



Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body

Sustainable Development Annual Report 2021 | 2022



Buidheann Chorporra Pàrlamaid na h-Alba
Aithisg Àrainneachdail is Seasmhachd 2021 | 2022



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba



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Foreword

by Sustainable Development Board Chair

2021/22 saw a real shift in our progress on Sustainability at the Scottish Parliament. It is the first year of performance against our new long term target of a 66% carbon emissions reduction (based on 2005/06 levels) and I'm pleased to say we've made a good start on this journey to net zero with a reduction of 69%, of course this is partly down to the continuing affects of the Covid pandemic and we are mindful that there may be some rising in emissions as we return more services back to the Parliament building. However we are using the opportunity of the new parliamentary session and the change in culture and behaviours brought about by the pandemic to evolve our New Ways of Working project and adopt different working patterns which are more sustainable from both an environmental and social point of view.

Our new [Carbon Management Plan](#), which takes us up to 2025/26, is published here and maps out the projects planned and costs required over the next few years to reach our target of a 66% reduction in emissions.

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 places a number of duties on public sector organisations to reduce carbon emissions, to act sustainably, and to adapt to a changing climate. This was strengthened in The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020, where amongst other things there are now requirements to report more widely on emissions and set a date for targeting net zero emissions.

I'm pleased to say included in this report are details of our expanded measurement of our carbon footprint. We have partnered with the Carbon Trust to measure all categories of emissions as defined by the internationally recognised carbon accounting standard 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol'. This marks the start of work to continually measure and improve the measurement and estimation of our carbon footprint with the intention to target and reduce ALL emissions to Net Zero.

A key part of our Sustainable Development Programme is to embed sustainable development thinking across the organisation and 2021/22 saw the beginnings of the roll out of our Sustainable Development Impact Assessment Tool details of which can be found on the [website](#).

Using the tool will help leaders from across the organisation to make better decisions and consider sustainable development in all areas across the Parliament including scrutiny and operations. Work embedding the use of the tool will continue during the remainder of 2022 and beyond.

I hope you find this report, which sets out our performance in 2021/2022, interesting and informative.

Lynsey Hamill,
Head of Sustainability
and Resilience





Ro-ràdh

le Cathraiche Bòrd

an Leasachaidh Sheasmhaich

Chunnaic sinn fìor ghluasad san adhartas againn a thaobh Seasmhachd aig Pàrlamaid na h-Alba ann an 2021/22. Is e seo a' chiad bhliadhna air an t-slighe a dh'ionnsaigh ar targaid fad-ùine ùr de 66% (stèidhichte air ìrean 2005/06) agus ar n-amas a bhith net zero ro 2030, agus tha mi toilichte a ràdh gun do rinn sinn deagh thòiseachadh air ar turas gu net zero le lùghdachadh de 69%. Chan eil teagamh nach eil seo air tachairt, gu ìre, mar thoradh air buaidh galar lèir-sgaoilte Covid agus tha sinn mothachail gur dòcha gum bi beagan àrdachaidh ann an sgaoilidhean agus sinn a' tilleadh barrachd sheirbheisean gu togalach na Pàrlamaid. Ach tha sinn a' gabhail cothrom, le seisean pàrlamaid ùr agus an t-atharrachadh ann an cultar agus giùlan a dh'èirich bhon ghalar lèir-sgaoilte, gus ar pròiseact Dòighean-obrach Ùra a thoirt air adhart agus gabhail ri diofar phàtranach obrach a tha nas seasmhaiche a thaobh chùisean àrainneachdail agus sòisealta.

Tha ar [Plana Riaghladh Carboin](#) ùr, a ruitheas gu 2025/26, air fhoillseachadh an seo agus tha e a' cur an cèill nam pròiseactan a tha san amharc agus na chosgais iad thar nam beagan bhliadhnaichean ri teachd gus ar targaid de lùghdachadh 66% ann an sgaoilidhean a ruighinn.

Tha Achd Atharrachadh na Gnàth-shìde (Alba) 2009 a' fàgail grunn dhleastanasan air buidhnean san roinn phoblaich gus sgaoilidhean carboin a lùghdachadh, gus a bhith ag obair ann an dòigh sheasmhach agus gus na dòighean-obrach aca atharrachadh airson dèiligeadh ri gnàth-thìde a tha ag atharrachadh. Chaidh seo a neartachadh san Òrdugh Atharrachaidh a thaobh Atharrachadh na Gnàth-shìde (Dleastanasan Buidhnean Poblach: Riatanasan Aithris) (Alba) 2020, far a bheil a-nis, am measg rudan eile, riathanas gus aithris nas fharsainge a dhèanamh air sgaoilidhean, agus ceann-latha a stèidheachadh airson a bhith ag amas air sgaoilidhean net zero.

Tha mi toilichte a ràdh gu bheil fiosrachadh san aithisg seo mun tomhas leudaichte againn air ar lorg carboin. Tha sinn air com-pàirteachadh leis an Urras Carboin gus gach seòrsa sgaoilidh a thomhas, mar a tha air a mhìneachadh sa bhun-tomhais cunntais carboin, 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol', a tha aithnichte gu h-eadar-nàiseanta. Tha seo na thoiseach tòiseachadh air obair gus tomhas agus tuairmse ar lorg carboin a shìor mheasadh agus a leasachadh, leis an rùn a bhith a' suidheachadh thargaidean a' lùghdachadh sgaoilidhean UILE gu Net Zero.

Is e prìomh phàirt den Phrògram Leasachadh Seasmhach againn a bhith a' fighe smaoineachadh mu leasachadh seasmhach a-steach air feadh na buidhne, agus ann an 2021/22 thòisich ar a' sgaoileadh a-mach ar n-Inneal Measadh Buaidh Leasachadh Seasmhach agus gheibhear mion-fhiosrachadh ma dheidhinn an [seo](#): Seasmhach | Làrach-lìn

Cuidichidh an t-inneal stiùirichean bho air feadh na buidhne gus co-dhùnaidhean nas fheàrr a dhèanamh agus gus beachdachadh air leasachadh seasmhach anns gach raon den Phàrlamaid, a' gabhail a-steach sgrùdadh agus gnìomhachd. Leanaidh obair gus cleachdadh an inneil a stèidheachadh anns a' chòrr de 2022 agus às a dhèidh.

Tha mi an dòchas gu bheil an aithisg seo, a tha a' mìneachadh na choilean sinn ann an 2021/2022, inntinneach agus fiosrachail dhuibh.

Lynsey Hamill,
Ceannard Seasmhachd
agus Foghainteachd



Performance Overview

Foir-Shealladh Air Dèanadas

(Financial Year 2021/22)



Carbon Footprint

Target against 2005/06	58% reduction
Actual performance	69% reduction 1,371.08 tonnes CO ₂ e



Gas

Target against 2005/06	15% reduction
Actual performance	23% reduction 2,590,457.58 kWh



Electricity

Target against 2005/06	40% reduction
Actual performance	41% reduction 3,868,629.20 kWh



Business Travel

Target against 2005/06	N/A
Actual performance	30% reduction (from 2020/21) 66.43 tonnes CO ₂ e

Performance Overview

Foir-Shealladh Air Dèanadas

(Financial Year 2021/22)



Total Waste Arising

Target against 2005/06	90% reduction
Actual performance	95% reduction 39.37 tonnes



Recycled and Composted Waste

Target against 2005/06	70% reduction (based on SG 2025 target)
Actual performance	81% recycling rate 31.78 tonnes 0.63 tonnes CO ₂ e



General Waste

Target against 2005/06	90% reduction
Actual performance	94.5% reduction (percentage reduction from 2005/06) 7.59 tonnes



Water

Target against 2005/06	14% reduction (from 2011/12 baseline)
Actual performance	36% reduction 17,229 m ³



Part 1

Background and Sustainable Development Plan

A brief background to Sustainable Development, and what the Parliament's role is in relation to it.

Pairt 1

Cùl-fhiosrachadh agus Plana Leasachadh Seasmhach

Beagan fiosrachaidh mu Leasachadh Seasmhach, agus dleastanas na Pàrlamaid a thaobh sin.





Sustainable development (SD) is about how humanity can survive and thrive in the very long term. The UK Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, sets out five principles or conditions that must be followed and met for societal development to be sustainable.

The two on the top line, relating to environmental limits and a just society are essential conditions, setting out the aims of sustainable development – a fair society living within environmental limits. The three underneath are supporting conditions, which are necessary to attain such a society.

The term ‘environmental limits’ refers to the extent to which Earth’s ecological systems can be disrupted before this becomes dangerous¹ for humanity.

Inequality in society means that some people are not able to thrive, with strong evidence that more equal societies do better as a whole², and are more stable³

A sustainable economy would be an economic system which helps us all to meet our needs without breaching environmental limits. The sound science principle is about decision- and policy-making that are based on evidence. Good governance is about decision-making that is participatory, taking into account environmental limits, seeking to ensure that outcomes and impacts are fairly distributed.



¹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>

² <https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/about-inequality/spirit-level>

³ Alesina & Perotti 1996: *Income distribution, political instability, and investment*, *European Economic Review* 40(6): 1203-1228.
Chang 2014: *Economics: the user’s guide*, Pelican Books.



Our Sustainable Development Duties

The Scottish Parliament has statutory duties in relation to sustainable development. In 2009, the Scottish Parliament passed the Climate Change (Scotland) Act. This conferred 3 statutory duties on sustainable development upon all Scottish public bodies. These are:

‘44 (1) A public body must, in exercising its functions, act

1. in the way best calculated to contribute to the delivery of the [emissions reduction] targets set in or under Part 1 of this Act
2. in the way best calculated to help deliver any [climate adaptation] programme laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 53
3. in a way that it considers is most sustainable

These duties were expanded by the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020 which sets out that public bodies will be required to provide more information in their annual reports on targets to Net Zero and targets for reducing indirect emissions. This will apply for the first time for this, our 2021/22 report.



Our Climate Change and Sustainable Development Plan



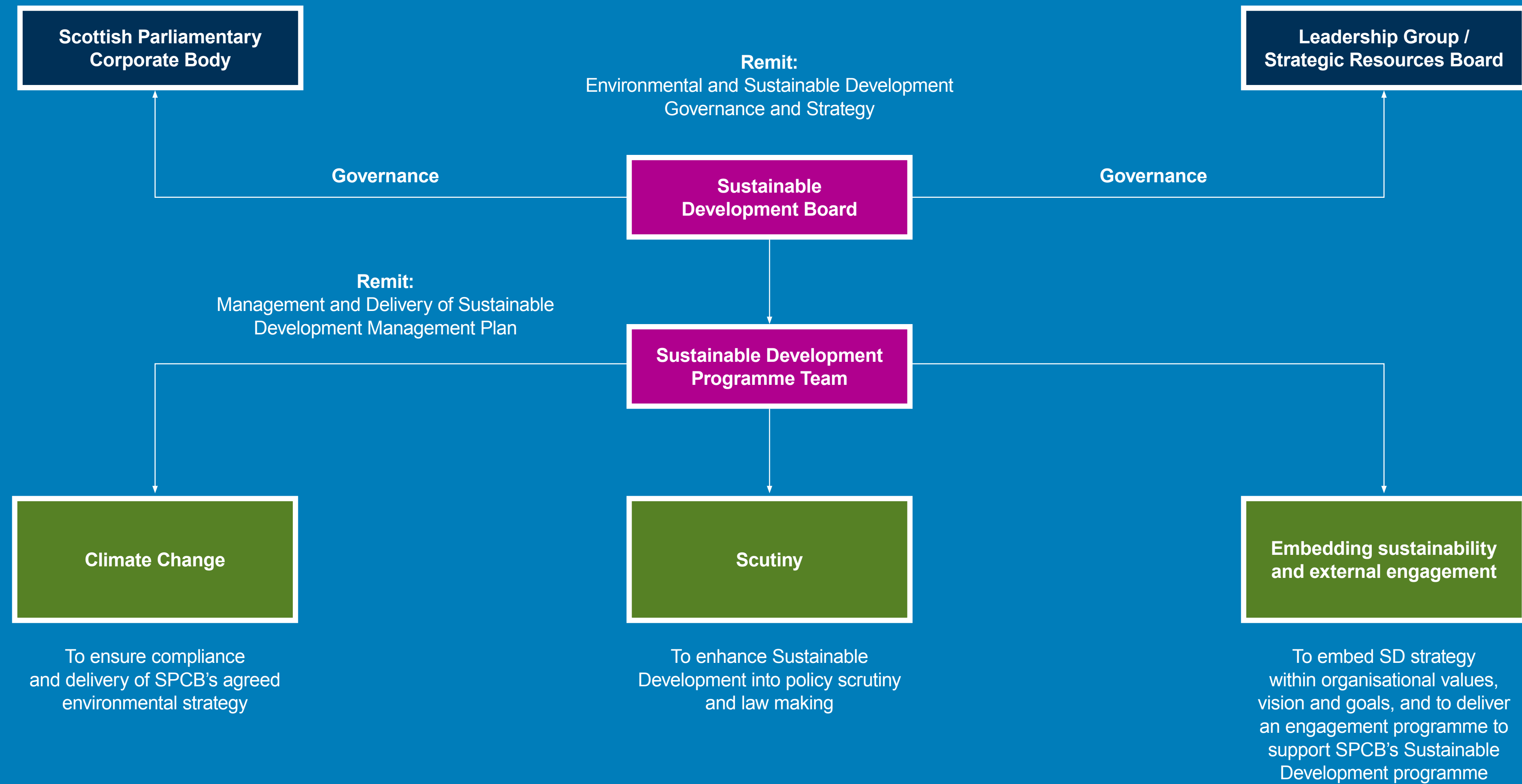
Our mission is:

“Meeting our Scottish Parliament vision through ambition and commitment in our response to the climate emergency, and innovation in sustainable development to support our goals as a Parliament”.

This mission will be delivered by focusing on 3 areas of work, or ‘pillars’:

- Climate Change
- Scrutiny
- Engagement and Embedding Sustainable Development thinking

A programme structure has been introduced to deliver the objective and aims of the Sustainable Development programme, headed by Lynsey Hamill as Senior Responsible Officer (SRO). A Programme Board has been established to oversee the direction and key decisions of the programme, with the SRO as the Board Chair. Programme Manager, John Paterson, will support the Programme Board, working with ‘pillar’ Project Managers, Victoria Barby and Graeme Cook, and supporting Pillar Boards in the delivery of the programme’s work. The programme will provide the Parliament’s senior management team, including Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body (SPCB), with regular programme updates against the agreed programme deliverables. This approach is in line with agreed corporate governance structures.





Part 2

Meeting the Public Sector Sustainable Development Duties

Chapter page text: Public Sector Bodies must meet 3 duties outlined in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The next three sections outline what the Parliament is doing to achieve these Duties.

Pairt 2

A' Coileanadh Dleastanasan Leasachadh Seasmhach na Roinne Poblach

Feumaidh Buidhnean san Roinn Phoblach 3 dleastanasan a choileanadh a tha air am mìneachadh ann an Achd Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde (Alba) 2009. Tha na trì earrannan a leanas a' mìneachadh na tha a' Phàrlamaid a' dèanamh gus na Dleastanasan seo a choileanadh.



Duty 1 Dleastanas 1

Climate Change Mitigation Lasachadh Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde

This section explains what the Parliament has done to reduce emissions from its operations and how it is performing against its targets.

Tha an earrann seo a' mineachadh na tha a' Phàrlamaid air dèanamh gus sgaoilidhean bho a h-obair a lùghdachadh agus mar a tha i a' coileanadh a rèir nan targaidean aice.



Vision

The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body is striving to become a net zero emissions organisation, on the journey to this, during Session 6 the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body aims to become 'Net Zero Ready'.

We will reduce carbon emissions from our 2005/06 level by 66% by 2025/26

Scientific evidence proves that the climate is changing because of emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from human activity. Scotland will need to prepare for more flooding, greater pressure on water resources, damage to natural habitats, and risks to human health from heat waves as a result of Climate Change.

Scotland has world leading legislation on Climate Change. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 sets a target to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 80% by 2050 against 1990 levels. The Act also establishes an interim target for 2020 of 42%.

These duties were expanded by the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020 which sets out that public bodies will be required to provide more information in their annual reports on targets to Net Zero and targets for reducing indirect emissions.

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Part 4 places climate change duties on Scottish public bodies. This part also contains powers to enable the Scottish Ministers, by order, to impose further duties on public bodies in relation to climate change.

Therefore, as the Parliamentary Corporate Body, where this legislation is passed and scrutinized, it is imperative that we deliver our own programme to meet ambitious greenhouse gas emissions reductions for our operations.





The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body is striving to become a zero emissions organization, on the journey to this, during Session 6 the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body aims to become 'Net Zero Ready' by fulfilling the following objectives set out within its Carbon Management Plan Session 6 Carbon Management Plan: Net Zero Ready (parliament.scot):

- Set out the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body's carbon target for Session 6.
- Highlight projects and interventions that will be undertaken over Session 6 to reach these targets.
- Fulfil compliance to government legislation in setting targets and demonstrating how the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets.
- Be in line with the Scottish Government's Climate Change reporting amendments, with this document providing information on how the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body will align its spending plans and use of resources in order to contribute to delivering its emissions reduction targets.
- Be a public document open to public scrutiny on our actions to reduce carbon.

The Carbon Management Plan includes all scope 1 and 2 emissions, plus several scope 3 emissions - emissions from water, waste, and business travel.

Most of the Parliament's carbon emissions result from the use of electricity and gas. The Carbon Management Plan 'Net Zero Ready' therefore focuses heavily on reducing use of electricity and gas by improving control of equipment in the building, making heating and ventilation systems more responsive to our requirements, and investing in more energy efficient equipment.



Carbon Footprint Measurement and Targets

Tomhas agus targaidhean lorg carboin 



69%

Total reduction achieved

Target - Reduce our carbon footprint by 66% from the 2005/06 total by end of March 2026.

The Parliament's carbon footprint has reduced by 69% between 2005/06 and 2021/22.

Emissions have shrunk partly due to the ongoing change in working patterns resulting from culture and behaviour change kick started by the pandemic, this is particularly evident in the small amount of business travel now occurring, which previously accounted for around 20% (17% 2019/20) of our carbon footprint, whilst this has been reduced to 5.6% during the 2021/22.

Changes in emissions factors set by the UK Government, as the electricity grid is 'greened' through the increased use of renewables has also helped to lower the overall carbon footprint.

Greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three groups or 'scopes' by the most widely-used international accounting tool, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Scopes 1 and 2 cover direct emissions sources (e.g. fuel used in company vehicles and purchased electricity), whilst scope 3 emissions cover all indirect emissions due to the activities of an organisation. These include emissions from both suppliers and consumers.

Currently we only include scope 3 emissions from waste, water, and business travel in our carbon footprint target.

A breakdown of our carbon footprint which is included in our target is shown in the diagram on page 16.



Scope 1

(direct emissions from owned or operated assets)

Fleet Vehicle 
0.90 tonnes

Gas 
474.47 tonnes

F-Gas
0 tonnes

Scope 3

(all other indirect emissions)

Waste 
0.16 tonnes

Recycling 
0.68 tonnes

Water 
7.02 tonnes



Scope 2

(indirect emissions from purchased electricity)

Electricity
821.43 tonnes

Business travel total 71.38 tonnes

Air 
12.58 tonnes

Car 
51.03 tonnes

Taxi 
0.30 tonnes

Rail 
6.43 tonnes

Bus 
0.10 tonnes

Ferry 
0.90 tonnes



Emergency releases

(not included in target)

Scope 1 F-Gas
85.8 tonnes

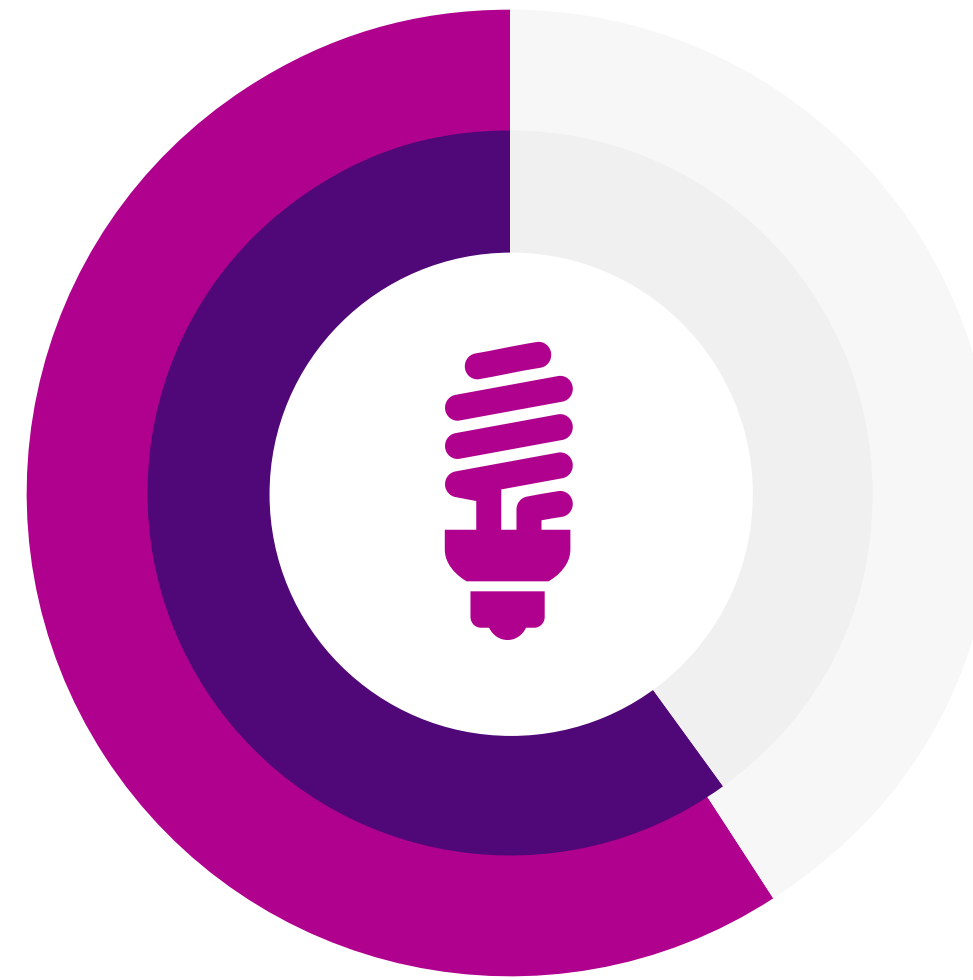
Although not included in our carbon reduction targets, it is important to report on any emergency emission releases. These refer to any emissions that are released as a result of an unplanned event. In March 2022, one of the Parliaments chillers failed. As a result of this incident, 60 kgs of Fluorinated gas R134A was released which has the global warming potential of 1430 and therefore we estimate 85.8 tonnes of CO₂e were released.

The chiller has now been replaced and we continue to use our Environment Management System practices of monitoring F Gases across the site to ensure that future potential leaks are kept to a minimum.

Details of how we are reducing emissions from different parts of the carbon footprint follow.

Electricity

Dealan



41%

Total reduction achieved

Target - Reduce incoming electricity consumption by 40% from the 2005/06 total by March 2023.

Our electricity consumption has risen since 2020/21 levels due to the reopening of the building after the COVID-19 pandemic. That being said, consumption levels are still lower than 2019/20 levels as a result of the Parliament’s New Ways of Working project.

The correlation between electricity usage and lockdown levels and easing could be seen as electricity was monitored closely:

The correlation between electricity usage and lockdown levels and easing could be seen as electricity was monitored closely:

During the height of the pandemic, the parliament continued to have a high baseload for electricity, due to broadcasting, IT equipment, servers, and basic building requirements. The importance of broadcasting, remote voting, remote working equipment, and server rooms were also seen during the lockdown as people were required to work from home and remain connected.

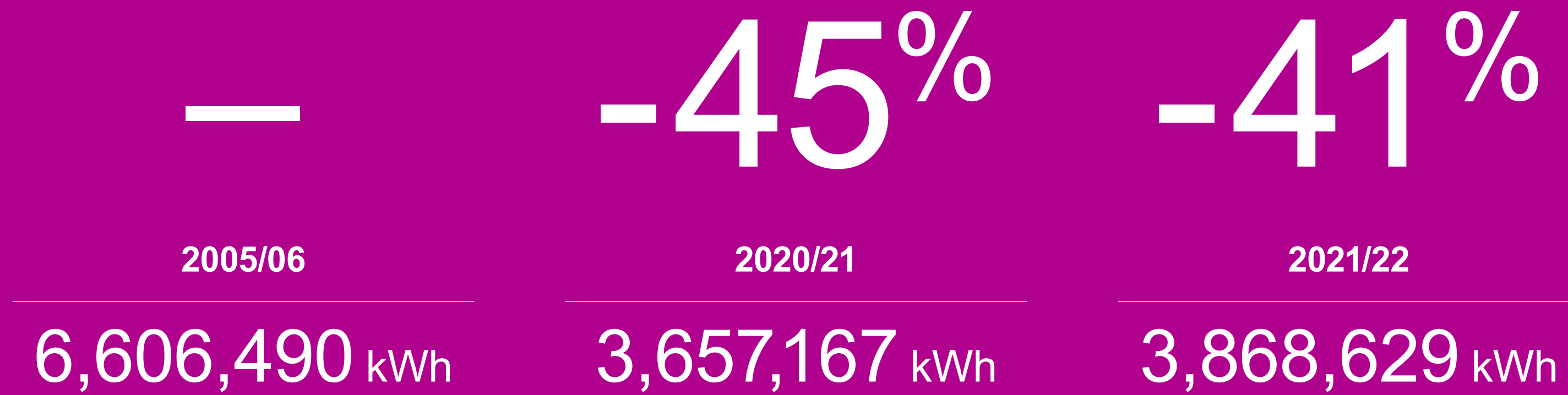
During 2021/22 we have delivered a number of projects aimed at reducing our energy consumption, including;

- Installation of 6 Zip Hydrotaps in the MSP Block
- Installing tap sensors – Conti+ Taps installed throughout the Towers and Public Toilets
- Optimisation of BEMS
- Data interrogation for energy efficiency
- Reconfiguration of the Air Handling Units to ensure they are running as efficiently as possible
- Thermal imaging survey for QBH
- Lighting upgrades
- Pump replacement
- Smoke damper upgrades



Electricity

% reduction from 2005/06 baseline





Gas

Gas

The Parliament has reduced gas use in 2021/22 by 23% compared to 2005/06.

Regular monitoring of gas consumption when the building was used less frequently has helped us to identify areas of inefficiency and better understand the performance of the building in terms of gas consumption. This knowledge will be put to good use, helping us to maintain a reduction in consumption similar to this level once the building reopens.

23%

Total reduction achieved

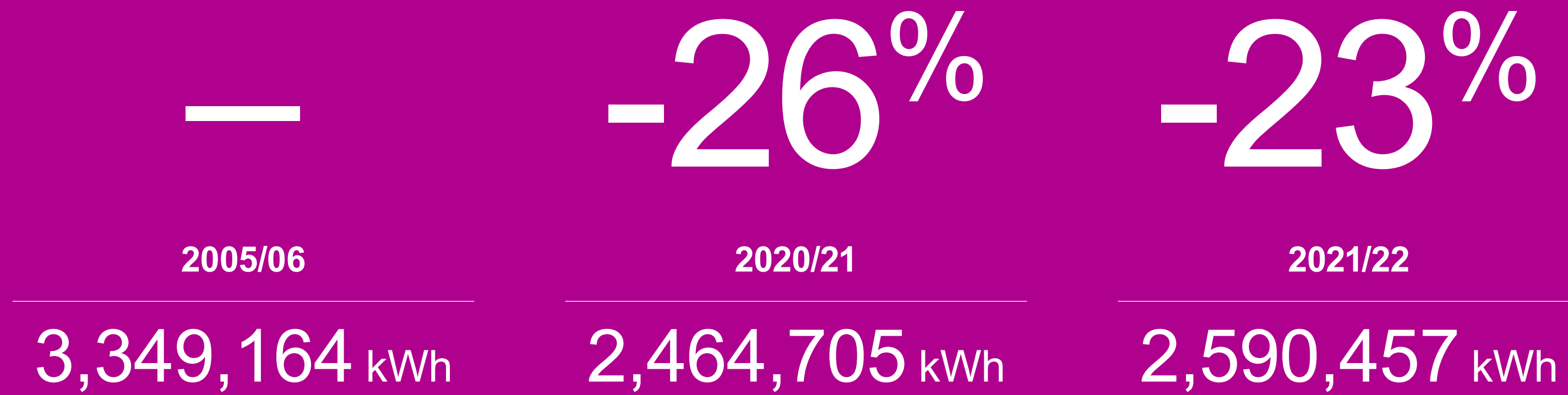
Target - Reduce gas consumption from the 2005/06 total by 15% by March 2022.





Absolute Gas

% reduction from 2005/06 baseline





Water

Uisge

The Scottish Parliament uses both mains water and water from two onsite boreholes.

Borehole water is used to fill the ornamental ponds at the front of the building and to flush some of the toilets. The use of borehole water for flushing toilets has a lower environmental impact than mains water as it is not chemically treated. The borehole water used for the ponds is chemically treated to control algae growth and to ensure a safe environment for the public.

Mains water is used for all remaining purposes such as hand washing, drinking, and for the onsite café and restaurants.

A large amount of water is used for flushing toilets, however the increase in homeworking has seen this significantly reduced. A further significant decrease in water consumption has been seen due to the suspension of public access to the building during 2021/22.



23%

Total reduction achieved

Target - Reduce water consumption from the 2011/12 total by 14% by March 2022.

Water



Waste and recycling

Sgudal agus Ath-chuairteachadh



94.5%

Total reduction achieved

Target - Zero waste by 2026

In 2021/22, 32 tonnes of waste were incinerated as opposed to being recycled or composted. With the building closed to the public and with restricted numbers of staff using the building, the amount of waste generated has been considerably less than pre pandemic. The correlation between the catering service and waste production is clear as the amount of waste has fallen with the catering service reduced and events not happening in the building.

Our recycling/composting performance was 81% - we have extensive bin recycling provision to drive separate collection and treatment in order to maximise reuse and recycling value, as per the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 - although this figure is high when compared to other organisations and our peers, we would like to drive this further and work towards a more circular economy approach.

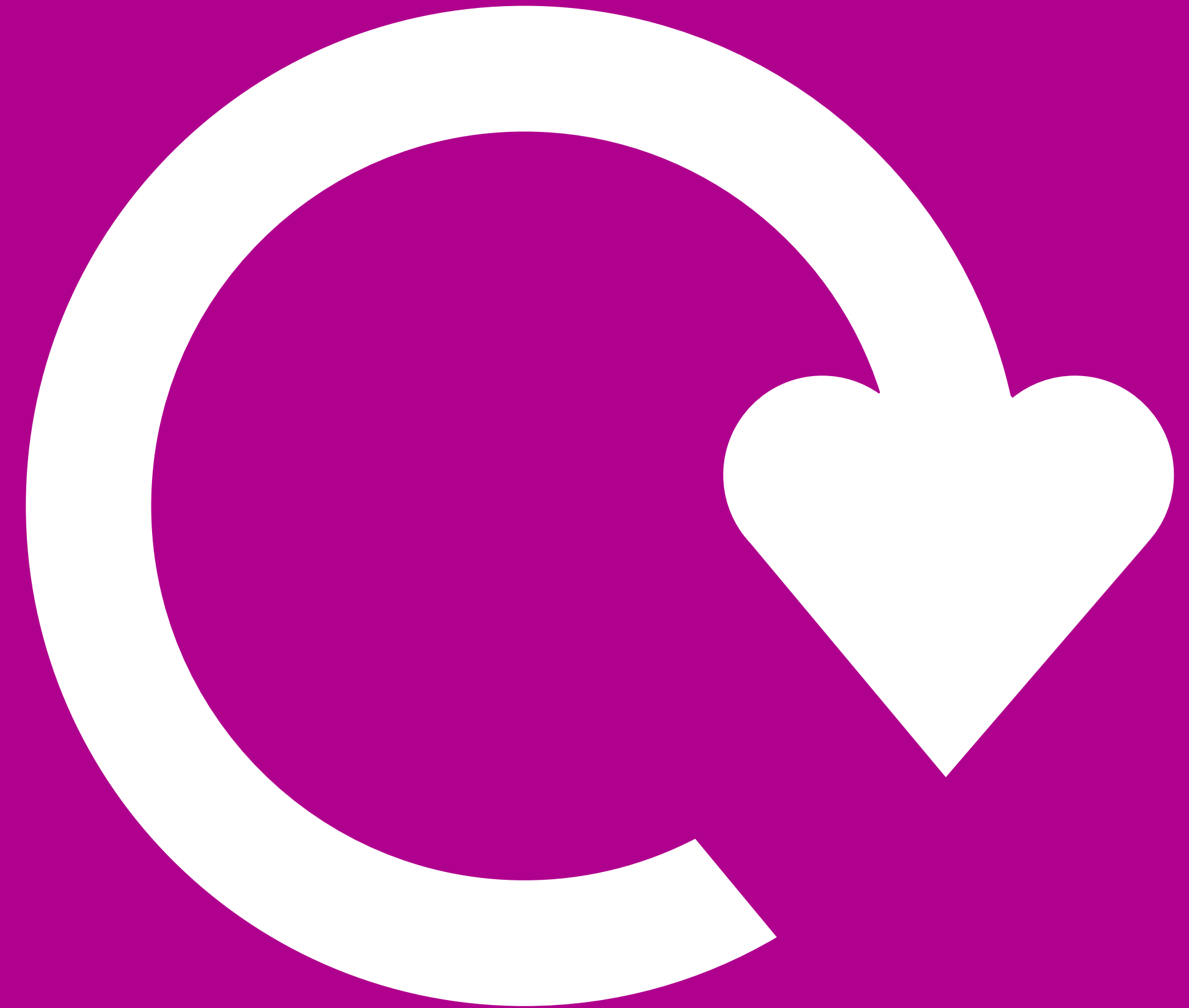
Ad Hoc waste

The waste included in our targets only covers general waste arising from the organisation's operations, including office paper, sundries, and food. However, there are other areas of waste generated, including items which are discarded by building users, items which have broken down, and construction waste. These are listed for 2021/22.

Items		Quantity
Electrical goods (Fridge, Fans, Heaters, Microwave)		47
Furniture and desk equipment		10
WEEE Waste		481
Confidential waste items (flags, banners etc)		8
Trolleys and cages		2
Materials (broken furniture, wood etc)		10
Green waste		9m ³

Waste and recycling levels

	2005/06	2020/21	2021/22
	4.1%	84%	81%
Total waste arising (tonnes)	263 tonnes	35.06 tonnes	39.37 tonnes
Incinerated waste (tonnes)	154 tonnes	5.56 tonnes	7.59 tonnes
% Reduction for incinerated waste from baseline	—	96%	95%
Recycled and composted waste (tonnes)	109 tonnes	29.5 tonnes	31.78 tonnes





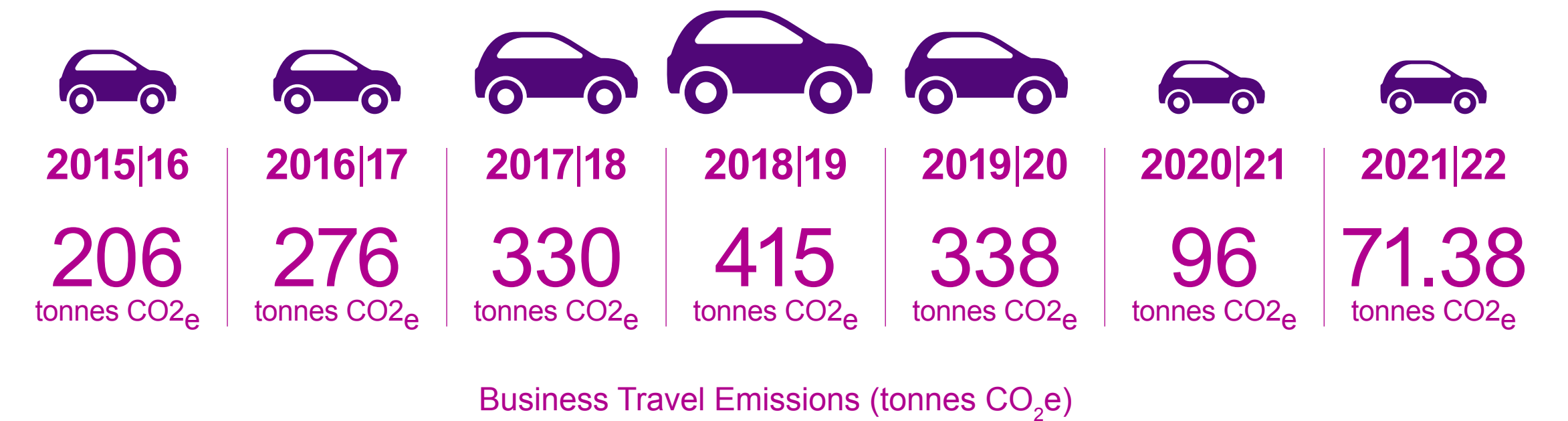
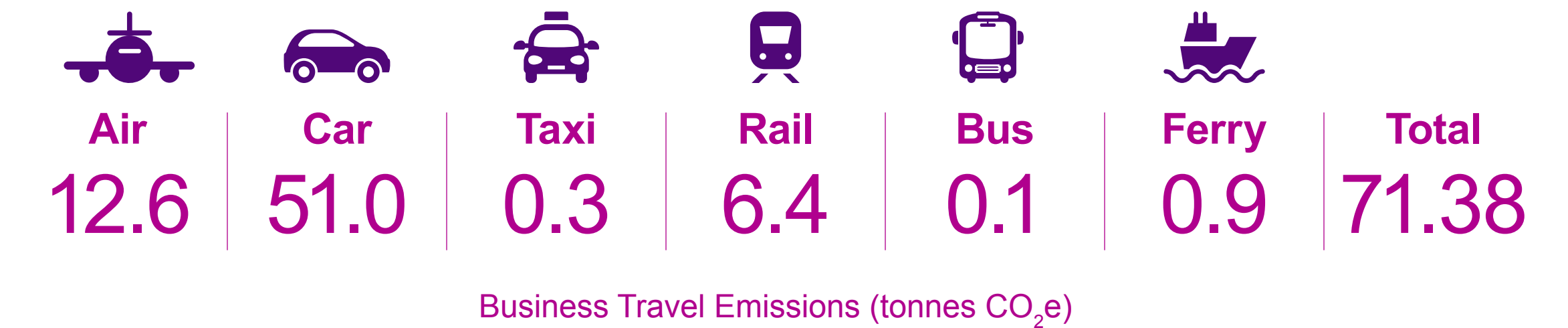
Travel Emissions and Sustainable Travel

Sgaoilidhean Siubhail agus Siubhal Seasmhach

Our business travel emissions for 2021/2022 were 71.38 tonnes of CO₂e. There has been a large reduction in business travel since the COVID-19 pandemic and we predict that business travel will stay below pre-pandemic levels as a result of the change in culture and behaviour around business travel.

As seen in Table below, most emissions come from car travel. Currently the emissions are estimated on an average car emissions basis rather than from each specific car used. With the new expenses claim system, we will be able to improve the estimated emissions from car travel going forward.

The emissions from various modes of travel breakdown are as follows;















Sources of Emissions not currently included in our targeted Carbon Footprint

The Scottish Parliament currently measures and includes business travel, waste, and water Scope 3 emissions of its carbon footprint. A full Scope 3 inventory and assessment was undertaken in collaboration with the Carbon Trust during 2021.

The below diagram shows the categories of emissions calculated in conjunction with the Carbon Trust.

Scope 1 (Direct emissions from owned or operated asset)	Fleet Vehicle 	Gas 	F-Gas
Scope 2 (Indirect emissions from purchased energy)	Electricity 		
Current Scope 3 (All other indirect emissions)	Water 	Waste 	Business Travel 
Expanded Scope 3	Commuter Travel 	Energy from MSP Local Offices 	
	Purchased goods and services 	Working from Home 	



Scope 3



 Already calculated by Scottish Parliament - included in the Scope 3 model.



Category	Calculation summary	Total Emissions (t CO ₂ e)	% of Scope 3	% of value chain
1a Purchased goods and services (product)	Calculated from quantities purchased	11.1	0.2	0.2
1b Purchased goods and services (non-product)	Calculated from financial spend and quantities purchased	4,627.6	76.5	62.8
2 Capital goods	Calculated from financial spend and quantities purchased	272.0	4.5	3.7
3 Fuel and energy related activities	Calculated from Scope 1&2 footprint	260.1	4.3	3.5
4 Upstream transportation and distribution	Calculated from financial spend	75.4	1.2	1.0
5 Waste generated in operations	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	0.7	0.0	0.0
6 Business travel	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	119.8	2.0	1.6
7 Employee commuting (travel)	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	314.3	5.2	7.4
7 Employee commuting (working from home)	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	232.0	3.0	
8 Upstream leased assets	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	133.3	2.2	1.8
9 Downstream transportation and distribution	Category excluded	-	-	
10 Processing of sold products	Category excluded	-	-	
11b Use of sold products (Indirect)	Category excluded	-	-	
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	Calculated from volume sold	0.1	0.0	0.0
13 Downstream leased assets	Category excluded	-	-	
14 Franchises	Category excluded	-	-	
15 Investments	Category excluded	-	-	



Purchased goods and services



The below table shows the top suppliers ranked in emissions.

Suppliers listed are all those that contribute >1% of total supplier emissions which make up 86.2% of the supplier emissions.

These 12 suppliers correspond to 88% of total Category 1&2 emissions and 71% of total scope 3 emissions.

Scottish Parliament have >150 suppliers.

0.09% of emissions are attributed to suppliers that were undefined.

Goods and/or Services provided	Approach	% supplier emissions
Catering and pest control services and porter services	Spend-based	17.6
Service Yard Improvement Works	Spend-based	15.8
Building services including the maintenance of mechanical and electrical assets	Spend-based	13.7
Provision of internal and external building fabric and landscape maintenance	Spend-based	9.1
Provision of cleaning services	Spend-based	6.5
Headed Stationery and Fulfilment Service	Spend-based	5.5
Provision of IT support services	Spend-based	5.4
Provision of professional property	Spend-based	4.2
Provision of software and software licensing	Spend-based	2.7
Provision of broadcasting equipment, and associated services	Spend-based	2.3
Furniture	Spend-based	2.2
Lift modernisation and maintenance	Spend-and quantity-based	1.1
		85.9



Commuter travel

Commuter travel is not currently included in our carbon emissions target; however, it is a significant source of emissions in which we do have an element of control over.

During the spring of 2022 we carried out a travel survey to better understand the commuter travel patterns of our building users travelling to and from the Parliament building, whilst taking into account the staff home working which is now part of our new ways of working. We have also used this to establish an estimation of carbon emissions in relation to staff commuting. Carbon emissions have been based on data collected from the Staff Travel Survey and extrapolated.

A distance-based methodology has been used to calculate carbon emissions for staff who responded to the travel survey, an averaged-based methodology was then used to calculate commuting emissions for all Scottish Parliament building users. Both these methodologies follow the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, Category 7: Employee Commuting, pp 87 – 93.

The Staff Travel Survey provides a broad overview of travel habits, whilst specific details such as engine size, fuel types and emissions from vehicles need to be estimated based on average vehicles. Appropriate emission factors for each mode of transport have been taken from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors 2022.

It is estimated that carbon emissions from all SP building user commuting is approximately: 899 tonnes of CO₂e, or an average of 282 kg of CO₂e per building user.

SP building user commuting (approx)	899 tonnes CO₂e
An average per building user:	282kg CO₂e

Both business and commuter travel emissions, along with the actions we are taking to reduce emissions from them are discussed in our Sustainable Travel Plan (available on our website).





Homeworking emissions

There has been a large reduction in carbon emissions between 2019/20 and 2021/22, however, it is acknowledged that part of this reduction in emissions from gas and electricity use within the building, has been transferred to employees' homes rather than stopped. It felt it was crucial to gain an understanding of carbon emissions from homeworking in order to take responsibility for all direct and indirect carbon emissions. The EcoAct 'Homeworking emissions' paper (Nov 2020) ; enhanced case was used to calculate emissions. It should be noted that a comparison of the most widely known methodologies was undertaken before deciding on Eco Act and there were a number of assumptions and limitations to information, these are provided in more detail within the working from home 2020/21 carbon emissions paper. Select questions related to homeworking were included in the annual travel survey. The staff Travel Survey 2022 asked questions regarding commuting and working from home practices over the previous 12 months.

EcoAct Enhanced Methodology Total

Total Annual Carbon Emissions across all SP passholders (tCO₂/yr) = 640.2, or an average of 200kg CO₂ per building user.

Total Annual Carbon Emissions across all SP passholders (tCO ₂ /yr)	640.2
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This is significantly higher than 2020/21 due to the data being expanded from spcb staff to all passholders.

To provide staff with advice on saving energy at home, the Sustainability Team published energy saving tips for staff to encourage energy saving practices while working at home.



Regional office / Constituency office data

The data in this section is based purely on utility costs charged against the Office Cost Provision for those MSPs that have a constituency or regional office. This data does not contain actual usage e.g. kWh for electricity, but only the financial amount.

In using a financial based analysis there are limitations to the completeness of data as often charges are combined e.g. water and electricity, or charges are for rental agreement with no breakdown of electricity, water, or gas. When data is combined it cannot be accurately attributed to a singular utility and is therefore not included in the data, also if no note is provided from Allowances on the specific utility attributed to the amount it cannot be included. This omission accounts for approximately 30% of the 2020/21 total financial amount. The Scottish Parliament is committed to full transparency in collection of data and to consistently improving data collection.

The data in the following section is not definitive but rather an estimation based on financial spend to allow an understanding of the predicted carbon emissions from energy usage in constituency/regional offices.

The following data sources were used for calculating gas and electricity carbon emissions.

As Annual consumption of electricity per constituency office is lower than 20MWh, and Gas <278 MWh they are classified as 'Very Small' business consumers. Prices shown in Table 1 are specified as being fully delivered prices, including all elements except VAT and Climate Change Levy (CCL).

The Scottish Parliament financial year is April to March, data will be used from the year which covers the largest part of the financial year, this approach is approved by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Guidance. Total spend data from Allowances includes VAT, but as Table 1 specifies price per kWh before VAT, 20% has been deducted from the total spend to account for this assumed level of VAT.

Tables 3 shows the total spend on utility after 20% VAT is removed, kWh calculated using Table 1 and tCO₂e calculated using Table 2 data.

Table 1

Annual prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the United Kingdom (excluding the Climate Change Levy).

Fuel	Size of Consumer	Pence per kWh (2022)
Electricity	Very Small	19.44
Gas	Very Small	5.10

(Source: The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/gas-and-electricity-prices-in-the-non-domestic-sector>)

Table 2

Greenhouse gas reporting conversion factors

Fuel	2022
Electricity*	0.19338 kg CO ₂ e
Gas**	0.18254 kg CO ₂ e

(Source: Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk))

*Electricity generated: Electricity UK: kWh.

**Gaseous fuels: Natural gas: kWh (Gross CV).

Table 3

2020/21 constituency office utility spend, kWh and carbon

Fuel	2020/21 FY	kWh	tCO ₂ e
Electricity	£49891.73	256,644.7	49.629
Gas	£7433.31	145,751.176	26.61





Water

The amount spent on water is not solely for water usage but also includes waste water charges which are calculated on the assumption that 95% of water will drain to the public sewer, and property and roads drainage charges which are calculated based on the rateable value of the property. Due to the complexity of the water charges unfortunately it is not possible to get an estimated usage at this time.

(Sources: <https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/en/Business-and-Developers/Business-Customers/Charging-for-Businesses>, and <https://www.mygov.scot/water-sewerage-business/>)



2021/22	20% VAT Deducted	
Total before alternations	£172,092.50	
Electricity	£62,364.66	£49,891.73
Gas	£9,291.64	£7,433.31
Water	£34,333.07	£27,466.46
Total	£105,989.37	38% not accounted for as joint bills or no comments



Duty 2

Dleastanas 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Freagarrachadh a thaobh Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde

This section explains how the Parliament is meeting the second duty under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, which is to develop ways for the Parliament to adapt its operations for the changing climate.

Tha an earrann seo a' mìneachadh mar a tha a' Phàrlamaid a' coileanadh an dàrna dleastanais fon Achd Atharrachadh Cliomaid (Alba) 2009, agus is e sin dòighean a chruthachadh don Phàrlamaid gus a h-obair a dhèanamh freagarrach a thaobh na Gnàth-shìde chaochlaidich.

Scotland is experiencing increasing frequency of extreme weather events. These are consequently leading to an increase in disruption of Parliamentary activity. Such changes in climate and increased temperatures are increasing the likelihood of flood events, drought, heatwaves, severe rainfall and increased wind speeds. The frequency and severity of these events are likely to increase over the coming decades. By adapting effectively to these events, individuals and organisations have a better chance of minimising any potential damage brought on by these changes.

The Scottish Parliament is subject to report to the Scottish Government on its climate change adaptation practices under the Public Bodies Duties within the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The purpose of this essential duty is to ensure that the Scottish Parliament amongst other public bodies deliver the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the best possible manor.

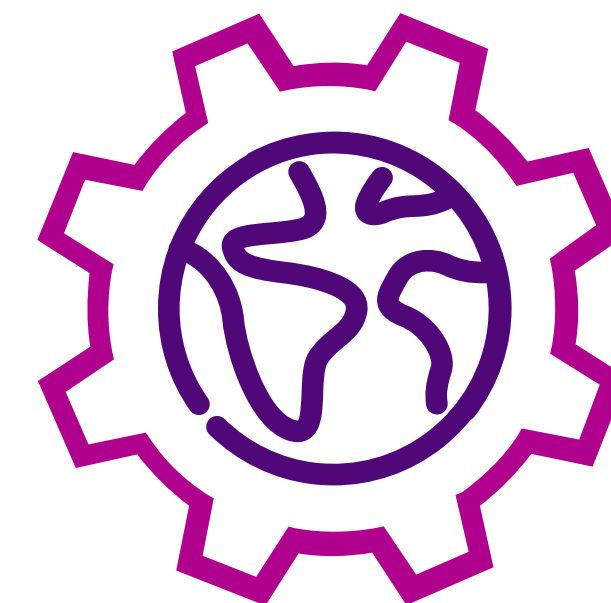
The Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme vision is to “to live in a Scotland where our built and natural places, supporting infrastructure, economy and societies are climate ready, adaptable and resilient to climate change.” The Scottish Government sees public bodies as having an exemplary role to play in delivering the outcomes of this programme in leading by example.

By understanding the predicted climate changes in Scotland, we can act to increase resilience and secure business continuity. Adaptation Scotland's Adaptation Capability Framework for the Public Sector provides a toolkit to help benchmark adaptation practices which was previously completed by the Scottish Parliament in 2019. This toolkit was refreshed at the beginning of 2022 to evaluate what may have changed since the first completion, especially in a post-covid work environment.

Areas of particular focus for continuing critical functions within the Parliament and championing climate change adaptation are highlighted by the Adaptation Scotland toolkit are:

- Ensuring building fabric is safe and fit for function in periods of weather extremes.
- Ensure staff, Member, contractor and public wellbeing is at the forefront of considerations.
- Keep hybrid working a possibility for those who both can and wish to. This allows for flexibility in the event weather conditions not allowing for safe travel or occupation of the building.
- Update public with adaptation activities within the Parliament.
- Create a completely inclusive environment for building climate knowledge and ensure information is available to all.

Extreme weather events are already causing damage and disruption. Climate change gives rise to flooding, heatwaves, storms, and high winds. Events such as these are likely to become more frequent and severe as the climate changes. Preparing for climate change today will in many instances reduce the impact of future costs and damages, enabling organisations and individuals to take advantage of any potential opportunities.



Duty 3 Dleastanas 3

Operational and Scrutiny functions are carried out in a way that is most sustainable. Nithear dleastanasan obrachaidh is sgrùdaidh an dòigh as seasmhaiche.

The work the Parliament is doing to meet the third duty under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act is outlined here.

The third duty is about ensuring all of the Parliament's operational and scrutiny functions are carried out in a way that it considers most sustainable. The areas considered in this report include work on Circular Economy, Sustainable Procurement, in particular progress against the paper-use target, and Sustainable Development in Scrutiny and Biodiversity.

Tha an obair a tha a' Phàrlamaid a' dèanamh gus an treas dleastanas a choileanadh fon Achd Atharrachadh Cliomaid (Alba) air a mhìneachadh an seo.

Tha an treas dleastanas mu bhith a' dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil gnìomhan obrachaidh is sgrùdaidh na Pàrlamaid air an coileanadh ann an dòigh a tha ga mheas as seasmhaiche. Tha na raointean air a bheilear a' beachdachadh san aithisg seo a' toirt a-steach obair air eaconamaidh chearcallach, solarachadh seasmhach agus gu sònraichte adhartas a rèir na targaid airson cleachdadh pàipeir, agus leasachadh seasmhach ann an sgrùdadh agus bith-iomadachd.



Circular Economy

Eaconamaidh Chearcallach



We are keen to support the move towards a circular economy, which means re-designing our operations to avoid the production of waste. A circular economy is one in which resources are kept in use for as long as possible. It can benefit the environment by cutting waste and carbon emissions; benefit the economy by improving productivity and by opening up new markets; and make a positive difference to communities by providing local employment opportunities.

With the introduction of the Circular Economy Bill and single use plastic ban, the Parliament has been able to deliver the requirements for our own operations. We have successfully managed to:

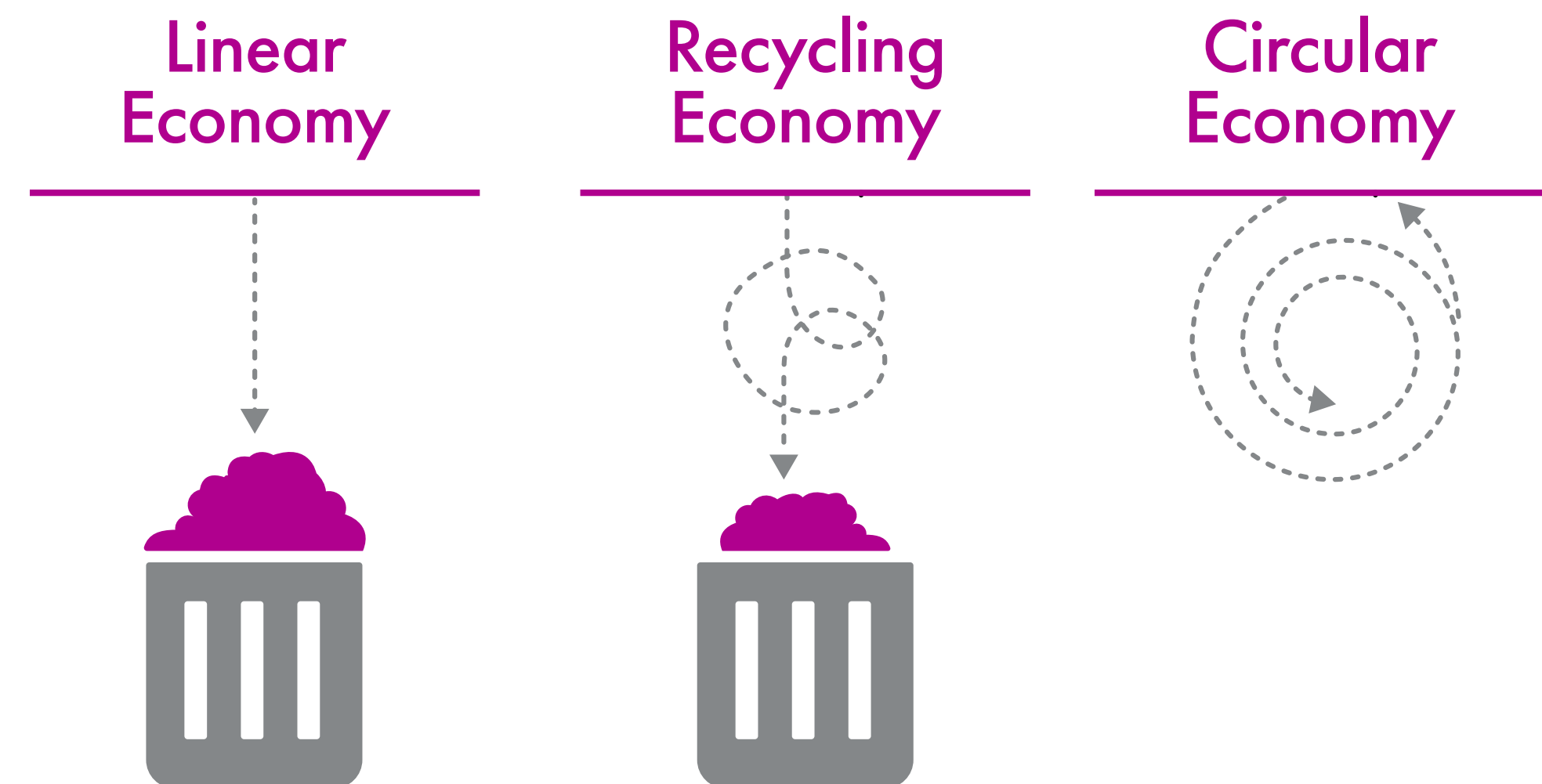
- Implement zero single-use plastic for food and beverages delivered onsite
- Collaborate with a Social Enterprise to host an IT disposal box to drop-off end-of-life personal equipment

- Work on knowledge building workshop and training around circular economy
- Host onsite workshops and services to repair personal items like clothes, bikes etc
- Obtain majority reused and refurbished furniture instead of buying new furniture

Our procurement team work with contract managers to encourage the purchase of products containing recycled content and minimise overall resource use when procuring new contracts. We look to maximise the lifespan of the goods we purchase through repair and re-use.

Reuse of furniture

In 2021/22, the Parliament reused 305 items of furniture as opposed to buying new. In addition to this, we also have 121 items ready for reuse which will save money and reduce furniture waste.





Sustainable Procurement

Solarachadh Seasmhach



For many years we have worked to deliver our procurement sustainably and responsibly. We act in compliance with the Sustainable Procurement Duty and strive to deliver social, economic, and environmental improvements in our procurement and contract management activities, to facilitate the involvement of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), third sector and supported businesses in our procurements, and to promote innovation.

We act in compliance with our strategic objectives on climate change, circular economy and wider sustainability. We comply with the Sustainable Procurement Duty and strive to deliver social, economic, and environmental improvements in our procurement and contract management activities, to facilitate the involvement of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), third sector and supported businesses in our procurements, and to promote innovation. We achieve this by:

- Initiating group discussions at the planning stage of procurements, based on the Scottish Government Sustainable Procurement Duty Tools. This identifies areas of risks and opportunities, allowing us to deliver environmental, social, and economic improvements through our contracts
- Undertaking extensive market research, identifying areas of focus and engaging with suppliers to establish sustainable solutions the market can support
- Collaborating across the organisation to embed sustainability requirements in our specifications to promote environmental improvement, fair work practices, community benefits, equality, and diversity
- Actively encouraging SMEs, third sector organisations and supported businesses to participate in our procurements, liaising with the Supplier Development Programme to promote our contract opportunities
- Designing pricing evaluations that cover the purchase/service price as well as other costs such as repair and servicing, operating, and disposal
- Giving appropriate weight to sustainability criteria when evaluating the quality aspect of tenders
- Working in partnership with key contractors to continuously improve the sustainability of our contracts, agreeing annual action plans to promote innovation and initiatives, and monitoring progress
- Increasing knowledge and understanding of sustainable development and climate change for our purchasers and colleagues engaged in procurement activity



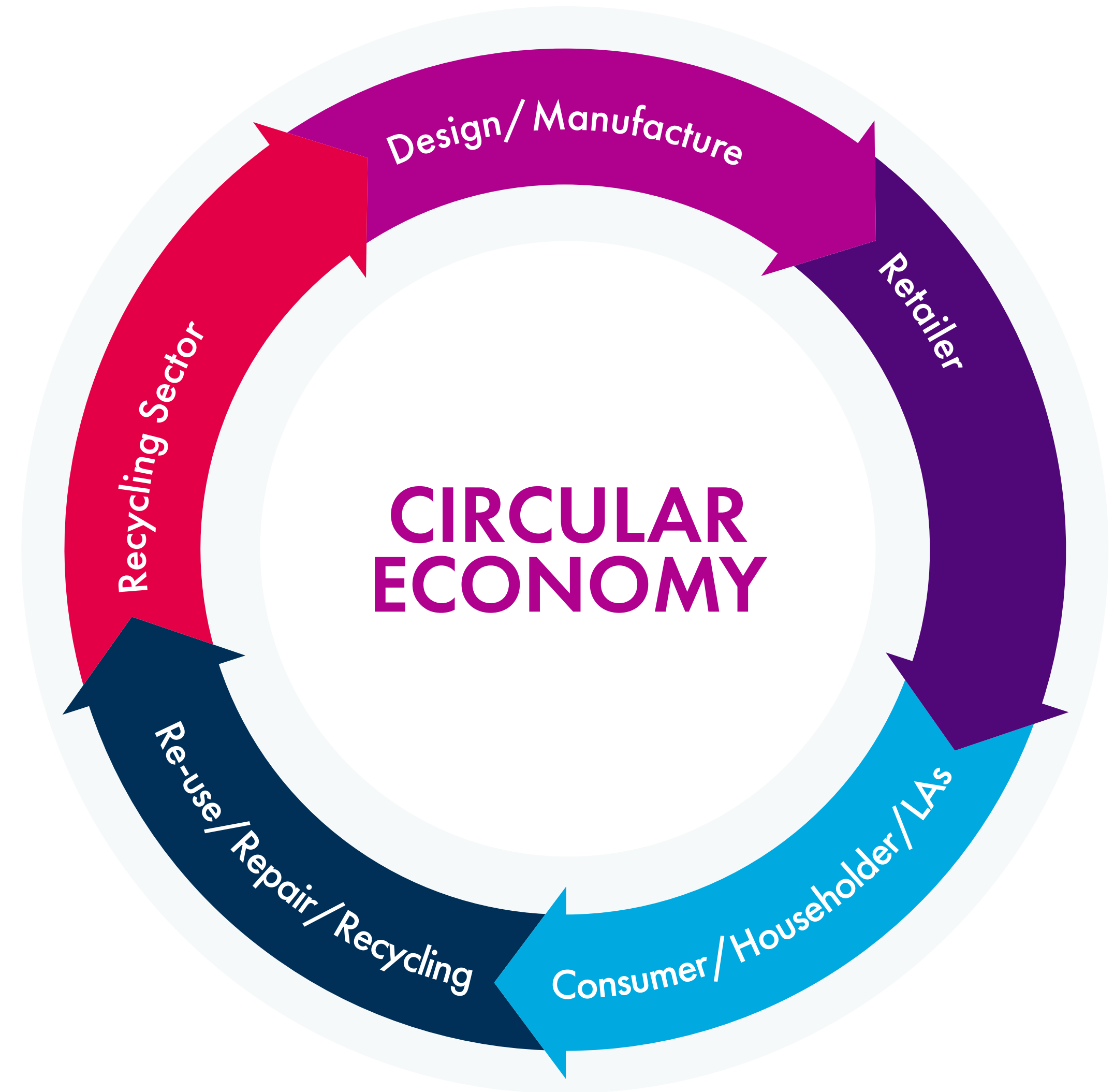
Our contractors have an active role to play in supporting the achievement of our sustainability aims. We look to our contractors to:

- Engage with us to pro-actively seek innovations which deliver sustainability improvements
- Take a positive approach to fair work practices and promote equality and diversity in their organisation
- Promote ethics and sustainable development thinking in their supply chain
- Encourage SME, third sector, and supported businesses participation in their supply chain
- Deliver the agreed community benefits

Procurement contributes to our organisation's wider carbon emission reduction commitments. Whilst much has already been done to embed sustainability in our contracts, our Procurement Strategy for 2020-2024 places a key focus on supporting our commitment to sustainable development and our response to climate change.

In the period of the report:

- One Procurement team member has been trained as a facilitator in the use of a Sustainable Development Impact Assessment tool, to support colleagues in the scrutiny of their decision making
- We have enhanced the Procurement team's climate literacy
- Taken part in a project with the Carbon Trust to adopt a Scope 3 carbon emission measuring tool and have started measuring the scope 3 emissions for our goods and services for 2020-21
- Worked with our contractors to identify further opportunities to reduce energy usage (e.g. robotic vacuum cleaners; more energy efficient broadcasting equipment that requires less cooling)
- Increased circular economy (e.g. refurbishment instead of replacement of furniture; reprocessing of waste materials of security vests)
- Hosted a workshop with contract managers and suppliers to increase their knowledge on circular economy, net zero and community benefits.





Sustainable Development Scrutiny

Sgrùdadh air Leasachadh Seasmhach



The term ‘scrutiny’ denotes the main functions of the Parliament: to hold the Scottish Government to account, to scrutinise and pass legislation, and to scrutinise public policy.

Over the last few years, we have been working to integrate Sustainable Development (SD) into committee scrutiny by using it as a lens through which to appraise legislation. We have found that this can, among other things, help to mitigate committee silos, highlight potential unintended or negative consequences of legislation or policy, and broaden the range of witnesses and evidence.

We have developed a Sustainable Development Impact Assessment tool (SDIA) which can help us to apply an SD lens to committee scrutiny, as well as some operational decision-making. We originally developed our SDIA tool with a view to helping the Scottish Government improve the SD impact statements that it is required to include in the policy memoranda that accompany government bills. It was tested with our Non-Government Bills Unit (NGBU), which develops Members’ Bills in a way that is similar to Government bill teams.

The NGBU now routinely assesses the SD impacts of proposed Members’ Bills. The process can sometimes help to improve the shape of the bills, and the SD impact statements in Members’ Bills policy memoranda are always of a high standard. This enables committees and witnesses to better engage with them, and with the scrutiny process, so that we can meet the recommendations of the Standards, Procedures & Public Appointments Committee on improving accompanying documents.



Sustainable development is perhaps the most prominent of cross-cutting issues, wide-reaching in its scope and interpretation, covering environmental, climate change policy areas but also of relevance to the equal opportunities and public participation agenda. In Session 5, some committees used the lens of Sustainable Development to inform this integrated approach to scrutiny. This will be an area of increased focus in Session 6, with work underway to develop an Impact Assessment Tool, along with guidance for Members and officials, to help them with their work. In terms of public policy impact, the Group recommends that committees will want to look at both their own practices and the obligations on the Government. For example, there is merit in considering what changes might be made to the Standing Orders in respect of pre-legislative Sustainable Development requirements to help achieve a step-change in public policy in this area.

We envisage use of the tool will help to ensure that robust approaches to scrutiny are taken, focussing on aspects of legislation / policy which are most important to real-world outcomes, and involve a wider range of witnesses, evidence, and participation.

The future of Sustainable Development scrutiny

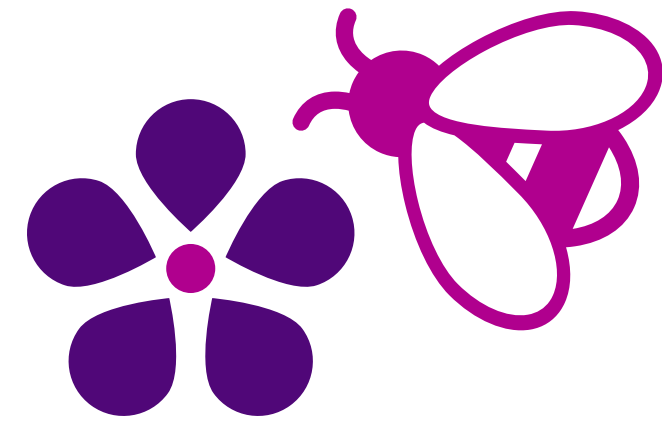
Our work has been ground-breaking, though we still have a long way to go until SD is mainstreamed into our scrutiny processes. As noted above, we are currently working on integrated mainstreaming, whereby human rights, equalities, and climate change will be more explicitly highlighted by our SDIA tool, so that all these issues can be considered in the early stages of committees scrutinising policy and legislation.

We hope to be able to build some solid foundations for Session 6, and to take the opportunity to further engage and involve MSPs.



Biodiversity

Bith-iomadachd



Biodiversity is vital for our survival and is a key measure of the health of our planet. It is therefore important that the Parliament can grow and support biodiversity in any way that it can.

The SPCB continues to maintain its grounds with the aim of supporting the biodiversity of the area. We published a report in April 2022 demonstrating our compliance with the biodiversity duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 which places a statutory duty on all public sector bodies in Scotland to further the conservation of biodiversity.

You can see more about our Biodiversity Statement here: [Biodiversity Statement 2021 - BSL - YouTube](#)

Beehives

At the Scottish Parliament we are very conscious of our place in the landscape and are keen to ensure that we can contribute to a thriving ecology across Scotland. We are very aware of the importance of bees as the world's most important pollinator of food crops. Honey bees are responsible for over 50% of the annual pollination of all crops, produce, fruits, flowers, shrubs, and trees in Scotland.

Scotland's honey bee population has been in continuous decline over the past decade, largely due to excessively wet spring and summer weather conditions. Honey bees are unable to forage for pollen and nectar in wet weather.

By keeping bees onsite, the Parliament can contribute to stemming the decline of bees in Scotland.

We currently have 12 beehives onsite, with most of the Queens born onsite contributing to the development of our own strain of bee. The bees have good access to all the foliage across Holyrood Park and Arthur's Seat, as well as the plants and flowers within the Parliament's gardens and wildflower meadows. The bees and beehives are managed on our behalf by Hood's Honey, a family run, local business who have been beekeeping since 1950.

The beehives produce honey each autumn, which is then bottled and sold in the Scottish Parliament Gift Shop.

The beeswax (a bi-product of beekeeping) from Hood's Honey bees has been used to fill the Great Seal of Scotland and seal every Act of the Scottish Parliament since its inception – over 200 in total.

You can hear more about bees and why we have them in our [podcast available here](#).

Landscape Contractor

Our landscape contractor manages the grounds on our behalf using natural methods, i.e. using no pesticides or fertiliser.

During 2021/22, Continental Landscapes Ltd has been involved in the following environmental initiatives;

- A further two bird and two bat boxes installed on trees at Queens Drive
- Wildflowers replanted throughout wild Meadow area of Parliament landscape
- 225m² of wildflowers planted around Parliament beehives within the Parliament Members Garden.
- Parliament Herb Garden replanted.



Part 3

Engagement and Embedding Sustainability

A key part of our Sustainable Development plan is how we communicate externally and internally on our performance, as well as to raise awareness and understanding in order to empower stakeholders and staff to change their behaviour and deliver environmental performance and sustainable development integrated into their normal working practices. During 2021-2022 the Sustainable Development plan focused on two areas of work; Pillar 3 focused on external engagement and pillar 4 is concerned with embedding sustainable development thinking across the organisation. These two pillars now are combined to form one pillar called Engagement and Embedding SD thinking.

Pairt 3

Conaltraidh is Com-pàirteachadh

Is e prìomh phàirt den phrògram riaghladh àrainneachd againn mar a bhios sinn a' conaltradh air an taobh a-muigh agus taobh a-staigh air na tha sinn a' coileanadh, a bharrachd air mothachadh a thogail gus cumhachd a thoirt do luchd-ùidh airson an giùlan atharrachadh agus coileanadh àrainneachd agus leasachadh seasmhach a libhrigeadh. Tha seo ri fhaicinn anns an ro-innleachd ùr againn far a bheil colbh 4 a' beachdachadh air mar as urrainn dhuinn smaoinichadh mu leasachadh seasmhach a dhaingneachadh air feadh na buidhne tro thrèanadh, com-pàirteachadh agus conaltradh





COP26

- A successful delivery of events on the global stage in November 2021 – including an International Legislators’ Summit at the Scottish Parliament (in partnership with Globe International – including keynotes from Vice President Al Gore, the ex-president of the Maldives and many others), and events in the Scottish Government Action Zone, and in the accreditation only Blue Zone area of COP26 in Glasgow.
- COP26 saw our own Sustainable Development Impact Assessment Tool (SDIA) shared on the world stage – with interest from the UN and others in our approach. These events allowed us to engage with important international partners and form relationships with organisations including the Nordic Council, International Institute for Sustainable Development and Kenyan and Brazilian Parliaments.
- Delivered opportunities for a wide variety of members to take part in the accreditation only parts of COP26 – work with the UK Cabinet Office and other legislatures, as well as Globe international delivered accreditation for the Presiding Officer, Committee Conveners, party leaders and the Net Zero, Energy and Transport Committee.



UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021

Best Practice Sharing

We participate in various groups to share best practice, keep up to date with what other organisations and groups are doing and learn about how others are implementing Policy. These groups include;

- The Scottish Public Sector Environment Managers Group
- The UK legislatures Environment Performance Group
- Scottish Sustainable Network
- Adaptation Benchmarking Working Group

We aim to expand our networking opportunities over the next Parliamentary session as Sustainable Development becomes more mainstreamed and embedded within other organisations and in the public interest.

Sustain Network

The Sustain Network is a forum for staff across Parliament to explore positive action in reducing our personal and collective environmental impact. We currently have over 70 members across the parliament led by a Committee of 10 members. The Network has a key role to play in encouraging behaviour change among staff to help Parliament tackle the climate and ecological crises.

In 2021/2022, the Network focused on delivering events and activities both online and in person to encourage staff to adopt sustainable practices in both their personal and working lives.

This included bike-repair sessions, a book-swap library, clothes-mending workshops, sustainable food dining nights, plant-based recipes, and the mapping of cycling and walking routes nearby to the Parliament. The Network also publishes newsletters which provides staff with information on different sustainability topics such as circular economy and sustainable travel. In 2022/23, it will continue to engage staff through similar events to ensure that the Parliament has an environmentally conscious workforce.

Embedding SD Thinking

In order to embed sustainable development thinking across the organisation we have focused on 3 key areas over the last year:

1. Training – in house e learning modules available via the intranet, RSGS training – climate solutions and the professions version available for MSPs and all staff
2. SDIA tool – roll out of this in both operations and scrutiny
3. Supporting leaders across the organisation to demonstrate leadership in SD – knowledge building or providing the opportunities to discuss SD

Due to the many areas of overlap and connectivity of the two pillars of External Engagement and Embedding Sustainable Development thinking, for the year 2022-2023 we have decided to combine these two pillars into one single thread which supports the delivery of the climate/operations and scrutiny pillars.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society Climate Solutions Qualification

The Scottish Government has funded the Royal Scottish Geographical Society to develop its Climate Solutions qualification launched in 2020 helping organisations embed climate change action at the level where it can achieve the most significant impact. The focus is on identifying and delivering on specific actions and commitments, both organisational and personal, to reduce carbon emissions.

The Scottish Parliament has started to offer this training to senior managers and leaders within the Scottish Parliamentary Service. The aim is that all those involved in the Sustainable Development Programme complete this training.

Part 4

Environmental Management System

Our work on reducing our Environmental Impacts is delivered through our Environmental Management System which is detailed in this section.

Pairt 4

Siostam Rianachd Àrainneachdail



Environmental Management System

The SPCB achieved certification to ISO 14001:2004, the internationally recognised standard for environmental management systems, in January 2007, and transitioned to ISO14001:2015 during 2018. The system is applicable to the Scottish Parliament campus of buildings and facilities. To achieve and maintain the standard, we are required to demonstrate to an external environmental auditor that an environmental management system has been implemented and is thoroughly maintained. The system ensures that environmental considerations are embedded across the organisation and that areas that create an environmental impact or carry an environmental risk are regularly reviewed and controlled.

What is an environmental management system?

An environmental management system is a way to “Plan, Do, Check and Review” in order to improve environmental performance.

The standard assesses the way in which an organisation

- integrates environmental considerations into its management structures
- handles its environmental impacts and continuously improves its environmental performance in areas such as waste, energy, and procurement
- achieves legal compliance with all relevant environmental legislation

REVIEW

Management review

PLAN

Policy
Significant aspects
Legislation
Objectives and targets

CHECK

Monitoring
Measurement
Auditing

DO

Management plans
Roles and responsibilities
Communications and training
Emergency procedures





Part 5

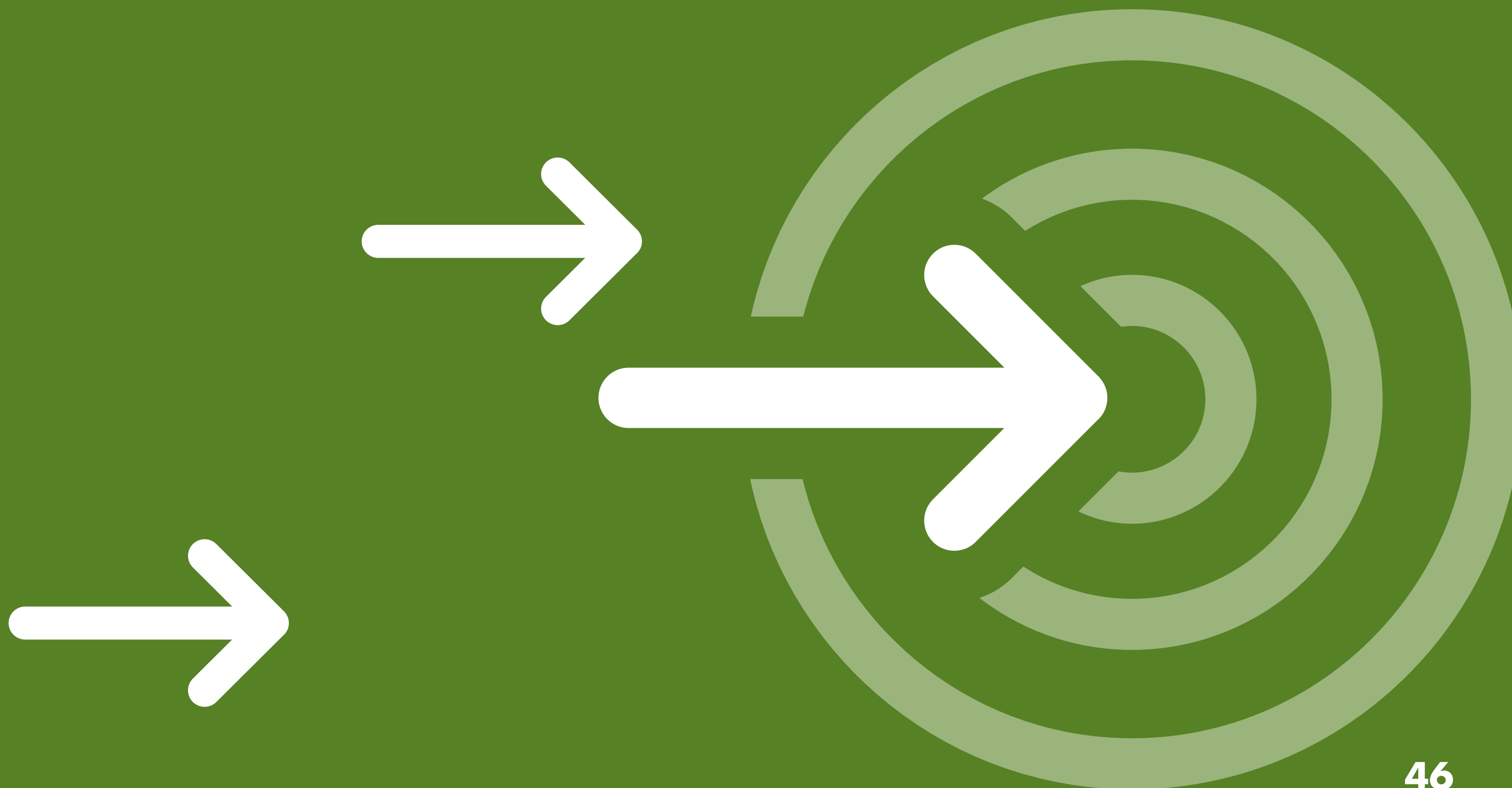
Looking forward

This section looks forward at the targets for 2022/23. Our new [Carbon Management Plan](#) entitled 'Net Zero Ready' is available which will cover the Parliamentary session up to 2025/2026.

Pairt 5

A' Coimhead air Adhart

Tha an earrann seo a' coimhead air adhart ris na targaidean airson 2021/22. Tha ar Plana Riaghlaidh Carbon ùr leis an ainm 'Deiseil airson Cothromachadh-carboin' ri fhaighinn airson an t-seisein phàrlamaidich suas gu 2025/2026.



Looking forward

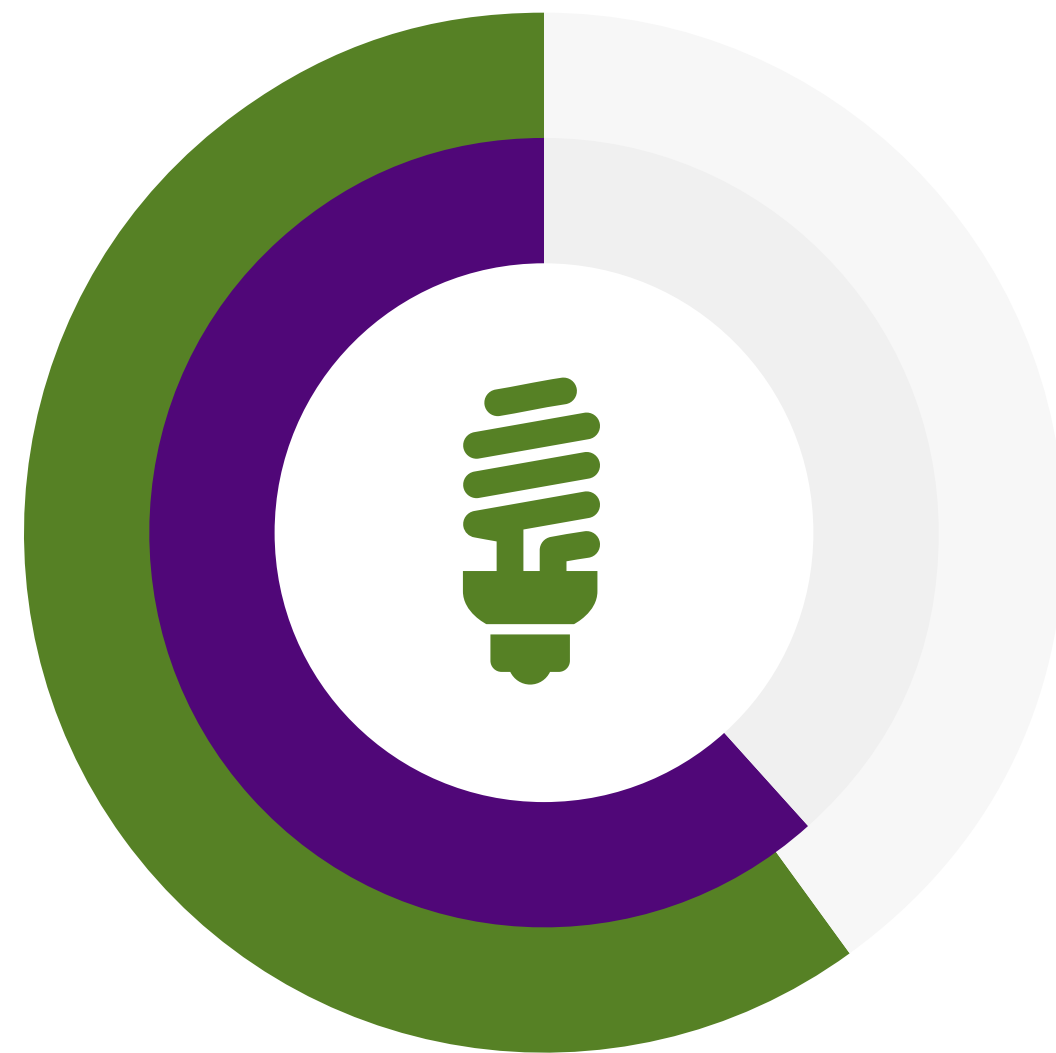
A' Coimhead air Adhart



Carbon Emissions

Reduce carbon emissions from the 2005/06 total by:

2022/23	2023/26
58%	66%



Electricity

Reduce electricity consumption from the 2005/06 total by:

2022/23	2023/26
38.5%	40%



Gas

Reduce gas consumption from the 2005/06 total by:

2022/23	2023/26
15%	18%

Looking forward

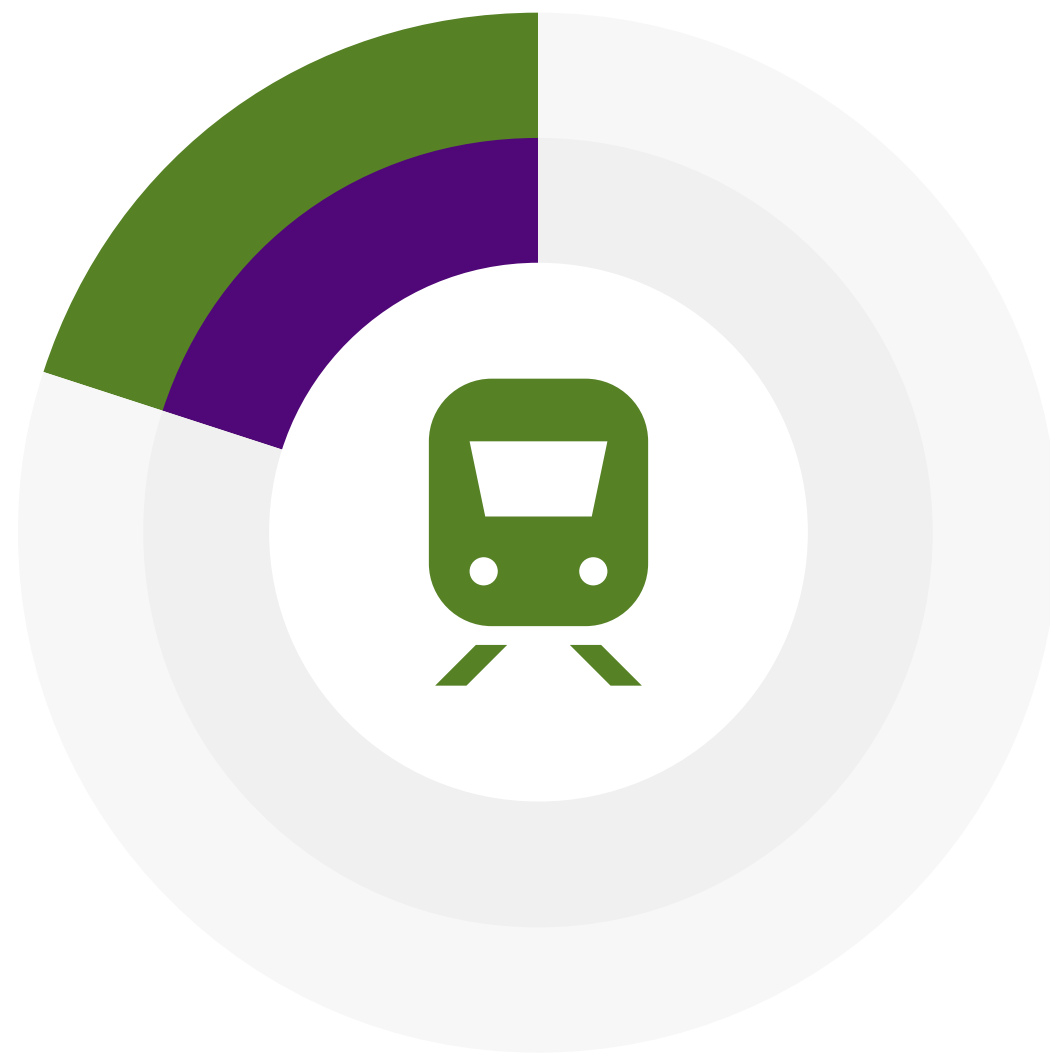
A' Coimhead air Adhart



Water

Reduce water consumption from the 2011/12 total by:

2022/23	2023/26
14%	15%



Business Travel

Retain the reduction in business travel levels seen as a result of the pandemic. 80% reduction in business travel emissions since 2018/2019

2022/23	2023/26
80%	80%



Waste and Resources

Reduce total waste arising in Scotland by 15% against 2011 levels

Reduce food waste by 33% against 2013 levels

Recycle 70% of remaining waste


Send no more than 5% of remaining waste to incineration.

We also aim to match the EU ambition for all plastic packaging to be economically recyclable or reusable by 2030.



Public Information

Fiosrachadh a' Phobaill

 0800 092 7500 or 0131 348 5000
0131 348 5395 (Gàidhlig)

 info@parliament.scot
gaidhlig@parliament.scot

 parliament.scot

