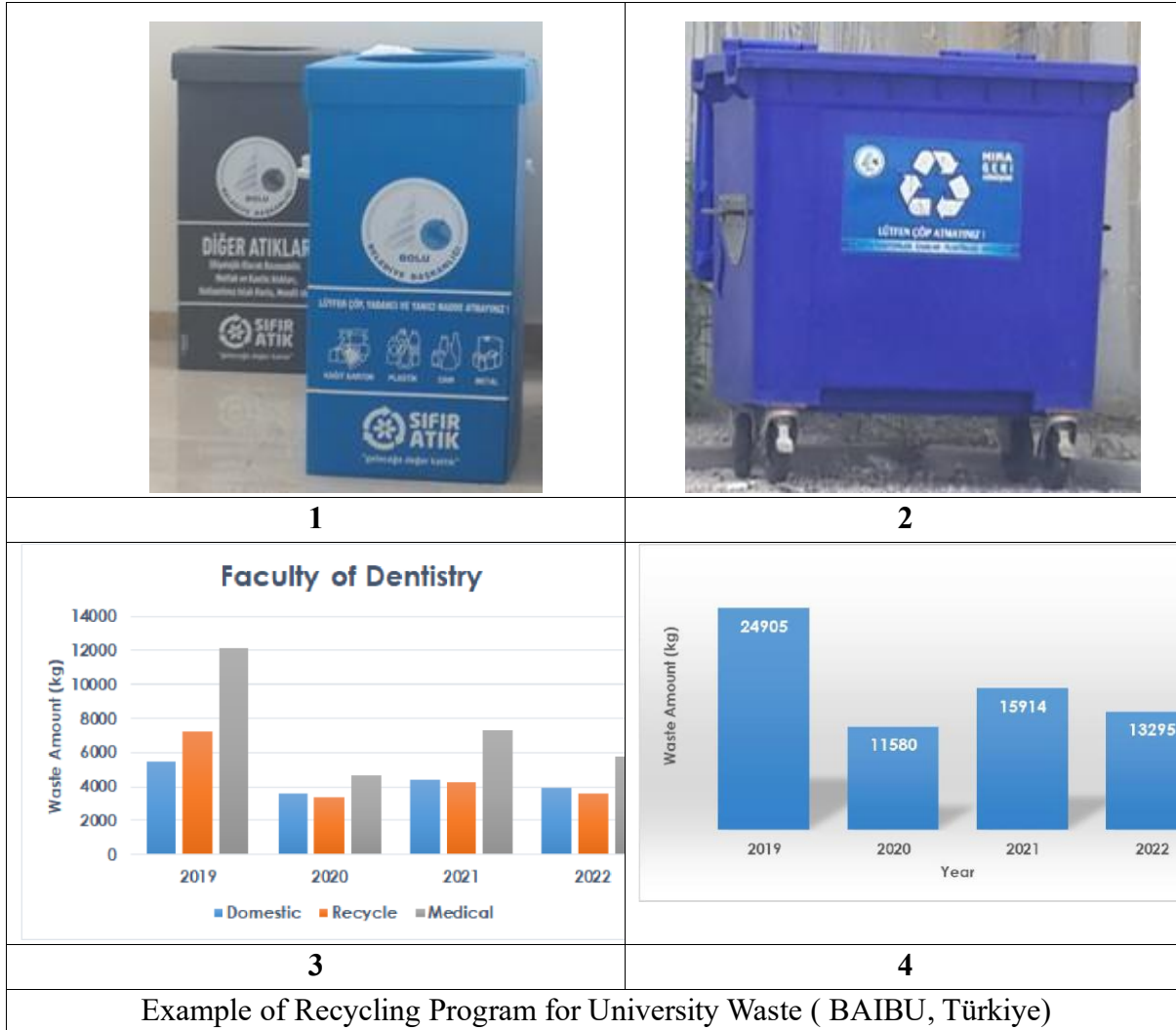


Table 3.1: Institutional waste distribution trends and recycling metrics at Gölköy Campus of BAİBÜ.

	Domestic Waste (kg)	Recyclable Waste (kg)	Infectious Waste (kg)
	96,737	98,691	
Total (kg)	195,428		

In 2026, BAIBU strengthened its circular economy practices through the installation of Deposit Refund Machines (DİM) in cooperation with ÇEYAS. To meet national zero-waste targets, paper, plastic, glass, and metal packaging are collected separately across all campus units. Standardized recycling bins are placed in faculties, dormitories, and administrative buildings to separate recyclables from organic waste. Additionally, the university collects electronic waste (E-waste) and printer cartridges in coordination with the Bolu Municipality for appropriate regional processing. According to current monitoring data, the Gököy Campus managed a total of 195,428 kg of waste, consisting of 96,737 kg of domestic waste and 98,691 kg of sorted recyclables, achieving an institutional recovery rate of 50.5%."

3.2 Programs to Reduce Paper and Plastic Consumption

Figure 3.2. Institutional practices for minimizing single-use materials: (1) Promotion of reusable tote bags, (2) Implementation of double-sided printing policies across academic units.





Figure 3.3

Schematic workflow of the Electronic Document Management System (EBYS) for paperless administrative processes at Gök   Campus (BAIBU, T  rkiye)

1. The utilization of plastic bags has decreased significantly in T  rkiye following the national zero-waste legislation mandate. In alignment with this framework, institutional campaigns across all BA  B   campuses strictly discourage single-use plastics, encouraging students, academic staff, and administrative personnel to adopt reusable cotton tote bags during campus shopping activities.
2. Academic and administrative personnel systematically implement double-sided printing policies and digitally verify data structures prior to any physical printing cycles. Furthermore, the university community extensively utilizes the University Information Management System (UBYS), e-books, institutional e-mail, and digital learning platforms instead of hard-copy alternatives.
3. The BA  B   Department of Information Technology fully enforces paperless administrative mechanisms to eliminate paper waste in the daily workplace. The Electronic Document Management System (EBYS) serves as the primary secure infrastructure for sending, receiving, and archiving all official institutional documentation both within the university network and across external state departments.

The primary objective of these integrated initiatives is to drastically minimize paper and single-use material consumption across BA  B  , thereby reducing institutional scope 3 indirect emissions, optimizing resource efficiency, and reinforcing the university's overarching commitment to global climate change mitigation frameworks.

3.3 Organic Waste Management and Resource Recovery

Domestic
Waste
Collection Bin



Example of Organic Waste Treatment at Gökçöy Campus (BAİBÜ, Türkiye)

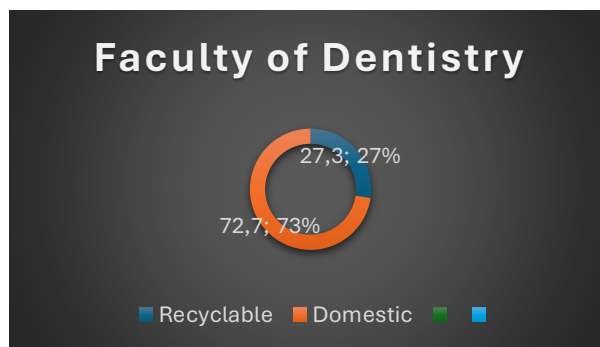


Figure 3.4.
Distribution of
generated waste at
the Faculty of
Dentistry based on
institutional
monitoring cycles
27.3% Recyclable
Waste, 72.7%
Domestic Waste).

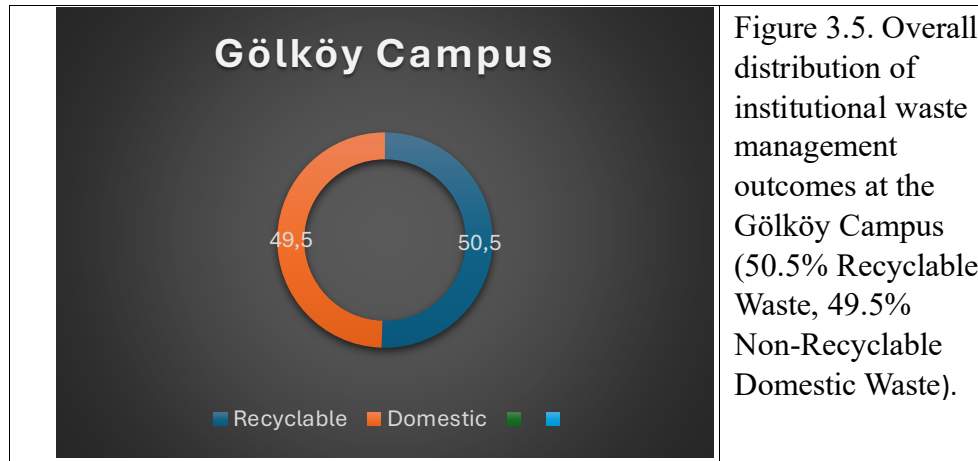


Table 3.3: Annual Waste Quantities Summary at Gölköy Campus (2025–2026 Baseline)

	Domestic Waste (kg)	Recyclable Waste (kg)	Infectious Waste (kg)
	96,737	98,691	
Total (kg)	195,428		

In the Gölköy Campus of BAİBÜ, the primary structures that generate organic waste are canteens, cafeterias, and food service areas, which are systematically collected in designated bins separately from recyclables, hazardous, and toxic streams. The Municipality of Bolu collects this separately sourced organic and domestic waste, delivering it to the specialized municipal solid waste facility. The outputs generated from this treatment ecosystem are utilized for green biogas production, electrical energy recovery, biomethane creation, and high-quality organic fertilizers.

1. Figure 3.4 shows the definitive contribution of waste streams at the Faculty of Dentistry during the current evaluation period. Proportional to institutional and regional monitoring standards, the calculated metrics reveal a localized source-sorting execution rate of **27.3% for Recyclable Waste** (14,451 kg) and **72.7% for Domestic and Infectious Waste** (38,442 kg).
2. Figure 3.5 depicts the verified distribution of domestic and recyclable waste managed at the Gölköy Campus during the 2025–2026 reporting cycle. The annual total volume of waste accurately handled across the facility stands at **195,428 kg**, consisting of exactly **96,737 kg** of

non-recyclable domestic waste and **98,691 kg** of sorted recyclables. Consequently, the official share of recovered resources stands tightly validated at **50.5%**.

3.4 Inorganic Waste Management and Material Recovery

Inorganic non-hazardous waste streams—including paper, cardboard, plastic, glass, and metals—are systematically collected at the source across all institutional buildings and administrative units at Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University. To ensure peak resource separation efficiency in alignment with national environmental legislation, specifically designated and color-coded sorting bins are fully operational throughout the campus network.

1. During the current evaluation cycle, a definitive total volume of **98,691 kg** of sorted inorganic recyclable waste was successfully recovered at the university and reintegrated into the national circular economy. This comprehensive footprint consists of exactly **25,486 kg of paper/cardboard, 14,172 kg of plastic, 6,157 kg of glass, and 1,708 kg of metal**, with an additional **51,169 kg handled as mixed recyclable packaging materials**.

2. All accumulated inorganic materials are securely transferred to authorized processing facilities via integrated partnerships with the municipal waste management systems of Bolu. Furthermore, hazardous inorganic substances—including spent batteries, printer toner cartridges, and electronic waste (E-waste)—are isolated at the source in specialized containment units to guarantee full compliance with national environmental safety standards and zero-waste mitigation strategies.

3.5 Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management



Figure 3.6. Institutional infrastructure for specialized waste stream segregation: (1) Medical and hazardous waste containment at clinical units, (2) Standardized sorting stations, and (3) Central hazardous waste storage facility at Gölköy Campus.

The comprehensive management of solid, liquid, and gaseous hazardous waste is systematically directed by the University Waste Technical Team, which was established in full accordance with the mandates of the National "Zero Waste Project" framework active since January 1, 2025. Currently, toxic and clinical chemical waste streams are isolated at the source using specialized containment systems within the Faculty of Dentistry (Figure 3.6, orange bin). In addition, spent batteries are source-separated using dedicated collection bins (Figure 3.6, red bin) deployed across this facility and other institutional buildings throughout the Gölköy Campus.

Moreover, the Faculty of Dentistry operates a certified Temporary Waste Storage facility (Figure 3.6, image 3) designed to securely consolidate hazardous materials dispatched from active laboratories until they are transferred to licensed disposal companies. A trained Environmental Officer and Technician manages the strict waste packaging, compliant tracking, and legal documentation cycles to ensure seamless alignment with national and international environmental preservation protocols. Figure 3.7 depicts the annual medical waste production trends at the associated faculty monitored through the 2025–2026 institutional cycle. Table 3.4 presents the detailed classification and volume of verified toxic waste streams systematically transferred to authorized facilities for ecological disposal.

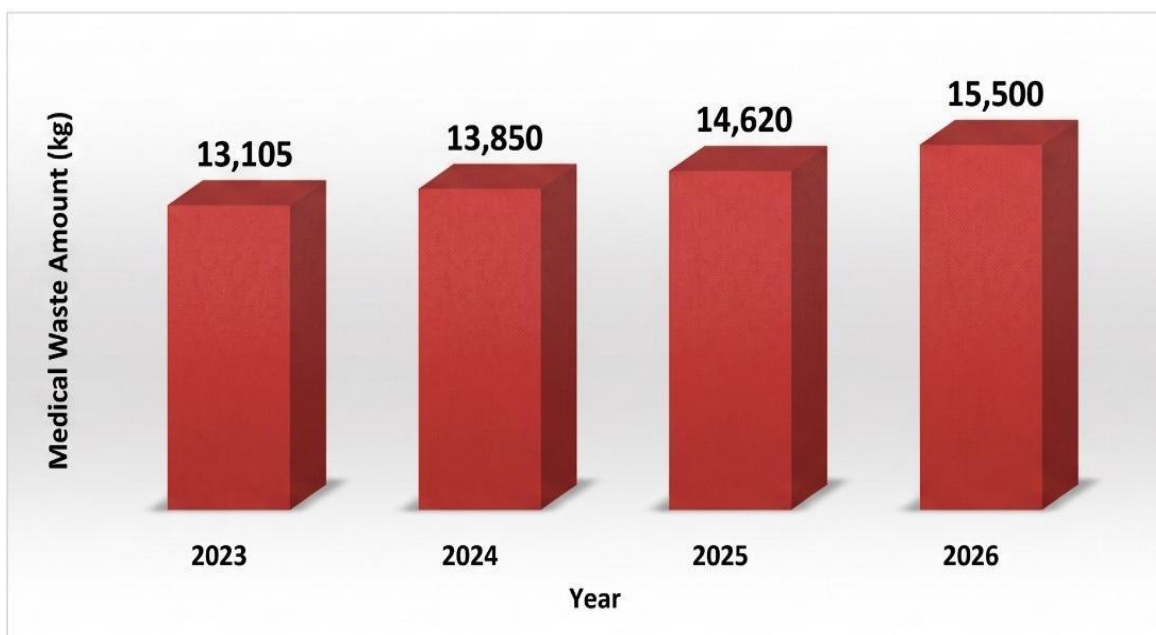


Figure 3.7. Annual medical (toxic) waste production trends at the Faculty of Dentistry monitored through the 2025–2026 institutional cycle.

3.6 Wastewater Management and Sewage Infrastructure



Figure 3.8. Municipal wastewater treatment facility operating in partnership with Bolu Municipality for integrated campus sewage processing.

- Wastewater generated within the campus facilities is systematically discharged into the central sewage system managed by the Bolu Municipality, where it undergoes rigorous conventional and secondary treatment processes. Through this sustainable infrastructure partnership, approximately 30,000 tonnes of wastewater are treated monthly to ensure full ecological compliance before safe environmental discharge.

4

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

4.1 Water Conservation Program Implementation

BAIBU operates an institutional water management program at the Gököy Campus. The campus utilizes separate drainage networks for domestic wastewater and rainwater. Rainwater collected from rooftops and pavements is routed via local channels into Gököy Lake, which serves as a vital water reserve for Bolu. The campus operates three groundwater wells with a total pumping capacity of 195 tonnes per hour. This water is piped to the on-campus treatment plant for filtration and chlorination before utility distribution. In compliance with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation, the university manages its groundwater assets through standard protection protocols. Groundwater from the campus wells is regularly monitored for quality metrics, including pH levels, heavy metals, and microbiological structures before routing into the supply infrastructure.



Figure 4.1



Figure 4.2. Geospatial mapping and distribution of active drinking water supply wells at the Gököy Campus.



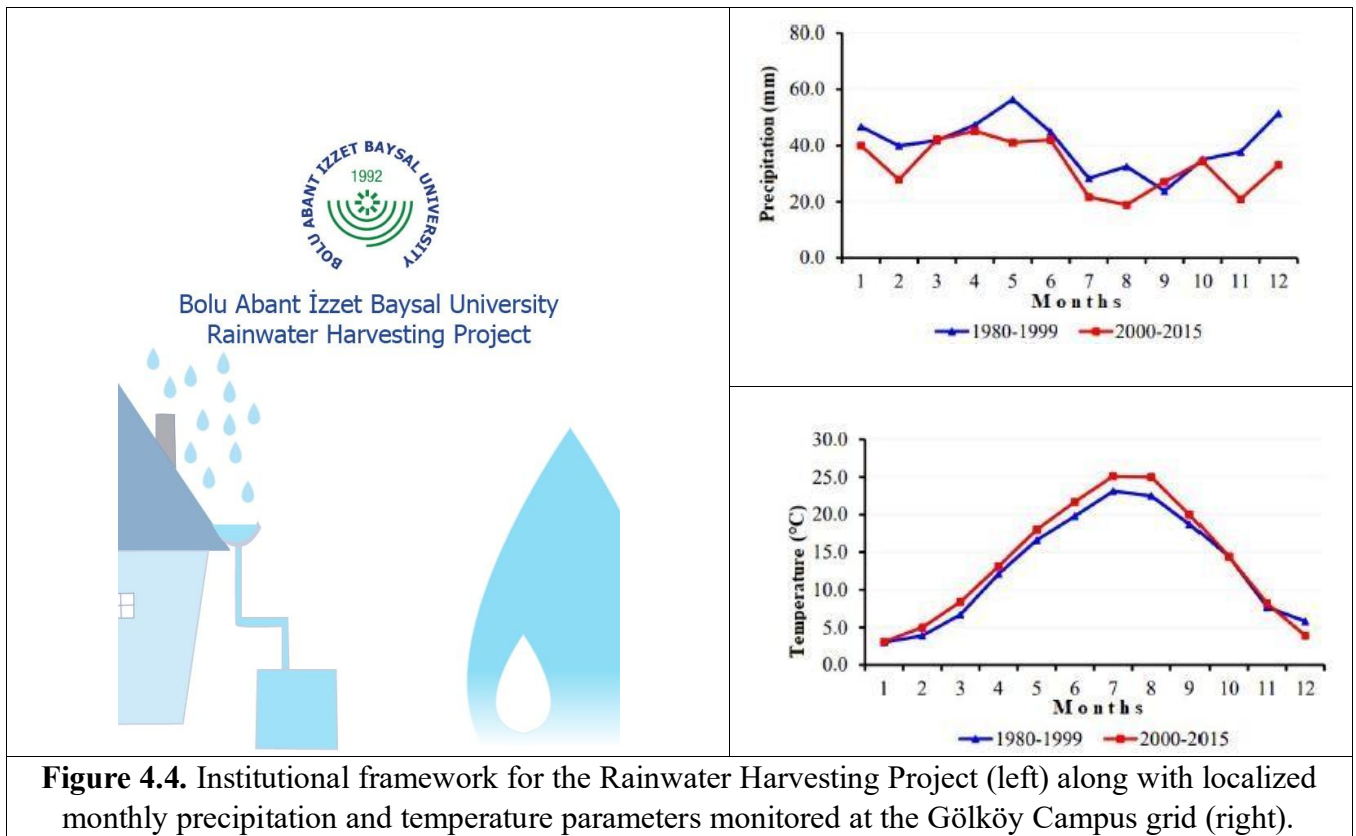
Figure 4.3. Aerial perspective of Gököy Lake, serving as the core environmental water grid boundary.

The technical operational infrastructure of the campus water network focuses on dual-stream routing and rigorous systematic sanitization:

- **Integrated Drainage Architecture:** All institutional facilities across the university grid feature structurally isolated utility lines as illustrated in **Figure 4.1**. The engineering architecture strictly segregates domestic wastewater streams from surface runoff drainage systems, automatically routing pristine rainwater from rooftops and parking areas directly into specialized municipal channels.

- **Source Treatment Parameters:** To maintain water security independent of baseline city municipal grids, deep multi-source well infrastructure supplies a heavy volumetric velocity as mapped in **Figure 4.2**. Raw extracted parameters are propelled through a dedicated 2,200-meter pipeline network straight into the localized physical-chemical purification facility. The integrated technical sequence initiates standard mechanical multi-media filtration to remove coarse suspended particulates, runs intermediate activated carbon processing for deep odor neutralization, and concludes with automated sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) infusion for verified microbiological disinfection prior to systemic distribution.
- **Regional Reservoir Contribution:** Surface channel outputs and gathered non-potable runoff systematically empty back into nearby natural reservoirs as shown in **Figure 4.3**, specifically replenishing the baseline water table of Gököl Lake, which functions as the primary drinking water reserve for Bolu's central population footprint.

4.2 Water Recycling Program Implementation



The university's signature rainwater harvesting project facilitates the structural collection of localized atmospheric precipitation directly from facility rooftops across the G lk y Campus (**Figure 4.4**). This captured, non-potable resource is stored and recycled to efficiently sustain the automated campus landscape and garden sprinkler networks based on regional climate metrics. The automated landscape irrigation framework is designed to optimize plant water distribution, utilizing smart scheduling to minimize evaporative losses and support the regional biodiversity within "**The Heart of Nature**" (**Doğanın kalbi**).

Technical details, environmental performance indicators, and engineering parameters associated with this recycling framework can be actively accessed via the official sustainability repository at [BAİB  S rd r lebilirlik Ofisi](#) under the "**Rainwater Harvesting Project**" module.

4.3 Water Efficient Appliance Usage

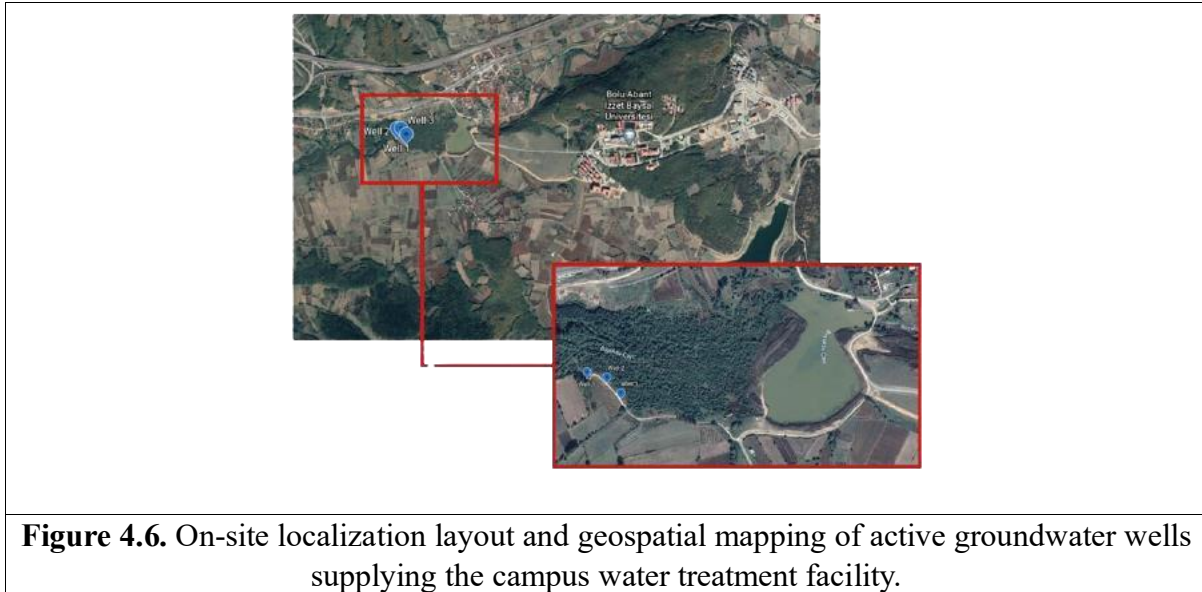


Figure 4.5. Maintenance of water fixtures by technical staff at Gölköy Campus.

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University actively pursues infrastructure modernization to expand the deployment of water-efficient appliances across institutional facilities (**Figure 4.5**). Due to the high sensitivity thresholds and localized calibration requirements of automated sensor-driven technologies within heavily utilized campus zones, the university currently implements a rigorous systematic verification and rapid maintenance workflow. To optimize resource efficiency, standard manual fixtures are progressively monitored and technical retrofitting schedules are deployed by the university's technical department to transition facility components into fully durable, high-efficiency sustainable water delivery systems.

Furthermore, BAİBÜ's campus-wide integration of automated **Deposit Refund Machines (DİM)** managed via **ÇEYAS** indirectly mitigates regional water scarcity by driving container recycling circularity, thereby significantly reducing the virtual water footprint associated with manufacturing single-use beverage containers.

4.4 Consumption of Treated Water



Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University operates 3 active groundwater extraction wells strategically positioned within the campus perimeter to support institutional demand (**Figure 4.6**). The cumulative volume of water systematically withdrawn from these underground sources is established at 195 tonnes per hour. This raw resource is conveyed directly to the central water treatment plant via an integrated 2,200-meter pipeline infrastructure. The mechanical and chemical purification sequence filters raw inputs, employs specialized activated carbon processing for deep odor control, and utilizes sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) as the primary disinfectant agent to guarantee full compliance with public health and safety regulations prior to facility supply.

4.5 Water Pollution Control In Campus Area



Figure 4.7. Specialized manufacturing process of certified sanitizing solutions at localized research hubs.



Figure 4.8. Integrated infection control layout and sterile isolation facility at the Faculty of Dentistry complexes.



Figure 4.9. Standard universal placement of durable sanitation units within campus corridors.

Institutional Policy and Compliance Guidelines

In absolute compliance with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation enacted in 2004, the university manages its groundwater assets through strategic protection protocols (**Figure 4.7**, **Figure 4.8**, and **Figure 4.9**). Regulatory principles focus on maximizing the optimization of regional water potentials while preventing environmental pollution in full coordination with regional socio-economic benchmarks. Accordingly, groundwater extracted from the wells supplying the Gököy Campus undergoes systematic parameters checking—monitoring pH levels, heavy metals, specified ions, and potential microbiological structures. Advanced baseline treatment sequences are strictly executed prior to routing water into the institutional supply infrastructure for consumer use.

Wastewater Treatment Systems

Pursuant to the structural mandates defined under national Environment Law (Public Law 2872) effective since August 9, 1983, the institution complies with standard effluent parameters outlined in the Water Pollution Control Regulation. All wastewater components collected across BAİBÜ campus zones are properly managed and routed via integrated disposal lines into regional sewage networks to neutralize environmental impact prior to generic discharge into receiving environmental structures. To ensure long-term resource preservation, the university continuously coordinates water conservation awareness campaigns and zero-waste workshops among students and administrative staff, establishing a deeply ingrained culture of environmental stewardship across all regional campuses.

5 TRANSPORTATION

5.1 Total Number of Vehicles Divided by Total Campus Population

No	Vehicle	Total Number
1	Cars managed by the university	30
2	Cars entering the university	1100
3	Motorcycles entering the university	22
	Total	1152

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Vehicles (1152)}}{\text{Total Campus Population (33337)}} = 0.035$$

Note: The resulting low ratio of 0.035 indicates a highly successful institutional dampening of private motorized transit dependency across the university's geographic footprint.

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University provides comprehensive shuttle transportation services within and around the campus perimeter to actively facilitate sustainable mobility for students, academic staff, administrative personnel, and visitors. The university actively cooperates with the local public transportation system to systematically reduce private vehicle reliance and improve accessibility across the geographic footprint of the Gölköy Campus. The specialized Campus Shuttle Line (Line 30) operates dynamically between the Bolu city center and the campus zone, seamlessly serving major educational buildings, student dormitories, administrative units, and social facilities. This integrated shuttle framework enables users to travel safely and conveniently within the university area while directly mitigating potential traffic density, limiting parking demands, and significantly lowering institutional greenhouse gas emissions. The integration of public transportation options with strategic campus mobility patterns remains a core pillar of the university's overarching sustainable transportation policy.

5.2 Campus Shuttle Services and Public Transit Integration



Figure 5.1. Institutional fleet providing active campus ring operations at the Gölköy Campus.

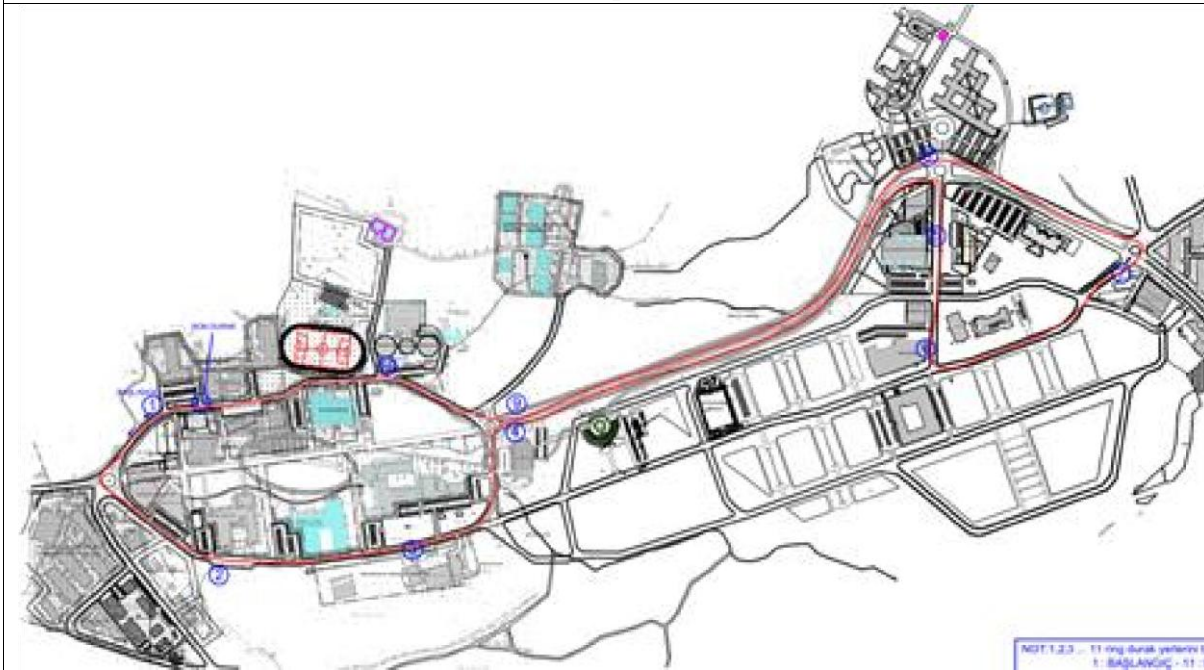


Figure 5.2. Strategic master plan delineating localized bus stops and shuttle line routing across university faculties.

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University operates an integrated on-campus shuttle service to reduce the reliance on private internal combustion vehicles and promote low-carbon mobility. Managed in collaboration with local municipality public transit networks, the campus shuttle lines deploy fleets running at 15-minute intervals starting at 8:15 a.m. to accommodate student and personnel scheduling

demands. To limit vehicle dependency further, the university encourages clean-energy transit variants, supporting an active deployment of private and institutional electric vehicles alongside electric motorbikes dedicated to campus security patrols.

[Link:[Kampüs İçi Ring Servisi - İBÜ/AJANDA](#)]

5.3 Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) Availability and Fleet Optimization

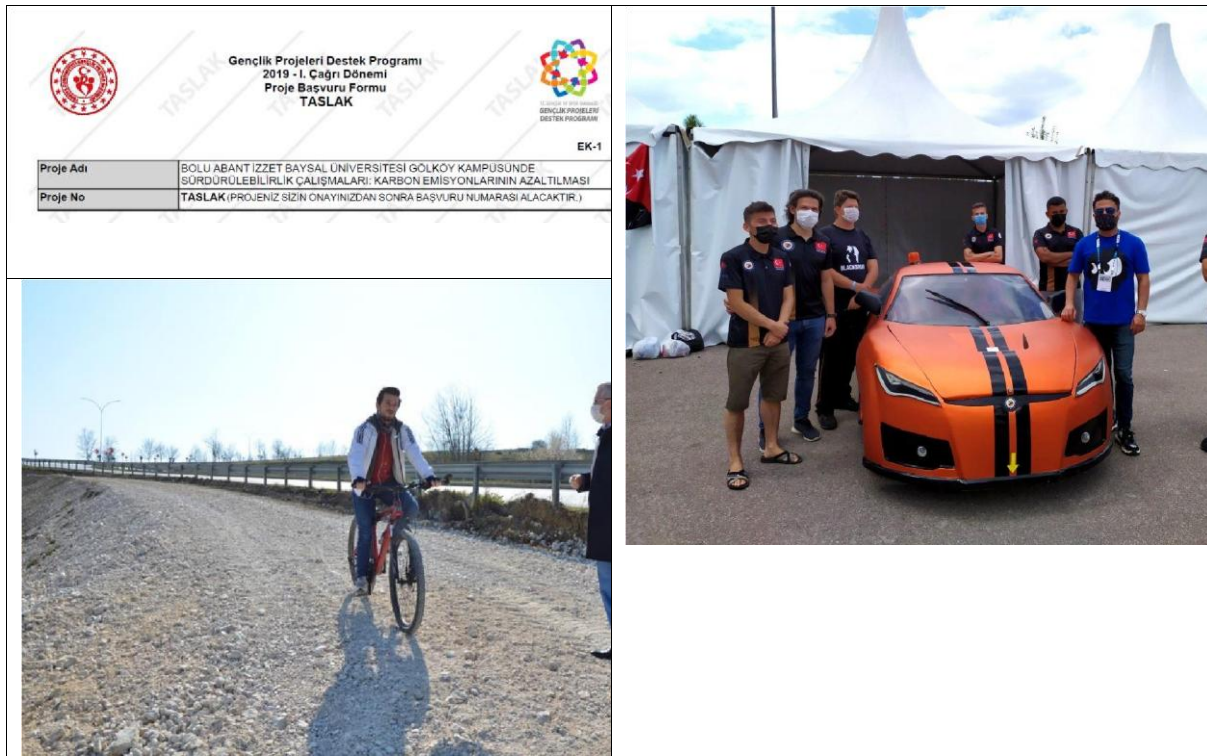


Figure 5.3. Institutional non-motorized transport project framework funded by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (left) alongside custom-engineered electric vehicle prototypes developed by university research groups (right).

No	Zero Emission Vehicle Type	Total Fleet Size
1	Private and institutional electric cars (Vehicles)	263
2	Electric motorbikes deployed for campus security,	16

	emergency response, and patrol lines	
3	Electric golf buggy vehicles utilized for facility maintenance, material handling, and gardening	9



Figure 5.4. Electric vehicles and buggies used for campus operations.



Figure 5.5. High-efficiency private/institutional electric vehicle parked on campus (left) alongside the universal Promaster charging infrastructure networks (right).



Figure 5.6. Dedicated green-coded parking infrastructure for zero-emission vehicles (left) alongside operational nighttime views of the main campus charging hub layout (right).

Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University strategically deploys diverse zero-emission fleet categories to extensively limit baseline carbon infrastructure impacts across all operational divisions. The university actively incentivizes clean-energy transit variants, supporting an active deployment of 263 private and institutional electric vehicles alongside a specialized squadron of 16 high-efficiency electric motorbikes dedicated to continuous security patrols and rapid emergency response frameworks (Figure 5.3, Figure 5.4, Figure 5.5, and Figure 5.6).

Furthermore, traditional mechanical transportation tasks within campus interior zones have been systematically retrofitted; the university operates 9 specialized electric golf buggies to manage day-to-day administrative deliveries, technical waste routing, structural cleaning operations, and agricultural tasks managed by the gardening units (**Figure 5.4**). This comprehensive electrification strategy ensures zero-tailpipe emissions inside core campus environments, heavily reinforcing regional biodiversity and microclimate protection guidelines within "**The Heart of Nature**" (**Doğanın kalbi**).

5.4 Ratio of Parking Area to Total Campus Area



Figure 5.7. Aerial geospatial mapping and infrastructural layout analyzing the distribution of designated parking zones across the Gököy Campus perimeter.



Figure 5.8. Aerial view of faculty complexes displaying institutional parking infrastructure (left) alongside comprehensive localized parking zones within the main campus layout (right).

Infrastructural Data and Mathematical Calculation

Spatial Parameter	Measured Value (m2)
Total Main Campus Area	3,537,208
Total Designated Parking Area	80,538

$$Parking\ Area\ Ratio = \left(\frac{Total\ Parking\ Area}{Total\ Campus\ Area} \right) \times 100\% = \left(\frac{80,538}{3,537,208} \right) \times 100\% = 2.28\%$$

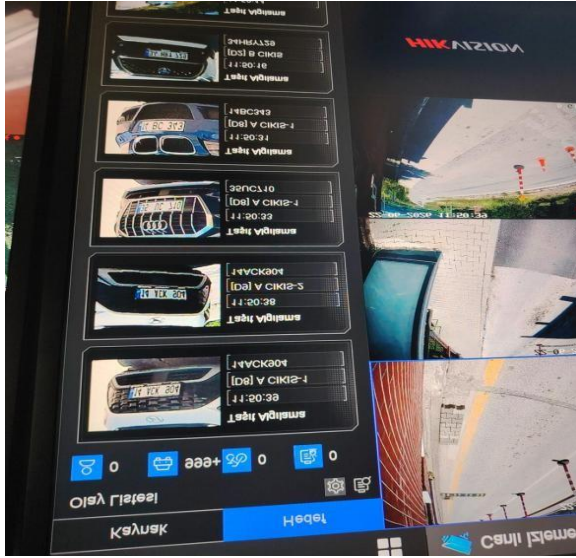
Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University strictly regulates its built environment to prevent excessive land consumption by conventional vehicular infrastructure (**Figure 5.7** and **Figure 5.8**). Stabilizing the total parking footprint ratio at a sustainable threshold of 2.28% reflects a deliberate institutional commitment to limiting concrete encapsulation across the Gölköy Campus.

This constraint directly minimizes the urban heat island effect within the facility boundaries and systematically protects the extensive natural forest coverage, supporting regional biodiversity preservation guidelines inside **"The Heart of Nature" (Doğanın kalbi)**. Priority is structurally assigned to maintaining open green spaces and dense vegetation rather than expanding conventional parking networks.

5.5 Institutional Programs to Limit or Decrease Campus Parking Demands



Figure 5.9. Dedicated, non-motorized micro-mobility bicycle infrastructure networks (left) paired with localized campus bike rack placement schemes (right) aimed at limiting vehicular density.



T.C.
BOLU ABANT İZZET BAYSAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜ

ARAÇ TANITIM PULU İLE İLGİLİ ESASLAR

1. Araç Tanıtım Pulunu sadece Üniversitemiz personeli ve öğrencileri alabilmektedir.
2. Öğrenci ve personelin kendisine ait ya da 1. derece akrabalarına ait (anne, baba, eş, kardeş, çocuk) araçlara Sağlık Kültür ve Spor Daire Başkanlığı tarafından verilmektedir. Araç girişleri ve araç pulu kontrolleri İdari ve Mali İşler Daire Başkanlığı tarafından yürütülmektedir.
3. Araç Tanıtım Pulu almak isteyen personellerimizin araç ruhsat fotokopisi ve personel kimliği fotokopisi ile, öğrencilerimizin ise araç ruhsat fotokopisi ve ÜBYS üzerinden alacakları yeni tarihli öğrenci belgesiyle, Sağlık Kültür ve Spor Daire Başkanlığı internet sitesinden indirecekleri 'ARAÇ TANITIM PULU İSTEK FORMU' nu doldurarak 219 no.lu ofise başvurmaları gerekmektedir. Eğer araç öğrencinin ve personelin kendisine ait değilse araç sahibinin kimlik fotokopisi de gerekmektedir. Belge ve bilgilerin doğruluğundan öğrenci/personel sorumludur.

4. Personel Araç Tanıtım Pulu Ücreti 2024-2026 yılları için toplam 100 TL 'dir.

Figure 5.10. License Plate Recognition System interface at main campus gates.

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University has successfully structured and executed targeted transportation management initiatives designed specifically to reduce personal vehicle usage and systematically control campus parking expansion (**Figure 5.9** and **Figure 5.10**). The multi-layered program centers on the following progressive institutional policies:

- **Automated License Plate Recognition System (ANPR):**

Deployed comprehensively at major Gölköy Campus entry checkpoints to regulate vehicle throughput, speed up entry dynamics, and actively mitigate interior campus traffic congestion (**Figure 5.10**).

- **Vehicle Identification Sticker Program:**

Regulated strict access via an official validation framework managed by the Department of Health, Culture, and Sports, requiring registered personnel and student credentials to facilitate structured parking management (**Figure 5.10**).

- **Institutional Carpooling Frameworks:**

Structurally designed to incentivize shared commuter transit alternatives among active university members, minimizing single-occupancy vehicle generation.

- **Zero-Emission Shared Micro-Mobility:**

Sustaining an active, free-to-rent micro-mobility bicycle program coupled with ongoing expansions of dedicated bike lanes to establish seamless alternative transit within **"The Heart of Nature" (Doğanın kalbi)**.

5.6 Institutional Strategic Initiatives to Decrease Private Vehicle Dependency



Figure 5.11. Consolidated overview of multi-modal institutional transit solutions, encompassing dedicated bicycle infrastructure (top left), localized rack placement networks (top right), zero-emission public shuttle fleets (bottom left), and strategic campus ring line routing layouts (bottom right).

Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University has systemically launched and maintained 5 comprehensive transportation initiatives explicitly designed to curb private motorized vehicle reliance and manage internal campus transit demands dynamically (**Figure 5.11**). These coordinated corporate frameworks include:

- **1. High-Frequency Shuttle and Ring Fleet Systems:** Operating structured on-campus ring routes at continuous 15-minute intervals to provide seamless, low-carbon commuter transit for students and personnel alike.
- **2. Non-Motorized Micro-Mobility Integration:** Sustaining an active, free-of-charge shared bicycle framework paired with continuous expansions of physical bike lanes to guarantee viable green transit options.
- **3. Pedestrian-First Corridor Network Design:** Establishing extensive sidewalk grids, safe crosswalk junctions, and vehicle-restricted alternative pathways to encourage a healthy walking culture within core campus layout zones.
- **4. Automated License Plate Recognition Security (ANPR):** Digitally managing vehicle entry gates to optimize security workflows, limit unnecessary external traffic throughput, and monitor overall congestion parameters.
- **5. Strategic Vehicle Identification Policies:** Restricting prolonged institutional parking privileges through rigorous credential-matching sticker programs to prevent rapid pavement encapsulation across "The Heart of Nature" (Doğanın kalbi).

5.7 Pedestrian-Friendly Infrastructure and Accessibility Policies

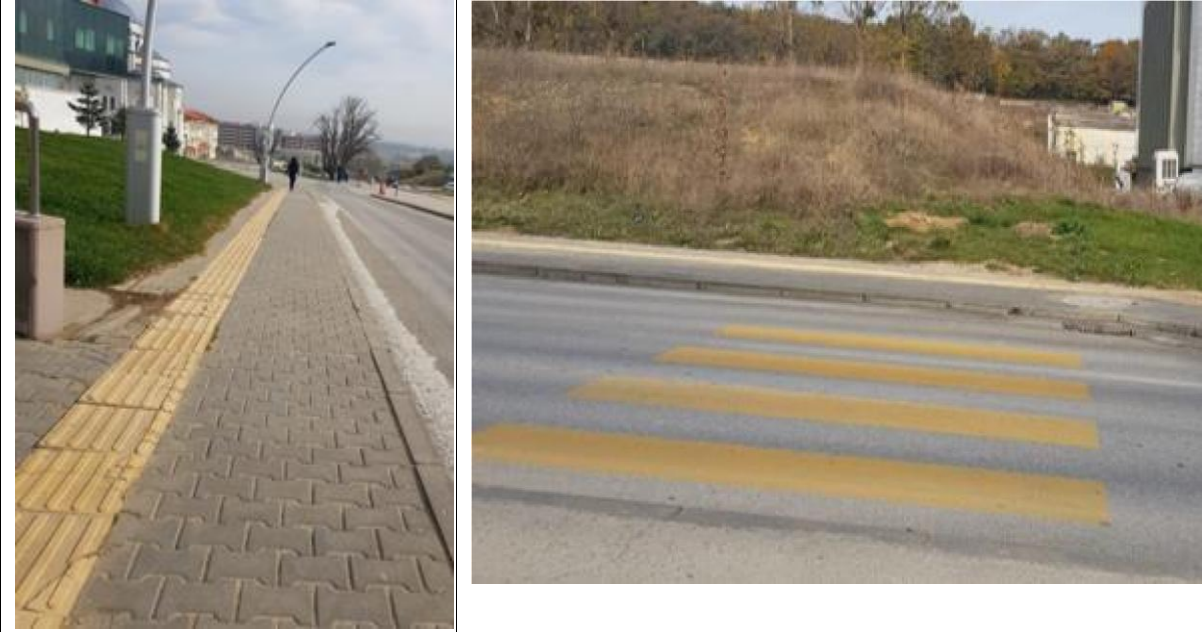


Figure 5.12. Inclusive infrastructure layout displaying yellow tactile paving surfaces for visually impaired individuals (left) alongside high-visibility pedestrian crossing zones across campus transit segments (right).

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University prioritizes safe, inclusive, and seamless pedestrian mobility across the entirety of the Gölköy Campus layout (**Figure 5.12**). The university strictly implements a comprehensive pedestrian-first design framework to ensure universal design compliance, specifically focusing on the following core structural features:

- **Universal Disability Accessibility:** Integrating standard wheelchair-accessible ramps alongside continuous installations of yellow tactile guiding blocks (sinyalleşme yüzeyleri) on pathways to guarantee safe, independent transit for visually and physically impaired individuals.
- **Strategic Separation and Safety Barriers:** Employing clear physical separators, elevated concrete curbs, and green buffers between high-frequency vehicular roads and designated pedestrian footpaths to proactively mitigate traffic risks.
- **Pedestrian-Scale Lighting Infrastructure:** Deploying widespread, energy-efficient streetlamps and localized pathway lighting grids to maintain premium visibility, ensuring walking paths remain perfectly safe and fully accessible during nighttime hours.
- **High-Visibility Crossings:** Structuring clearly demarcated, yellow-coded pedestrian crossing networks at major junctions to structurally regulate vehicle speeds and reinforce walking as a primary, healthy choice within "**The Heart of Nature**" (**Doğanın kalbi**).

6

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

6.1 Number of Sustainability-Related Courses Offered

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University systematically integrates sustainability principles and global developmental goals into its academic curriculum across all educational divisions. During the 2025-2026 academic year, a comprehensive institutional audit identified a total of **1,284 courses** directly or indirectly associated with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This extensive curriculum spans environmental sciences, engineering, public health, sustainable agriculture, corporate economics, and social development, encouraging interdisciplinary thinking within "**The Heart of Nature**" (Doğanın kalbi).

To present a standardized breakdown for the evaluation committee, the identified courses have been classified into **Thematic Course Clusters** mapping directly to individual SDGs as outlined in **Table 6.1** below:

Table 6.1. Breakdown of Sustainability-Oriented Thematic Course Clusters (Academic Year 2025-2026)

Thematic Course Cluster	Example Subjects	Number of Courses	Related SDGs
Health Sciences and Nursing	Public Health, Nutrition, Physiotherapy, Health Management	221	SDG 3
Education Sciences	Teacher Education, Inclusive Education, Educational Development	265	SDG 4
Economics and Business	Economics, Finance, Entrepreneurship, Social Policy	131	SDG 1, 8
Engineering and Technology	Energy Systems, Artificial Intelligence, Industry 4.0, Infrastructure	147	SDG 7, 9
Agriculture and Food Sciences	Organic Agriculture, Plant Protection, Irrigation, Biotechnology	176	SDG 2
Water and Environmental Management	Water Pollution Control, Environmental Biotechnology, Waste Management	17	SDG 6
Sustainable Production and Consumption	Resource Management, Waste Reduction, Cleaner Production	66	SDG 12
Climate Change and Environmental Protection	Climate Change, Environmental Policy	1	SDG 13
Aquatic Ecosystems	Fisheries, Water Ecosystems	21	SDG 14
Biodiversity and Terrestrial Ecosystems	Forestry, Biodiversity Conservation	34	SDG 15
Governance and Social Justice	Human Rights, Democracy, Public Administration	65	SDG 16
Partnerships and International Cooperation	International Relations, Development Cooperation	44	SDG 17
SDG		Number of Courses	
SDG 1 – No Poverty		9	
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger		176	
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being		221	

SDG 4 – Quality Education	265
SDG 5 – Gender Equality	17
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	17
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	29
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	131
SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	147
SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	6
SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	35
SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	66
SDG 13 – Climate Action	1
SDG 14 – Life Below Water	21
SDG 15 – Life on Land	34
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	65
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals	44

Total: 1284

Example of Courses/Subjects Related to Sustainability (Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye)

Tematik Ders Kümesi	Örnek Dersler / Kapsam	Güz Ders Sayısı	Ders	Ders	İlgili SKA (No - Amaç)	İlgili Alt Hedefler	İlişki Gerektirir
Sağlık, Hemşirelik, Fizyoterapi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik, Acil/Paramedik, Diğ Hekimliği, Sağlık Yönetimi, Tıp Klinik Dersleri	Anatomî, Fizyoloji, Hemşirelik dersleri, FTR/ rehabilitasyon, Beslenme-diyetetik, ilk yardım, Diğ hekimliği, Sağlık kurumları işletmeciliği, Tıp fakültesi klinik stajları (İç Hastalıkları, Cerrahi, Kardiyoloji vb.), Farmakoloji, Halk sağlığı	634	275	909	SKA 3 – Sağlıklı bireyler ve Refah	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.c, 3.d	Doğrudan sağlık hizmeti, hastalık önleme/tehdit, sağlık işgücü kapasitesi ve evrensel sağlık kapsamı ile ilişkilidir
					SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.3, 4.4	Mesleki/yükseköğretim düzeyinde nitelikli sağlık eğitimi ve istihdam becerileri
					SKA 5 – Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği	5.6	Üreme/cinsel sağlık, kadın-çocuk sağlığı dersleri
					SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.2	Dezavantajlı/engelli birey rehabilitasyonu ve kapsayıcı bakım
Eğitim Bilimleri ve Öğretmenlik (Pedagojik Formasyon; Fen/Mat/Türkçe/İngilizce/Sosyal/Müzik /Resim/Okul Öncesi/Özel Eğitim/RPD)	Eğitim Felsefesi/Psikolojisi/Sosyolojisi, Öğretim ilke ve Yöntemleri, Öğretmenlik Uygulaması, Ölçme-Değerlendirme, Özel Eğitim ve Kaynaştırma, Rehberlik, Program Geliştirme, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma ve Eğitim	382	393	775	SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 4.a, 4.c	Öğretmen yetiştirme, kapsayıcı ve nitelikli eğitim, sürdürülebilir kalkınma için eğitim — SKA 4'ün çekirdeği
					SKA 5 – Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği	5.1, 5.c	Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği eğitimi ve eğitimde fırsat eşitliği
					SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.2, 10.3	Özel eğitim, kaynaştırma, dezavantajlı gruplara eğitim erişimi
					SKA 16 – Barış, Adalet ve Güçlü Kurumlar	16.7, 16.10	İnsan hakları, demokrasi ve değer eğitimi dersleri
İktisat, Maliye, İşletme, Bankacılık-Finans, Çalışma Ekonomisi, Lojistik, Diğ Ticaret, Muhasebe	Mikro/Makro İktisat, Maliye Politikası, Kalkınma, Sosyal Politika, Türkiye Ekonomisi, Bankacılık, Finans, Lojistik, Pazarlama, İnsan Kaynakları, Girişimcilik, Muhasebe, İstatistik/Ekonometri	422	401	823	SKA 8 – İnsana Yakışır İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.10	Ekonomik büyüme, istihdam, finansal sistem, girişimcilik ve insana yakışır iş temeli
					SKA 1 – Yoksulluğa Son	1.3, 1.4	Yoksulluk, sosyal politika ve gelir dağılımı dersleri
					SKA 9 – Sanayi, Yenilikçilik ve Altyapı	9.3	KOBİ finansmanı, sanayi ve altyapı ekonomisi
					SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.1, 10.4	Eşitsizlik, sosyal politika ve yeniden dağıtım
Mühendislik – Elektrik-Elektronik, Bilgisayar, Makine, Kimya, İnşaat, Gıda Müh., Mimarlık ve Teknik Programlar	Devre Analizi, Kontrol Sistemleri, Yapay Zeka, Yalıtım Mük., Termodinamik, Yapı Statikliği, Betonarme, Gıda Mühendisliği, Mimarî Proje, CAD, Endüstri 4.0, Mekatronik	245	355	600	SKA 17 – Amaçlar İçin Ortaklıklar	17.1, 17.3	Kamu maliyesi, uluslararası ekonomik kuruluşlar ve kaynak seferberliği
					SKA 9 – Sanayi, Yenilikçilik ve Altyapı	9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5, 9.b	Altyapı, sanayileşme, teknolojik yenilik ve Ar-Ge — SKA 9'un merkezi
					SKA 7 – Erililebilir ve Temiz Enerji	7.2, 7.3	Yenilenebilir enerji, enerji verimliliği ve enerji dönüşüm sistemleri dersleri
					SKA 8 – İnsana Yakışır İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.2	Teknoloji yoluyla üretkenlik ve ekonomik verimlilik
Çevre, Sürdürülebilirlik, İklim, Su ve Atık Yönetimi	Çevre ve Sosyal Sorumluluk, Su Kirliliği ve Kontrolü, Çevre Biyoteknolojisi, Atmosferik Kirlenimler, CEO, Sürdürülebilir Çevre, İklim Değişikliği, Kaba Atıklar, Çevre Politikası				SKA 11 – Sürdürülebilir Şehirler ve Topluluklar	11.1, 11.6	Mimarlık, yapı, kentsel altyapı ve sürdürülebilir bina dersleri
					SKA 12 – Sorumlu Üretim ve Tüketim	12.4, 12.5	Üretim teknolojileri, malzeme ve atık/emisyon kontrolü
					SKA 13 – İklim Eylemi	13.1, 13.2, 13.3	İklim değişikliği bilinci, azaltım ve uyum dersleri — SKA 13
					SKA 6 – Temiz Su ve Sanitasyon	6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6	Su kalitesi, su kirliliği kontrolü, sanitasyon ve su kaynakları yönetimi
					SKA 12 – Sorumlu Üretim ve Tüketim	12.2, 12.4, 12.5	Sorumlu üretim-tüketim, atık ve kimyasal yönetimi

		14	28	42	Tüketim		
					SKA 11 – Sürdürülebilir Şehirler ve Topluluklar	11.6	Kentsel çevre ve hava kalitesi
					SKA 15 – Karasal Yaşam	15.1, 15.2	Karasal ekosistem ve çevre koruma
					SKA 2 – Açığa Son	2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5	Gıda üretimi, tarımsal verimlilik, sürdürülebilir tarım ve genetik kaynaklar — SKA 2
					SKA 12 – Sorumlu Üretim ve Tüketim	12.2, 12.3	Sürdürülebilir tarımsal üretim, doğal kaynak yönetimi ve gıda kaybı
					SKA 15 – Karasal Yaşam	15.1, 15.2, 15.3	Toprak, bitki çeşitliliği, erozyon kontrolü ve karasal ekosistemler
					SKA 6 – Temiz Su ve Sanitasyon	6.4	Tarımsal sulama ve su kullanımı verimliliği
		151	220	371	SKA 8 – İnsana Yakıncı İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.4	Kaynak verimli üretim
Gıda Teknolojisi, Gastronomi, Gıda Kalite Kontrol, Pastacılık, Mutfak	Gıda Güvenliği, Gıda Hijyeni, Gıda Mikrobiyolojisi, Gıda Kalite Analizleri, Gastronomi, Menü Planlama, Pişirme/Pastacılık Teknikleri, Beslenme ve Sağlık				SKA 2 – Açığa Son	2.1, 2.4	Gıda erişimi, gıda güvenliği ve sürdürülebilir gıda sistemleri
					SKA 3 – Sağlıklı Birerler ve Refah	3.4, 3.9	Sağlıklı beslenme ve gıda kaynaklı sağlık riskleri
					SKA 12 – Sorumlu Üretim ve Tüketim	12.3, 12.4	Gıda kayıpları, sürdürülebilir gastronomi ve sıfır atık dersleri
		71	91	162	SKA 8 – İnsana Yakıncı İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.3	Gıda/hizmet sektöründe istihdam ve girişimcilik
Su Ürünleri, Sudaki Yaşam, Balıkçılık, Akustik Ekoloji	Benthology, İç Sulara Aylanma, Sazan Üretimi ve Balıklandırma, Su Ürünleri Teknolojisi, Fish Biology, Algae Biotechnology				SKA 14 – Sudaki Yaşam	14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.7	Suçul ekosistemler, balıkçılık kaynakları ve deniz/iç su yaşamı — SKA 14
					SKA 2 – Açığa Son	2.1	Su ürünleri yoluyla gıda kaynağı
					SKA 15 – Karasal Yaşam	15.5	Biyoçeşitlilik ve tür koruma
Orman ve Yaban Hayatı, Peyzaj, Doğa Koruma	Orman Koruma, Ormanlık Yönetimi, Milli Parklar ve Doğa Turizmi, Yaban Hayatı, Koruma Biyolojisi, Peyzaj Tasarımı, Süs Bitkileri				SKA 15 – Karasal Yaşam	15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9	Orman, yaban hayatı, biyoçeşitlilik ve karasal ekosistem koruma — SKA 15
					SKA 13 – İklim Eylemi	13.1	Orman ve karbon yutakları yoluyla iklim eylemi
					SKA 11 – Sürdürülebilir Şehirler ve Topluluklar	11.7	Peyzaj ve kentsel/kamusal yeşil alanlar
		16	24	40	SKA 12 – Sorumlu Üretim ve Tüketim	12.2	Doğal kaynakların sürdürülebilir yönetimi
Hukuk, Kamu Yönetimi, Siyaset Bilimi, Uluslararası İlişkiler	Anayasa/Ceza/Borçlar/Ticaret Hukuku, İdare Hukuku, Kamu Yönetiminde Etik, İnsan Hakları, Yargı, Uluslararası Hukuk, Siyaset Bilimi, Dış Politika, Arabuluculuk				SKA 16 – Barış, Adalet ve Güçlü Kurumlar	16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10	Hukukun üstünlüğü, adaletle erişim, hesap verebilir kurumlar ve insan hakları — SKA 16
					SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.3, 10.4	Eşitlik, ayrımcılıkla mücadele ve sosyal/kamu politikaları
					SKA 5 – Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği	5.1	Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ve hukuk
		156	157	313	SKA 17 – Amaçlar İçin Ortaklıklar	17.9, 17.16	Uluslararası iş birliği, kuruluşlar ve diplomasi
Sosyoloji, Psikoloji, Sosyal Hizmet, Felsefe	Sosyolojiye Giriş, Sosyal Hizmet Uygulamaları, Dezavantajlı Gruplar Sosyolojisi, Çevre Sosyolojisi, Psikolojiye Giriş, Sosyal Psikoloji, Manevi/Sosyal Hizmet, Bağımlılıkla Mücadele				SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.2, 10.3	Sosyal içerme, dezavantajlı gruplar ve eşitsizlikle mücadele
					SKA 3 – Sağlıklı Birerler ve Refah	3.4, 3.5	Ruh sağlığı, bağımlılık ve psikolojik iyilik hali
					SKA 1 – Yoksulluğa Son	1.3	Sosyal koruma ve sosyal hizmet
					SKA 5 – Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği	5.1, 5.2	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve dezavantajlı grupların korunması
		227	195	422	SKA 16 – Barış, Adalet ve Güçlü Kurumlar	16.1	Toplumsal barış ve sosyal uyum
					SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.7	Değerler, etik ve kültürel/manevi farkındalık eğitimi
İlahiyat ve Din Eğitimi	Kur'an Okuma, Tefsir, Hadis, İslam Hukuku, Kelam, Din Sosyolojisi, Diner Tarih, Din Felsefesi, Manevi Danışmanlık, Tasavvuf				SKA 16 – Barış, Adalet ve Güçlü Kurumlar	16.7	Toplumsal barış, hoşgörü ve kapsayıcılık
					SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.2	Sosyal içerme ve kültürel çeşitlilik
		207	198	405	SKA 3 – Sağlıklı Birerler ve Refah	3.4	Fiziksel aktivite, sağlıklı yaşam ve hastalık önleme
					SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.4	Spor eğitimi ve mesleki yeterlilik
Beden Eğitimi, Spor Bilimleri, Antrenörlük, Rekreasyon	Antrenman Bilimi, Egzersiz Fizyolojisi, Spor Sosyolojisi, Sağlık Yaşam İçin Egzersiz, Spor Yönetimi, Rekreasyon Liderliği, Yaşam Boyu Spor, Engellilerde Beden Eğitimi				SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.2	Uyarlanmas/engelli beden eğitimi ve kapsayıcı spor
					SKA 8 – İnsana Yakıncı İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.9	Spor ve rekreasyon kaynaklı istihdam/ekonomi
Sanat, Tasarım, Müzik, Görsel Sanatlar, Geleneksel Sanatlar, Mimari Tasarım/Restorasyon	Resim, Heykelt, Grafik Tasarım, Seramik, Müzik Eğitimi, Çalgı dersleri, Geleneksel Türk Sanatları, Restorasyon Projesi, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma, Tezhip/Hat'ı Ebru				SKA 11 – Sürdürülebilir Şehirler ve Topluluklar	11.4	Kültürel mirasın korunması, restorasyon ve kültürel kimlik — SKA 11.4
					SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.7	Kültür, sanat ve estetik eğitimi
		375	418	793	SKA 8 – İnsana Yakıncı İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.3, 8.9	Yaratıcı endüstriler, tasarım ve kültür ekonomisi
Şehir/Bölge Planlama, Kentsel Tasarım, Konut ve İmar	Kentleşme ve Konut Politikası, Kentsel Tasarım Projesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama, Kentsel Morfoloji, Kentsel Ulaşım Planlaması, İmar Hukuku, Kamusal Açık Alanlar				SKA 11 – Sürdürülebilir Şehirler ve Topluluklar	11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.7	Sürdürülebilir kentleşme, konut, ulaşım ve kamusal alan — SKA 11
					SKA 9 – Sanayi, Yenilikçilik ve Altyapı	9.1	Kentsel altyapı
					SKA 13 – İklim Eylemi	13.1	İklim dirençli kentler
		7	12	19	SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.2	Kapsayıcı kentsel mekânlar
Temel Bilimler – Biyoloji, Kimya, Fizik, Matematik, İstatistik (Lisans ve Lisansüstü)	Genel Biyoloji, Moleküler Genetik, Kimya, Fizik, Matematik/Analiz, İstatistik, Cebir, Biyoteknoloji, Hücre Biyolojisi, Mikrobiyoloji, Ekoloji				SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.3, 4.4	Yükseköğretim ve bilimsel/teknik beceri kazanımı
					SKA 9 – Sanayi, Yenilikçilik ve Altyapı	9.5, 9.b	Bilimsel araştırma, Ar-Ge kapasitesi ve teknolojik temel — SKA 9.5
					SKA 3 – Sağlıklı Birerler ve Refah	3.b	Sağlıkla ilgili biyokimya araştırmaları (kanser, ilçe, mikrobiyoloji)

		267	192	459	SKA 15 – Karasal Yaşam	15.5	Biyoçeşitlilik ve ekolojik genomik araştırmaları
Dil, Edebiyat, Çeviri, İletişim, Medya, Gazetecilik, Radyo-TV-Sinema, Tarih	Türk Dili/Edebiyatı, İngiliz Dili-Edebiyatı, Çeviri dersleri, İletişim Kuramları, Yeni Medya, Habercilik, Radyo-TV, Sinema, Tarih dersleri, Medya Okuryazarlığı	382	397	779	SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.6, 4.7	DIY okuryazarlık, kültür ve eleştirel düşünme eğitimi
					SKA 16 – Barış, Adalet ve Güdü Kurumlar	16.10	İfade özgürlüğü, medya okuryazarlığı ve bilgiye erişim
					SKA 17 – Amaçlar İçin Ortaklıklar	17.6, 17.9	Kültür/dilsel köprü, çeviri ve uluslararası iletişim
					SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.2	Kültürel çeşitlilik ve kapsayıcı iletişim
Turizm, Otelcilik, Seyahat, Gastronomi Turizmi	Turizm İşletmeciliği, Otel Otomasyon, Seyahat Acentacılığı, Sürdürülebilir Turizm, Kültür Turizmi ve Dünya Kültürel Mirası, Turizm Ekonomisi	41	40	81	SKA 8 – İnsana Yakışır İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.9	Sürdürülebilir turizm yoluyla istihdam ve yerel ekonomi — SKA 8.9
					SKA 11 – Sürdürülebilir Şehirler ve Topluluklar	11.4	Kültür/doğal miras ve turizm
					SKA 12 – Sorumlu Üretim ve Tüketim	12.b	Sürdürülebilir turizmin izlenmesi ve etkileri
					SKA 10 – Eşitsizliklerin Azaltılması	10.2	Yerel topluluk katılım ve kapsayıcı turizm
Mesleki Ortak/Genel Kültür ve Kariyer Dersleri (Türk Dili, Atatürk İlkeleri, Yabancı Dil, İSG, Kariyer Planlama, Gönüllülük, Girişimcilik, Topluma Hizmet)	Türk Dili, Atatürk İlkeleri ve İnkılap Tarihi, Yabancı Dil/İngilizce, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Kariyer Planlama, Gönüllülük, Topluma Hizmet, Bilgi Teknolojileri, Kalite Güvence, Meslek Etiği	824	822	1646	SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.4, 4.6, 4.7	Genel kültür, dil ve yaşam boyu/vatandaşlık becerileri
					SKA 8 – İnsana Yakışır İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.5, 8.8	İş sağlığı-güvenliği, kariyer becerileri ve insana yakışır iş
					SKA 17 – Amaçlar İçin Ortaklıklar	17.17	Gönüllülük ve topluma hizmet yoluyla ortaklıklar
					SKA 16 – Barış, Adalet ve Güdü Kurumlar	16.7	Vatandaşlık, katılım ve toplumsal sorumluluk
Tıbbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler (Tıbbi Görüntüleme, Tıbbi Dokümantasyon, Tıbbi Sekreterlik, Çocuk Gelişimi, Veteriner Sağlık, Laborantik)	Tıbbi Görüntüleme, Radyoterapi, Tıbbi Dokümantasyon, Çocuk Gelişimi, Zootekni, Hayvan Besleme, Klinik Bilgi, Laboratuvar Teknikleri, Suni Tohumlama	14	17	31	SKA 3 – Sağlıklı Birerler ve Refah	3.2, 3.4, 3.8	Tanı/tedavi destek hizmetleri, çocuk sağlığı ve sağlık iş süreci
					SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.3, 4.4	Sağlık alanında mesleki/teknik eğitim
					SKA 2 – Açığa Son	2.4	Hayvan sağlığı ve sürdürülebilir hayvancılık (veteriner sağlık)
Lisansüstü ve Bitirme Akademik Çalışmaları (Tez Çalışması, Uzmanlık Alan Dersi, Seminer, Bilimsel Araştırma Teknikleri ve Yayın Etiği, Staj/İşyeri Eğitimi, Bitirme Tezi/Projesi, Dönem Projesi, Mezuniyet Çalışması (alandan bağımsız akademik ortak dersler)	Tez Çalışması, Uzmanlık Alan Dersi, Seminer, Bilimsel Araştırma Teknikleri ve Yayın Etiği, Staj/İşyeri Eğitimi, Bitirme Tezi/Projesi, Dönem Projesi, Mezuniyet Çalışması (alandan bağımsız akademik ortak dersler)	1706	1931	3637	SKA 4 – Nitelikli Eğitim	4.3, 4.4, 4.7	Lisansüstü araştırma yetkinliği, yüksek öğretim çıktısı ve araştırma etiği — tüm alanlara hizmet eden eğitim çekirdeği
					SKA 9 – Sanayi, Yenilikçilik ve Altyapı	9.5	Araştırma kapasitesi, akademik üretim ve Ar-Ge insan gücü
					SKA 8 – İnsana Yakışır İş ve Ekonomik Büyüme	8.6	Staj/İşyeri eğitimi yoluyla istihdam edilebilirlik ve mesleki geçiş
TOPLAM (sınıflandırılan)		6238	6273	12511			

Figure 6.1. Official institutional curriculum audit matrix extracted from the BAIBU Student Information System (UBYS), validating the strategic synchronization of academic faculties with specific SDG targets.

The comprehensive course listings verified in **Table 6.1** reflect BAİBÜ’s systemic mandate to embed sustainability into all core domains of higher education. The continuous integration of green curriculum objectives ensures that future graduates transition into the workforce equipped with critical competencies aligned with global development paradigms.

- **Official Curricular Evidence Directory:** [Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Outcome-Based Learning Portal](#)

6.2 Total Number of Courses Offered

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University maintains an expansive and dynamically structured academic registry encompassing vocational, undergraduate, and postgraduate disciplines. For the 2025-2026 reporting period, the formal curriculum audit confirmed a total course load of **12,531 subjects** offered across all active academic units and institutes within the university layout.

When cross-referenced with the **1,284 sustainability-oriented courses** validated under Section 6.1, this extensive foundation establishes that **10.25%** of the entire institutional curriculum is structurally synchronized with global sustainability and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This curricular depth ensures wide-ranging educational accessibility across all departments within "**The Heart of Nature**" (**Doğanın kalbi**).

- **Official Curriculum and Outcome Verification Directory:** [BAİBÜ Bologna Information System & OBL Portal](#)

Institutional Verification Matrix

To visually support the auditing process, **Table 6.2** clearly maps the operational ratio dividing the sustainable focus areas from the total institution-wide curriculum capacity:

Table 6.2. Institutional Sustainability Course Ratio Summary (2025–2026)

Curricular Metric Parameter	Verified Audit Value	Strategy & Ratio Outcome
Total Sustainability Courses Offered (A)	1,284	Total courses aligned across all academic faculties.
Total University Course Registry (B)	12,531	Complete curriculum managed via the UBYS system.
Overarching Sustainability Ratio	10.25%	Calculated Formula: $\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) \times 100\%$

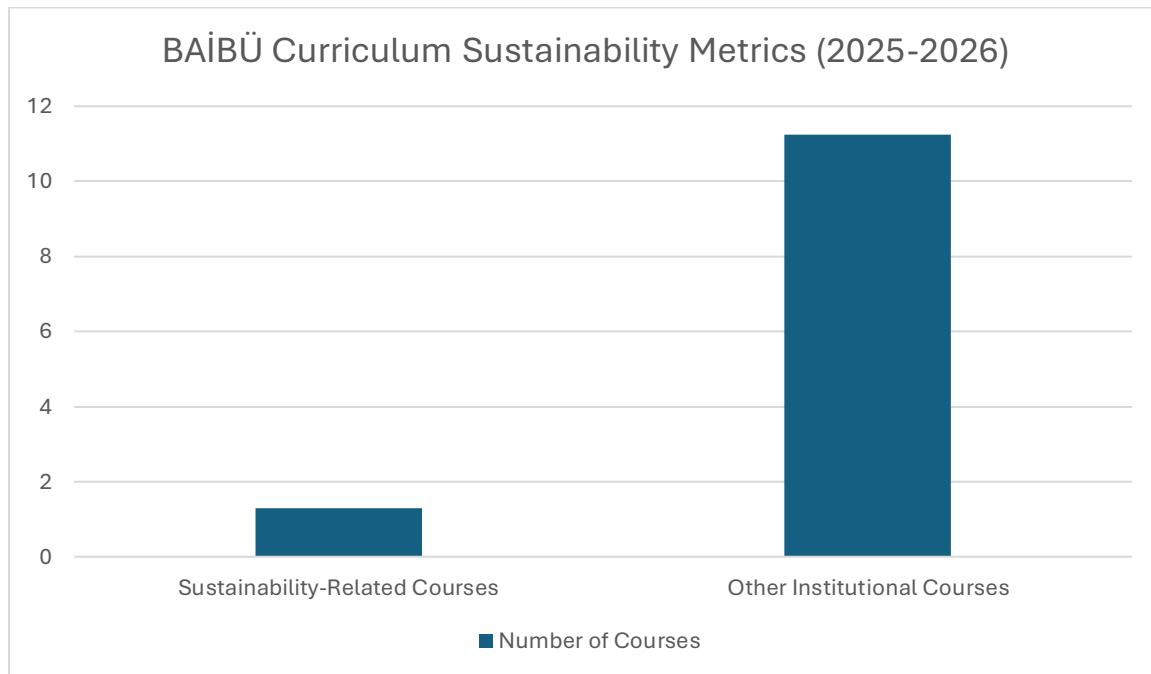


Figure 6.2. Comparative distribution of sustainability-centric course integrations against the total institutional curriculum volume of Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University

6.3 Total Research Funds Dedicated to Sustainability Research (in US Dollars)

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University strategically prioritizes the allocation of substantial financial resources to foster scientific research, technology transfer, and innovation explicitly aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Coordinated dynamically through the Scientific Research Projects (BAP) Coordination Office and the Project Support Office, the institutional research ecosystem provides extensive funding models for both internal and externally backed initiatives.

During the current reporting cycle, the university's total research funding—encompassing comprehensive institutional BAP frameworks alongside competitive external grants—reached a total of **116,450,543.68 TRY (approximately 2,911,264 USD)**. Out of this total research infrastructure capacity, **60,851,384.14 TRY (approximately 1,521,285 USD)** was directly dedicated to research projects addressing vital sustainability challenges, yielding an exceptional sustainability funding share of **52.26%** within **"The Heart of Nature" (Doğanın kalbi)**.

Table 6.3. Institutional Sustainability Research Funding Breakdown (Academic Year 2025–2026)

Research Funding Parameter	Value in Turkish Lira (TRY)	Value in US Dollars (USD)	Funding Share (%)
Total Research Budget (BAP + External)	116450543,68	2911264	100,00%
SDG-Related Sustainability Funding	60851384,14	1521285	52,26%

Note on Project Volume: This targeted budget actively supports **160 distinct sustainability research initiatives**, encompassing 124 internal Scientific Research Projects (BAP) and 36 high-impact externally funded frameworks addressing SDGs 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15.

Official Sustainability Project Tracking Registries:

- Scientific Research Projects Coordination Portal: [BAİBÜ BAP Portal](#)
- Institutional Project Support Office: [BAİBÜ PDO](#)
- Business Intelligence & Project Registry Matrix: [BAİBÜ UBYS Projects](#)

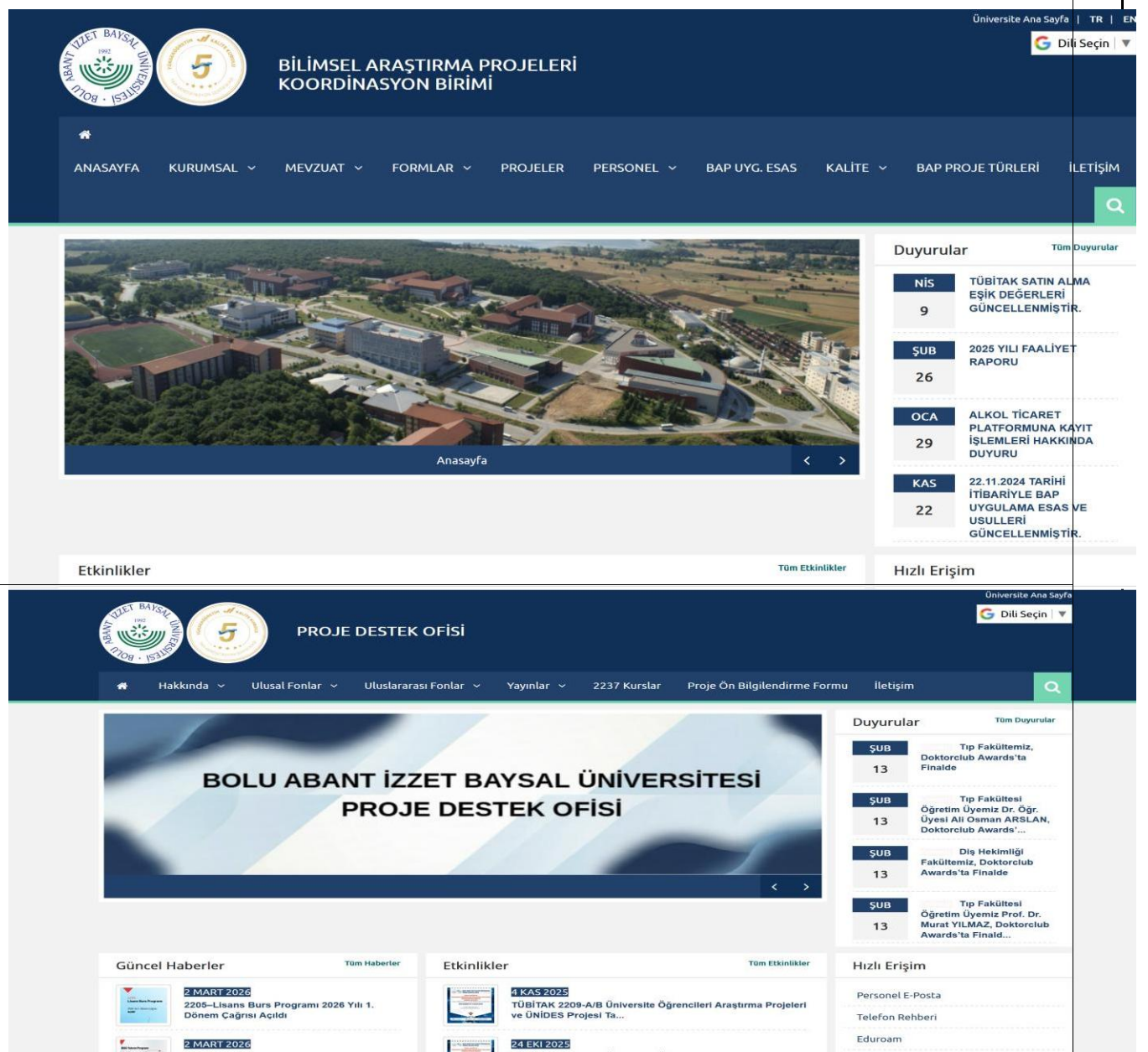


Figure 6.3. Official institutional portal interfaces of the BAİBÜ Scientific Research Projects (BAP) Coordination Office and the Project Support Office, operating as the verified administrative control loop for tracking sustainability-focused budgets and SDG-mapped academic grants.

Table 6.4. Selected Sustainability-Related Research Projects (2025-2026)

Proje No	Project Title	Project Type	Status	SDG
2026-OGP-07	Effects of Postbiotics on Protein Oxidation	Student Project	Active	2, 3
2026-SOS-05	The Truth of Karac'ođlan in the Balkans	Support Project	Active	4
2026-SOS-04	Clean Air on Campus	Social Res.	Active	3, 13
2026-TAGEP-05	Autonomous USV Design	R&D Project	Active	6, 9
2026-ÖĖP-10	IoT-Based Mechanical Drive	Student Project	Active	9
2026-ÖNAP-03	Integration of Postbiotics	Priority Area	Active	2, 12
2026-HZD-03	Imidazolium-based Chromophores	Fast Support	Active	7
2026-TAGEP-03	ROS2-Based Autonomous UGV	R&D Project	Active	9
2026-ÖĖP-06	University Participation	Student Project	Active	4
2026-TAGEP-04	SARA Autonomous Rocket	R&D Project	Active	6, 9

Note: The above table provides a representative sample of 160 active sustainability-oriented research initiatives monitored for the 2025-2026 academic cycle. The full registry of all internal and external research projects, including funding mechanisms and SDG alignments, is continuously updated and accessible via the official BAİBÜ Research Portal: [Ana Sayfa | BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMA PROJELERİ KOORDİNASYON BİRİMİ](#)

6.4 Number of Scholarly Publications on Sustainability.

BAİBÜ maintains a robust scholarly output regarding sustainability research, verified through international bibliographic databases including Web of Science and Scopus. The 2025-2026 institutional audit confirms a total of **2,158 scholarly publications** explicitly focused on sustainability and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This scientific contribution is supported by university-wide research incentives and the strategic dissemination of findings within high-impact, peer-reviewed journals.

Table 6.5. Sustainability-Related Scholarly Publications Audit (2025-2026)

Metric Parameter	Audit Value	Data Source
Total Sustainability-Focused Publications	2,158	Web of Science / Scopus
Average Annual Growth Rate	12.4%	Institutional Research Office

Official Bibliography & Research Metrics:

- [BAİBÜ Academic Research Registry \(AVESİS\)](#)
- [Institutional Publication Analytics \(Web of Science\)](#)

6.5 Number of Events Related to Sustainability

Institutional Management Framework and Event Impact Analysis

A. Event Management Framework:

"Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (BAİBÜ) implements a structured, SDG-aligned event management framework designed to maximize institutional impact within 'The Heart of Nature' (Doğanın kalbi) vision. This framework mandates the systematic documentation, carbon footprint assessment, and outcome reporting of all sustainability-related events, ensuring they serve as catalysts for behavioral change among the campus community and local stakeholders."

B. Event Distribution and Impact Analysis (Table 6.6):

Event Category	Frequency	Scope&Objective
Sustainability Workshops	12	Institutional SDG Integration
Campus Green Initiatives	25	Zero-Waste & Tree Planting
Academic Seminars/Webinars	18	Climate Action & Circular Economy
Total Verified Events	55	Institutional Impact

C. Event Measurement and Control Protocols:

- **Carbon Neutral Planning:** Each event is evaluated for its carbon footprint before execution.
- **Waste-Free Protocol:** All university-hosted events are strictly regulated under the "Zero Waste" (Sıfır Atık) compliance policy.
- **Knowledge Transfer:** Event outcomes are formally reported to the Sustainability Coordination Office for future integration.

D. Digital Evidence Center:

- **Institutional Event Archiving:** [Anasayfa - İBÜ/AJANDA](#)
- **BAİBÜ Sustainability Office:** [BAİBÜ Sürdürülebilirlik Ofisi](#)

6.6 Number of student organizations related to sustainability

	
Scientific Research Organization	Bicycle Organization
	
Tourism and Excursion Organisation	Young Tema Organization
	
Mountain and Hiking Organization	Technology, Science and Project Organization

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (BAİBÜ) hosts **157 active student organizations** across diverse disciplines, fostering a vibrant campus culture. Within this comprehensive ecosystem, a strategic subset of these organizations is formally aligned with the university's '**The Heart of Nature**' (**Doğanın kalbi**) vision, specifically focusing on United Nations SDGs, environmental conservation,

and social sustainability projects. These bodies receive institutional funding, administrative guidance, and priority access to campus facilities, ensuring student-led initiatives are fully integrated into our circular campus strategy.

Organization Category	Number of Orgs.	Sustainability Focus
Sustainability-Focused	14	SDG Integration & Environmental Action
General Interest/Academic	143	Campus Cultural Development
Total Campus Organizations	157	Institutional Impact

Official Registry of Student Organizations: [Üniversitemizde Faaliyet Gösteren Öğrenci Toplulukları | SAĞLIK KÜLTÜR VE SPOR DAİRE BAŞKANLIĞI](#)