



# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages (SamSIFL)



**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION

SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



# ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

## HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

LEAVE A **LARGER ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT** COMPARED TO

## LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES IS

**10 TIMES** THAT OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES



DESPITE CALLS FOR

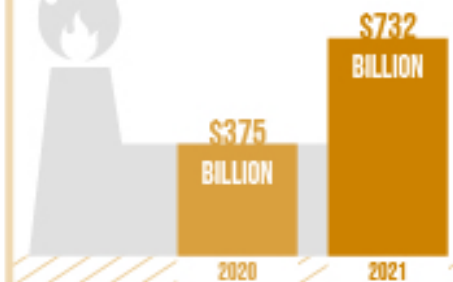
**A PHASE-OUT**

FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES

RETURN AND NEARLY

DOUBLED, TRIGGERED

BY GLOBAL CRISES



ON AVERAGE, EACH PERSON WASTES

**120**

KILOGRAMS

OF FOOD PER YEAR

SUSTAINABILITY

PATHWAY

62 COUNTRIES + EU

INTRODUCED

**485 POLICIES**

FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION SHIFTS

(2010-2022)

COMPANY SUSTAINABILITY

REPORTING HAS **TRIPLED** SINCE 2016

# SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

## Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages: Exemplifying Responsible Consumption and Production Practices in Line with SDG 12

Within the premises of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, all activities were meticulously executed in accordance with the environmental tenets of waste management, encompassing the principles of "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle" (commonly known as the 3R principle).

The Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages (SamSIFL) plays an active role in waste collection, recycling, and reuse through a collaborative partnership with the State Unitary Enterprise "Marokand Obod." This enterprise, established and sanctioned by the city's administrative body (khokim) in Samarkand on December 28, 2013, under decision number 2120, adheres to the mandates of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan as per decision number 215, dated October 16, 2006. "Marokand Obod" is primarily tasked with the collection and disposal of solid and liquid waste within its designated jurisdiction.

Our institution assumes a range of responsibilities, including the vigilant surveillance of waste collection points and containers, ensuring their proper maintenance. In accordance with the provisions outlined in the public-private partnership agreement for household waste collection, we are committed to the provision of the requisite number of containers for solid waste collection at designated sites.

Throughout the expanse of our institute's premises, an array of receptacles has been thoughtfully positioned, catering to the diverse categories of waste materials, including plastics, glass, paper, and general refuse, thereby promoting an efficacious system of waste segregation and disposal.





## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages:  
Exemplifying Responsible Consumption and Production Practices in Line with SDG 12**



### Total Volume of Organic Waste Produced

This section outlines the volume of organic waste produced at Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages (SamSIFL) within the specified time frame. The data includes details on the types of organic waste produced, the total quantities, and the efforts made in waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. This is a critical aspect of SamSIFL's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production.

#### 1. Organic Waste Categories

2. **Food Waste:** A total of 320 tons of food waste were produced during the reporting period. Out of this, 6 tons were reduced, 1 ton was reused, but none were recycled.

3. **Leaf, etc.:** In this category, 45 tons of organic waste, including leaves, were generated. Eight tons were reduced, 1 ton was reused, but there was no recycling.

4. **Etc:** An additional 22 tons of miscellaneous organic waste were produced, with 2 tons being reduced, 13 tons being reused, and 2 tons being recycled.

#### 5. Total Organic Waste and Reduction

6. The total volume of organic waste produced in these categories combined was 387 tons. Efforts to reduce this waste amounted to 16 tons, showcasing a commitment to reducing waste at the source.

#### 7. Reusing Organic Waste

8. Reuse initiatives were successful in these organic waste categories, with 15 tons being repurposed for various purposes, emphasizing the importance of giving waste a second life.

#### 9. Recycling Organic Waste

While recycling of organic waste poses unique challenges, 2 tons were successfully recycled, promoting a circular approach to waste management.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



# Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages:  
Exemplifying Responsible Consumption and Production Practices in Line with SDG 12



## Total Volume of Inorganic Non-Toxic Waste Produced

This section provides insights into the volume of inorganic non-toxic waste generated at SamSIFL, with a focus on paper, soft plastic, hard plastic, and other miscellaneous inorganic waste. The data encompasses the total quantities, reduction efforts, and reuse initiatives, demonstrating SamSIFL's commitment to SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production.

### 1. Inorganic Non-Toxic Waste Categories

- Paper: The institute produced 24 tons of inorganic paper waste. Seven tons were reduced, and an impressive 20 tons were successfully reused.
- Soft Plastic: Within this category, 9 tons of soft plastic waste were generated. Three tons were reduced, and 5 tons were effectively reused.
- Hard Plastic: A total of 32 tons of hard plastic waste was produced. Eleven tons were reduced, and 6 tons were reused.
- Etc: An additional 24 tons of miscellaneous inorganic waste fell under this category, with 8 tons being reduced, and 2 tons being reused.

### 2. Total Inorganic Non-Toxic Waste and Reduction

- The combined total of inorganic non-toxic waste was 89 tons. Notably, 29 tons of waste were reduced, emphasizing the institution's efforts to minimize waste production.

### 3. Reusing Inorganic Non-Toxic Waste

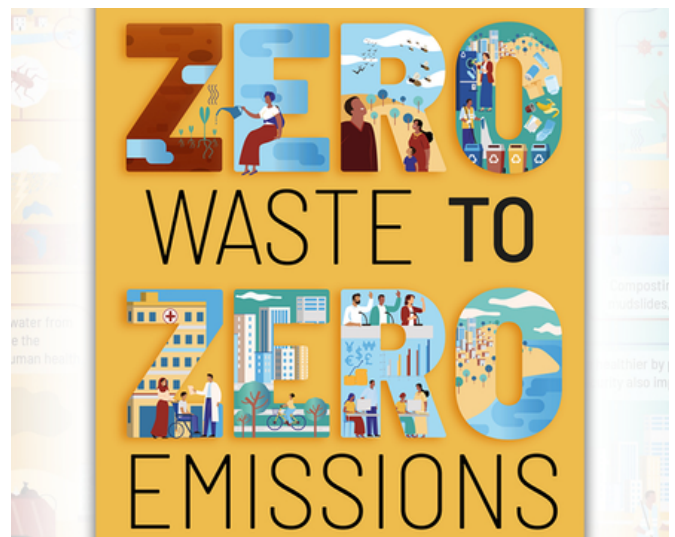
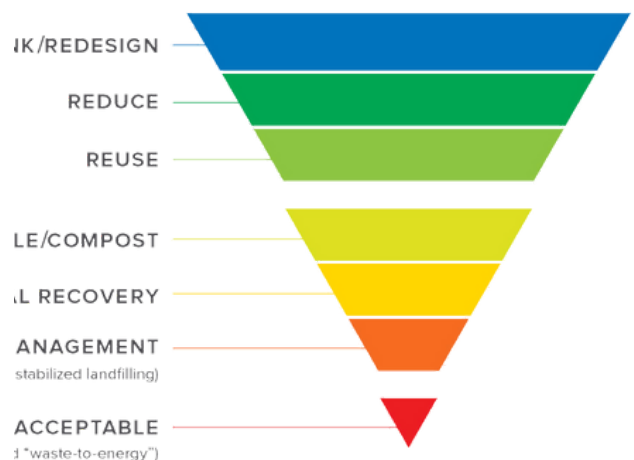
- Reuse of inorganic waste was successful, with 33 tons being effectively repurposed, aligning with responsible consumption practices.

### 4. Down-cycling and Up-cycling

- This report does not mention down-cycling or up-cycling activities for inorganic non-toxic waste, indicating room for further exploration of these sustainable waste management practices.

## THE ZERO WASTE HIERARCHY 8.0

For detailed version visit [www.zwia.org/zwh](http://www.zwia.org/zwh)



[https://youtu.be/jZZkmdG5\\_MQ](https://youtu.be/jZZkmdG5_MQ)  
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<https://t.me/samdchtijamoasi/20636>  
<https://t.me/samdchtijamoasi/20641>