



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

**Scottish Parliamentary
Corporate Body
Environmental and Sustainable
Development Annual Report**

**Aithisg Àrainneachdail is Seasmhachd
Buidheann Chorporra Pàrlamaid
na h-Alba**

2018|2019





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Introduction

The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body (SPCB) is committed to embedding Sustainable Development (SD) throughout the organisation and seeks to improve its environmental performance year on year. It has always set its targets in line with the Scottish Government, so this year we have increased our targets to reduce our carbon footprint by 56% by 2020/21, in line with the new Climate Change Bill. For 2018-19, the SPCB's emissions reduced by 52% against a baseline year of 2005-06. We include scope 1, scope 2 and some scope 3 (water, waste and business travel) emissions as part of our target and performance.

Improvements in environmental performance have been achieved through the implementation of the Carbon Management Plan which was developed in 2013 and sets out a seven-year programme of work and organisational change to reduce the SPCB's carbon emissions.

The key to delivering our environmental targets is our building users. I am very grateful to all building users who have engaged with our environment programme and are working continuously towards reducing our impact on the environment. In 2018-19 we launched a new employee-led network. This is called the Sustain Network and the group plans to take forward the excellent work which our previous network, RACE (Real Action on Carbon Emissions) undertook and also broaden into the wider challenges of sustainable development.

During 2018-19 we continued to encourage our contract managers to re-evaluate if goods needed to be purchased or whether they can be hired, leased or simply not needed. This is a vital step towards reducing our resource use and our waste generation. Although we have high recycling rates, we are keen to reduce our waste production as this will lead to a greater impact on the environment than recycling, composting or incinerating resources.

We also continue to work to encourage building users to adopt sustainable travel methods.

We demonstrated our commitment to reducing car travel by closing the car park in October 2018 for a day to coincide with Climate Week and have installed more electric car charging points.

The Parliament's Environmental Management System was successfully audited and re-certified to ISO 14001:2015 in January 2019.

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. We again took part in a scrutiny exercise by the Parliament's Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform Committee regarding compliance with the Act. The Parliament is pleased to be part of the scrutiny process and was able to demonstrate our robust environment processes and progress made on meeting our environment aspirations.



I hope you find this report, which sets out our performance in 2018/19, interesting and informative.

David McGill,
Assistant Chief Executive
(Environment and
Sustainability Board Chair)

Ro-ràdh

Tha Buidheann Chorporra Pàrlamaid na h-Alba (SPCB) dealasach gus leasachadh seasmhach (SD) a stèidheachadh air feadh na buidhne agus tha sinn ag amas air piseach a thoirt air coileanadh a thaobh na h-àrainneachd gach bliadhna. Tha na targaidean againn an còmhnaidh a rèir riatanasan Riaghaltas na h-Alba, agus am-bliadhna neartaich sinn ar targaidean gus ar buaidh càrboin a lùghdachadh 56% ro dheireadh 2020/21, a rèir a' Bhile Atharrachadh Clìomaid ùr. Ann an 2018-19, chaidh sgaoilidhean SPCB sìos 52% air 2005-06. Tha sinn a' cunntadh sgaoilidhean ann an raon 1, raon 2 agus cuid de raon 3 (uisge, sgudal agus siubhal gnothachais) mar phàirt de ar targaid agus coileanadh.

Thàinig piseach air coileanadh àrainneachail tro bhith a' cur an sàs Plana Rianachd Càrboin a chaidh a dheasachadh ann an 2013 agus a tha a' stèidheachadh program-obrach agus atharrachadh eagrachaidh a leanas seachd bliadhna gus sgaoilidhean càrboin SPCB a lùghdachadh.

Is iad luchd-cleachdaidh an togalaich as cudromaiche ann a bhith a' libhrigeadh nan targaidean àrainneachail againn. Tha mi glè thaingeil do luchd-cleachdaidh an togalaich uile a tha air a dhol an sàs sa phrògram àrainneachd againn agus a tha a' sìor obair gus a' bhuidheann againn air an àrainneachd a lùghdachadh. Ann an 2018-19 stèidhich sinn lìonra ùr, fo cheannas an luchd-obrach. Is e an Lìonra Sustain an t-ainm a th' air agus tha a' bhuidheann an dùil cur ris an obair ionmholta a rinn an seann lìonra againn a rinneadh fo stiùir an sgioba RACE (Gnìomh Tarbhach air Sgaoilidhean Càrboin) agus cuideachd aghaidh a chur ri dùbhlain nas fharsaing co-cheangailte ri leasachadh seasmhach.

Tro 2018-19 chùim sinn oirnn a' brosnachadh ar manaidsearan cùmhnaidh gus beachdachadh a bheil feum stuthan àraidh a cheannach no am faodadh am faighinn air mhàl, no gur dòcha

nach eil feum orra idir. Is e ceum deatamach a tha seo a dh'ionnsaigh lùghdachadh a dhèanamh air cleachdadh stòrasan agus cruthachadh sgudail. Ged a tha na reataichean ath-chuairteachaidh againn àrd, tha sinn dealasach gus lùghdachadh na tha sinn a' cruthachadh de sgudal oir bheir seo buaidh nas motha air an àrainneachd na bheireadh ath-chuairteachadh, compostachadh no losgadh sgudail.

Tha sinn a' cumail oirnn a' brosnachadh luchd-cleachdaidh an togalaich a bhith ri siubhal seasmhach. Nochd sinn ar dealas airson lùghdachadh cleachdadh chàraichean le bhith a' dùnadh na pàirc-chàraichean fad latha san Dàmhair 2018 ann an Seachdain na Clìomaid agus tha sinn air barrachd thobraichean-dealain a stèidheachadh dha carbadan.

Fhuair Siostam Riaghladh Àrainneachd na Pàrlamaid sgrùdadh soirbheachail agus ath-bharantachadh gu ISO 14001:2015 san Fhaoilleach 2019.

Tha Achd Atharrachadh Cliomaid (Alba) 2009 a' cur grunn dhleastanasan air buidhnean poblach gus sgaoilidhean càrboin a lùghdachadh, a bhith seasmhach agus a bhith freagarrach a rèir cliomaid a tha ag atharrachadh. Ghabh sinn pàirt a-rithist ann an eacarsaich sgrùdaidh, a rinneadh leis a' Chomataidh Àrainneachd, Atharrachadh Cliomaid agus Ath-leasachadh Fearainn, air mar a chuir sinn an Achd an gnìomh. Tha a' Phàrlamaid toilichte a bhith na pàirt den phròiseas sgrùdaidh, agus sheall sinn gu bheil na pròiseasan againn làidir agus gu bheil sinn air adhartas a dhèanamh a thaobh na mòr-mhiannan àrainneachail againn a ruigsinn.

Tha mi an dòchas gum bi an aithisg seo, a tha a' cur an cèill ar coileanadh ann an 2018/19, inntinneach agus fiosrachail dhuibh.



Dàibhidh McGill,
Leas-Àrd-Oifigear
(Cathraiche a' Bhùird airson
Cùisean Àrainneachd is
Seasmhachd)



Performance Overview

(Financial Year 2018/19)

Foir-Shealladh Air Dèanadas

Carbon Footprint

Target against 2005/06

50% reduction

Actual performance



52% reduction

2,076 tonnes CO₂e¹

Electricity

Target against 2005/06

32% reduction

Actual performance



31% reduction

4,530,879 kWh

1,133 tonnes CO₂e

Gas

Target against 2005/06

20% reduction

Actual performance



29% reduction

2,391,877 kWh

440 tonnes CO₂e

Business Travel

Target against 2005/06

N/A

Actual performance

415 tonnes CO₂e



Total Waste Arising

Target against 2005/06

N/A

Actual performance

110.5 tonnes



General Waste

Target against 2005/06

85% reduction

Actual performance

81% reduction

29 tonnes



Recycled and Composted Waste

Target against 2005/06

88%

Actual performance

73% recycling rate

81 tonnes



Water

Target against 2011/12

13% reduction

Actual performance

5% reduction

24,011 m³



Paper

Target

25% from the session 4 (2011-2016) total during session 5 (2016-2021)

Actual performance

19% reduction

16.9 tonnes

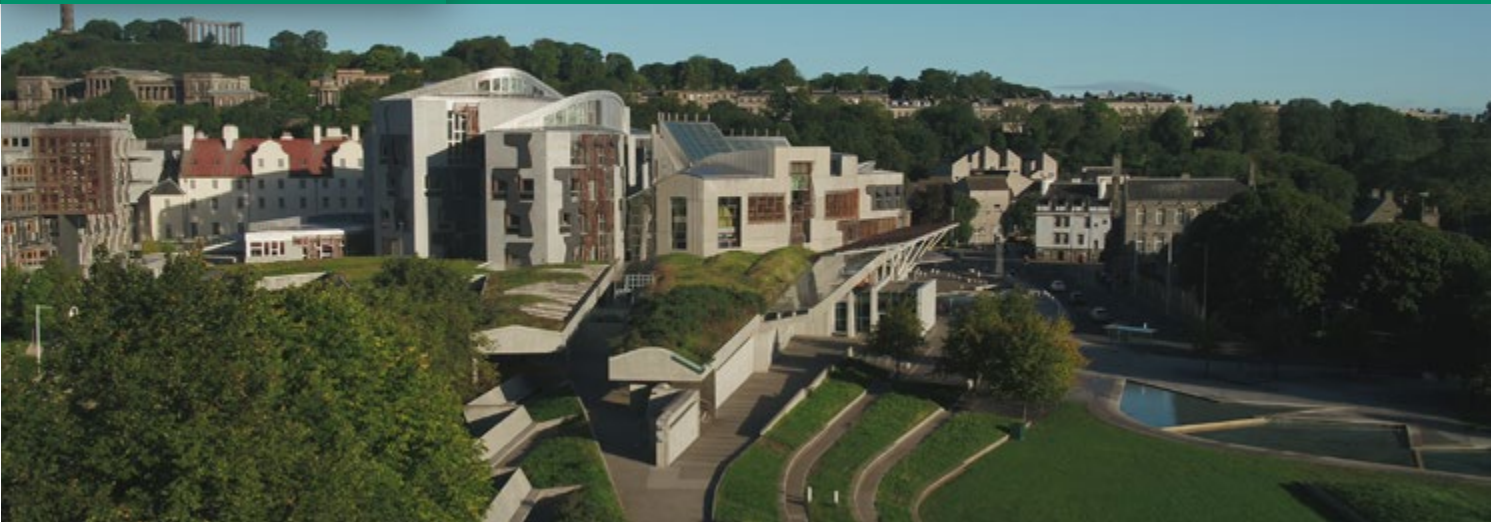


1 CO₂e – Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent



Sustainable Development

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Leasachadh Seasmhach



‘Sustainable Development’ is broadly defined as a just society living within environmental limits, as per the UK Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, shown across.

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

- 44(1) A public body must, in exercising its functions, act –
- i. in the way best calculated to contribute to the delivery of the [emissions reduction] targets set in or under Part 1 of this Act;
 - ii. in the way best calculated to help deliver any [climate adaptation] programme laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 53;
 - iii. in a way that it considers is most sustainable.

At present we are meeting duties (i) and (ii) through our environmental management programme. However, our performance against the third duty has not been co-ordinated or demonstrated and is an area for improvement to be worked on.

This is why this report has now transitioned to an Environmental and Sustainable Development report and in future years will encompass more elements of sustainable development as the SPCB begins to deliver against that third duty. More information on the sustainable development goals and sustainable development scrutiny are found in sections 10 and 11.



LIVING WITHIN ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITS

Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.



ENSURING A STRONG, HEALTHY AND JUST SOCIETY

Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity.

ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.

USING SOUND SCIENCE RESPONSIBILITY

Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE

Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy and diversity.



OUR VISION

“We will become a low carbon organisation.”

“We will reduce carbon emissions from our 2005/06 level by 56% by 2020/21.”

We define a low carbon organisation as:

- one which is making real efforts each year to reduce emissions
- one where emission reductions are evident and robust
- one where all decisions take account of our environmental impacts – big and small
- one which has exemplary environmental practices

Climate Change

Atharrachadh Clìomaid

Scientific evidence has proven 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.

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%.

In May 2018 the Scottish Government introduced the new Climate Change Bill to the Scottish Parliament, which became an Act in October 2019. This contained more ambitious targets on the basis of actual emissions, including emissions from international aviation and shipping: at least 56% reduction by 2020 and net zero by 2045.

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.

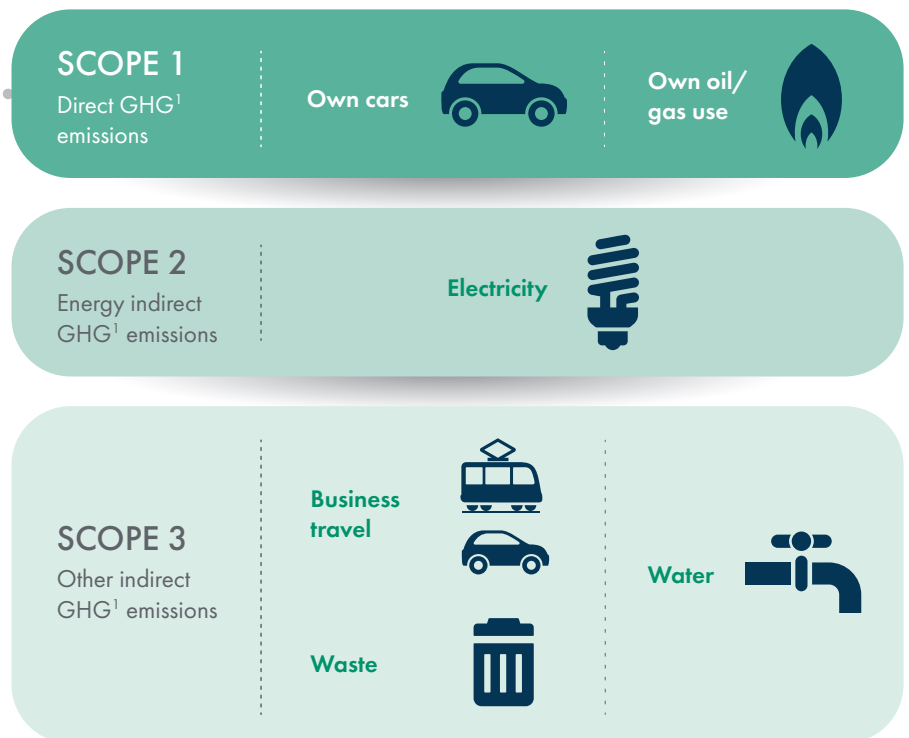
Therefore, as the Corporate Body of the Parliament where this legislation is passed and scrutinised, it is imperative that we deliver our own programme to meet ambitious greenhouse gas emissions reductions for our operations.

In 2010 the Parliament developed its first carbon management plan (CMP). This was revised in April 2013 and the CMP 2020 was subsequently launched. The plan sets the roadmap for reducing the Parliament’s carbon emissions and sets

challenging interim and long-term targets to reduce emissions and electricity use by 38% by 2017/18 and 42% by 2020. However with the new Act which expands the targets to a 56% reduction by 2020, the SPCB wishes to match this target for our own organisational footprint.

The plan includes all scope 1 and 2 emissions, plus several scope 3 emissions such as emissions from water, waste and business travel. See page 12 for an explanation of scopes.

Most of the Parliament's carbon emissions result from the use of electricity and gas. The CMP 2020 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.



1 Greenhouse Gases



The energy consumption from MSPs' local constituency offices has been collated for the first time in 2017/18 and is presented below. We have worked with Zero Waste Scotland to produce some guidance for MSPs to reduce their carbon footprint in local offices.

Business travel currently makes up 20% of the Parliament carbon footprint. This is an area which will require more attention on to reduce emissions from in order to meet the now more challenging target of 56% by 2020/21.

Commuter travel is not currently included in our footprint calculations, however it is a significant source of emissions which we do have some element of control over. We expect to be able to report an estimate of commuter travel emissions from 2020 onwards in conjunction with a new Sustainable Development Strategy and targets.

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).

Although outwith the reporting timescales for this report, it would be short-sighted to not include a mention of the Global Climate Emergency. This was declared by the Scottish Government in May 2019 and it is expected that all Scottish public sector bodies will need to respond to this emergency in a prompt and tangible way. While we await further guidance and clarification on what this means, the Scottish Parliament will respond to this call to action by incorporating further measures into the new Carbon Management Plan, due in 2020 and broadening this Plan to become a Sustainable Development Strategy incorporating all elements of Sustainable Development as well as setting long term climate change emissions targets.

Climate Change Adaptation

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 in many instances will reduce the impact of future costs and damages, and enable organisations and individuals to take advantage of any potential opportunities.

The world leading Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 sets out legally binding commitments to both reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The Scottish Parliament is subject to the Duties contained within the Act. These duties require that the Scottish Parliament, in exercising its functions, to act in the way best calculated to help deliver a Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme.

The aim of the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme is to increase the resilience of Scotland's people, environment and economy to the impacts of a changing climate. Public Bodies have a key role to play in supporting progress towards this aim and the Scottish Parliament is committed to leading by example.

Building understanding of current weather and climate impacts is an important first step in assessing climate risks and identifying actions to increase resilience. We have reviewed how our organization is currently impacted by weather and climate and have identified areas where action may be required to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.

The critical functions of the Scottish Parliament which may be impacted by or relevant to our climate change adaptation programme are;

- Maintaining the Parliament Building
- Parliamentary Business
- Resources and training for Members and staff
- Public engagement

Our Business Continuity Plans incorporate the identified climate change and extreme weather related risks and map out the measures that need to be taken to prevent and minimise disruption and also react to emergency situations.



Carbon Footprint

Long Carboin

TOTAL REDUCTION
ACHIEVED

52%

TARGET

Reduce our carbon footprint by 50% from the 2005/06 total by end of March 2019.

The Parliament's carbon footprint has been reduced by 52% between 2005/06 and 2018/19.

While some reductions in emissions have come from a reduction in electricity and gas use, the main reason that the target has been met is due to the changes in emissions factors set by the UK Government. As the electricity grid is 'greened' through the use of more renewables, the emissions from electricity use fall and therefore a lower emissions factor is achieved.

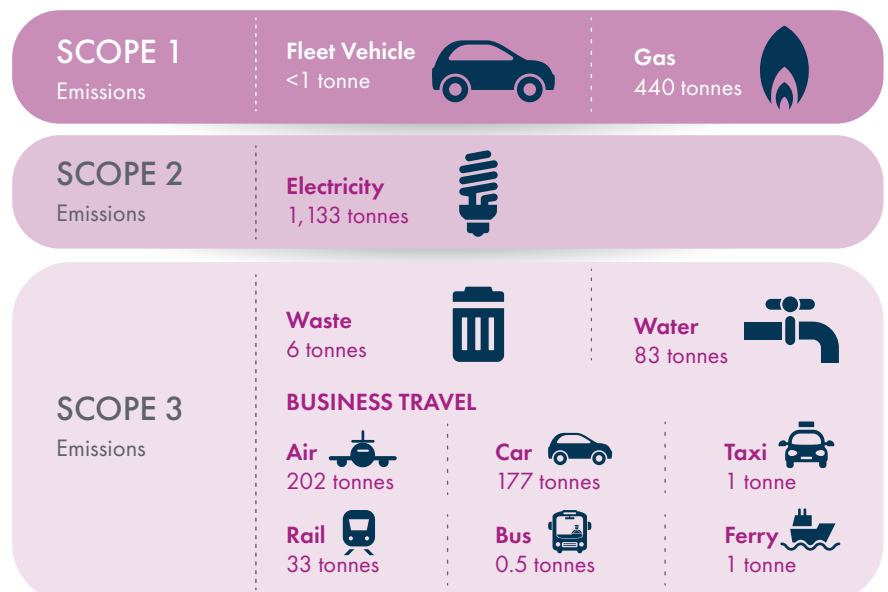
Greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three groups or 'scopes' by the most widely-used international accounting tool, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Scopes 1 and 2 cover direct emissions sources (e.g. fuel used in company vehicles and purchased electricity), whilst scope 3 emissions cover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

A breakdown of our carbon footprint is shown in the diagram below. Details of how we are reducing emissions from different parts of the carbon footprint follow.



Carbon Trust Standard

In order to check that our data is correct and verify that we are reporting our energy, water and waste figures correctly, we applied for and achieved the Carbon Trust Standard for the first time in 2016. The Carbon Trust verifies our data each year and confirms that the figures we report are accurate and show a reduction in our energy consumption, water use and waste produced.





Gas

Gas

TOTAL REDUCTION
ACHIEVED

29%

TARGET

Reduce gas consumption from the 2005/06 total by 20% by March 2019.

The Parliament has reduced gas use in 2018/19 by 29% compared to 2005/06. The work to optimise the heating and cooling systems across the site has enabled the Parliament to reach the gas reduction target. It is disappointing that more gas was used in 2018/19 than in 2017/18, but the trend of gas use is generally heading in the right direction particularly as gas use is very weather dependent and the weather patterns vary greatly each year.

During 2017/18 211,819.8 kwh of gas was used in the MSP local offices. 2018/19 was the first year that we started collecting this data and can only collect the data a year in arrears. In next year's report we will be able to start trending the data and setting a baseline in order to track reduction progress.

-34% -40% -28% -24% -33% -29%



Year	2005/06	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Gas (kWh) absolute	3,349,164	2,202,225	2,017,050	2,412,845	2,548,834	2,258,536	2,391,877



Electricity

Dealan

TOTAL REDUCTION
ACHIEVED

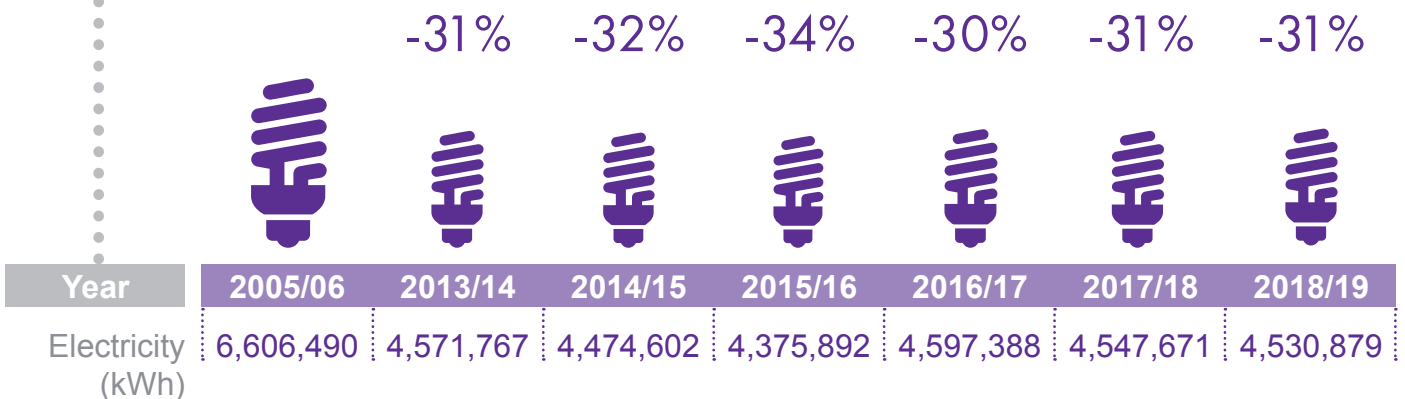
31%

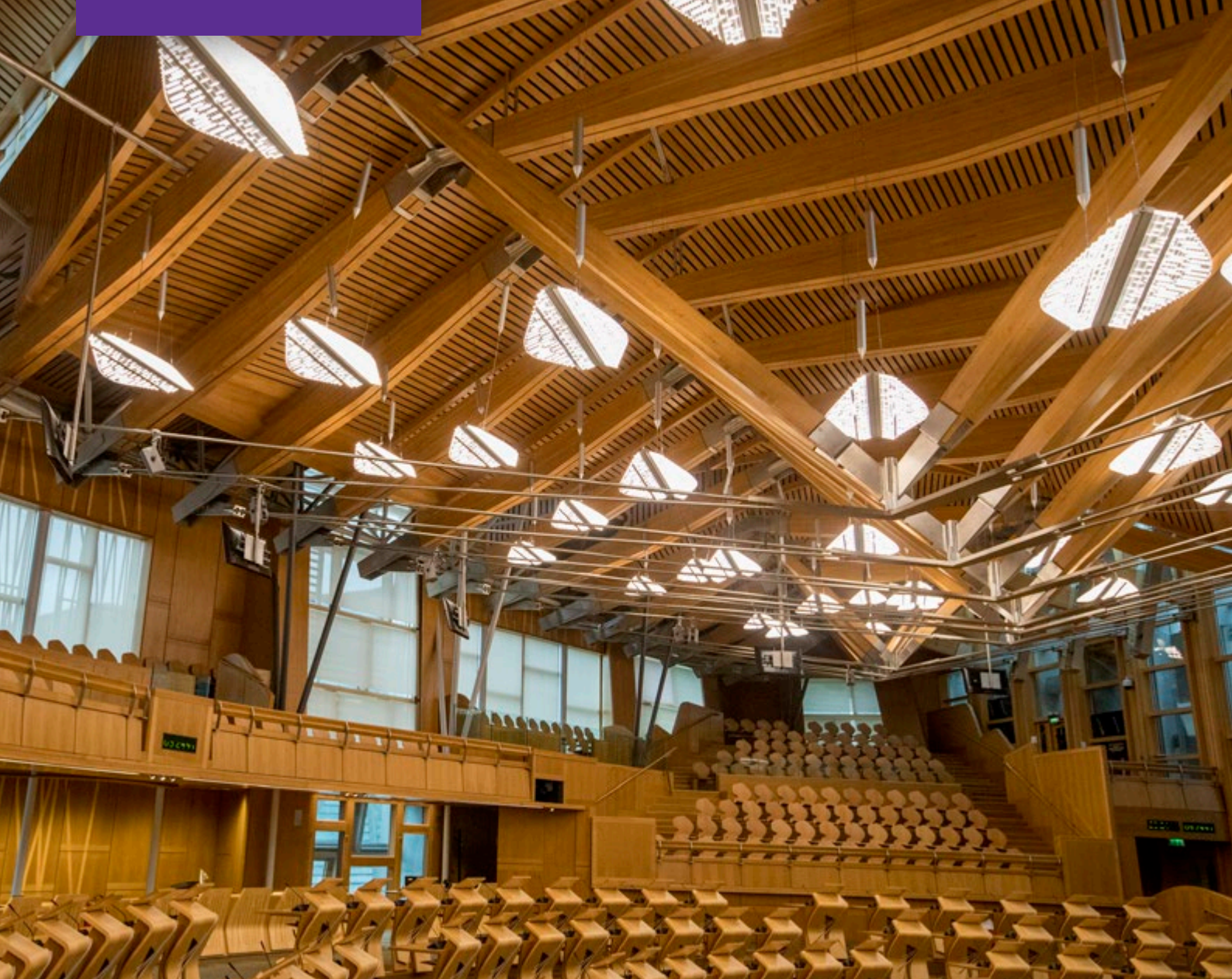
TARGET

Reduce incoming electricity consumption by 32% from the 2005/06 total by March 2018.

During 2018/19 we have delivered a number of projects to reduce our energy consumption, including;

- Optimising the heating and cooling functions – the MSP block, Committee Rooms, Chamber and Queensbury House have now been fully optimised which will allow the BEMS system to work out, through intelligent controls (by monitoring the outside air temperature), the optimum time to switch on heating for the start of the working day.
- The Debating Chamber glass corridor and the main hall have been separated through changes to software which will allow the control of the under-floor heating independently, again saving energy consumption.
- Building Management System upgrades
- Lighting upgrades
- Boiler timing efficiency programming
- Re modelling the Energy Performance Certificate.





The Parliament has not achieved the gains in electricity reduction during the last few years that had been hoped for. There has been a programme of work to address comfort levels across the building and rebalance and optimise the building management system. This has taken longer than previously thought, but the operation is now more stable, allowing future energy efficiency work to be more effective and sustainable.

During 2017/18 469,021.7 kwh of electricity was used in the MSP local offices. 2018/19 was the first year that we started collecting this data and we can only collect the data a year in arrears. In next year's report we will be able to start trending the data and setting a baseline in order to track reduction progress.



Sustainable Travel

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Siubhal Seasmhach



Currently we only measure the emissions resulting from business travel, we plan to expand the collection and/or estimation of the data to include commuter travel from 2020/21 onwards. Unfortunately the emissions from our business travel has increased dramatically since 2017/18.

In September 2016 we produced our first Sustainable Travel Plan (for 2016-2020). The plan will enable us to achieve sustainable and carbon emission reductions from commuting and business-related travel.

The SPCB has been actively promoting active travel through the provision of cycling facilities, flexible working hours, our working from home policy and digital meeting room facilities. Walking, cycling, and public transport are the most popular commuting transport choices among building users. The Scottish Parliament is recognised as a Cycle Friendly Employer by Cycling Scotland.

The travel plan is intended for Scottish Parliament building users and visitors. It encourages building users to travel more sustainably, and inspires visitors to make sustainable travel choices. The initiatives in our action plan are based on current travel patterns and our 2020 target. The target includes increasing the number of building users adopting active travel and also promoting information on making car journeys more sustainable. The delivery of our first sustainable travel plan will contribute to environmental, financial, health and wellbeing benefits for the Scottish Parliament and the community around us.

Furthermore, we recognise the sustainable travel plan will support the Scotland National Transport Strategy and Edinburgh City 2030 Transport vision.

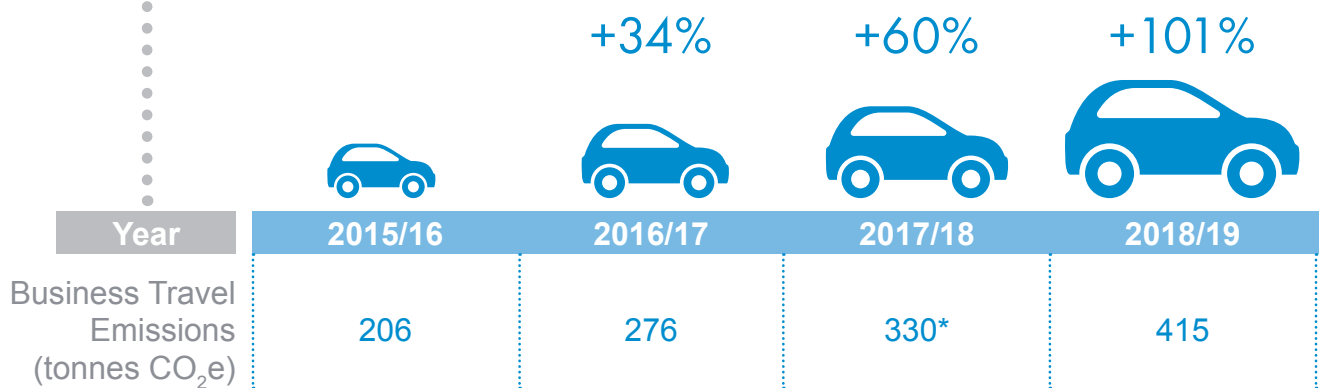
The Sustainable Travel Plan is available from our website.

In October 2018 we held an event for World Car Free Day in the basement car park. This meant that the car park was closed and that the space was used to host a variety of stalls instead. The stalls were all to encourage staff to consider sustainable and active travel options and included;

- Car Club information
- Cycling information
- Public transport information
- Bike maintenance sessions

For 2019/20 we will refocus efforts on encouraging sustainable travel options for business travel and will produce a policy to encourage staff to travel less and emit less emissions when on business travel.

We will also conduct a travel survey to collect more data on commuter travel.

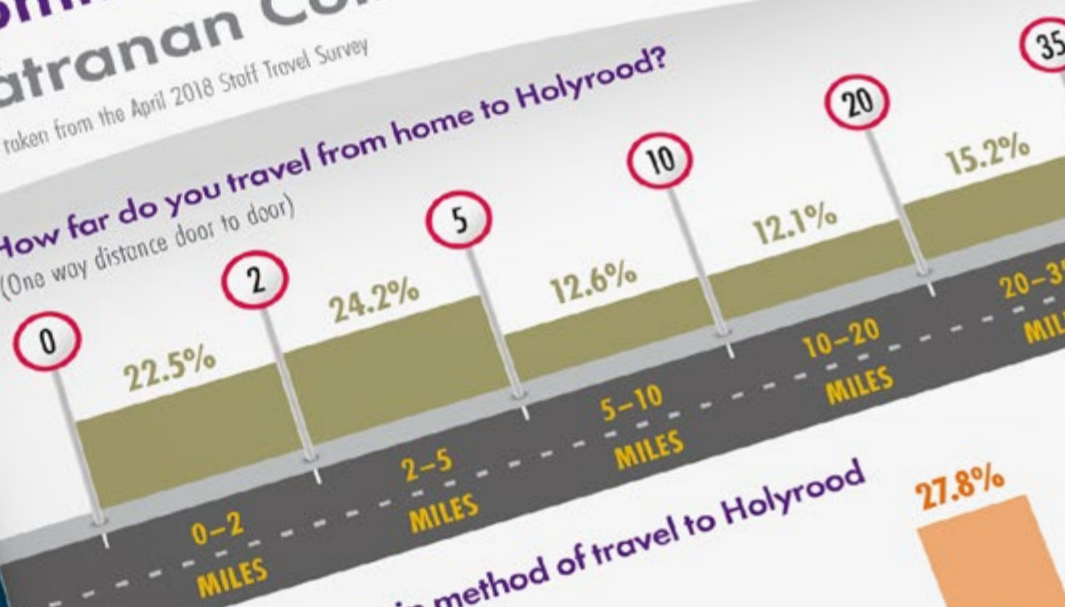


* 2017/18 figure has been updated.

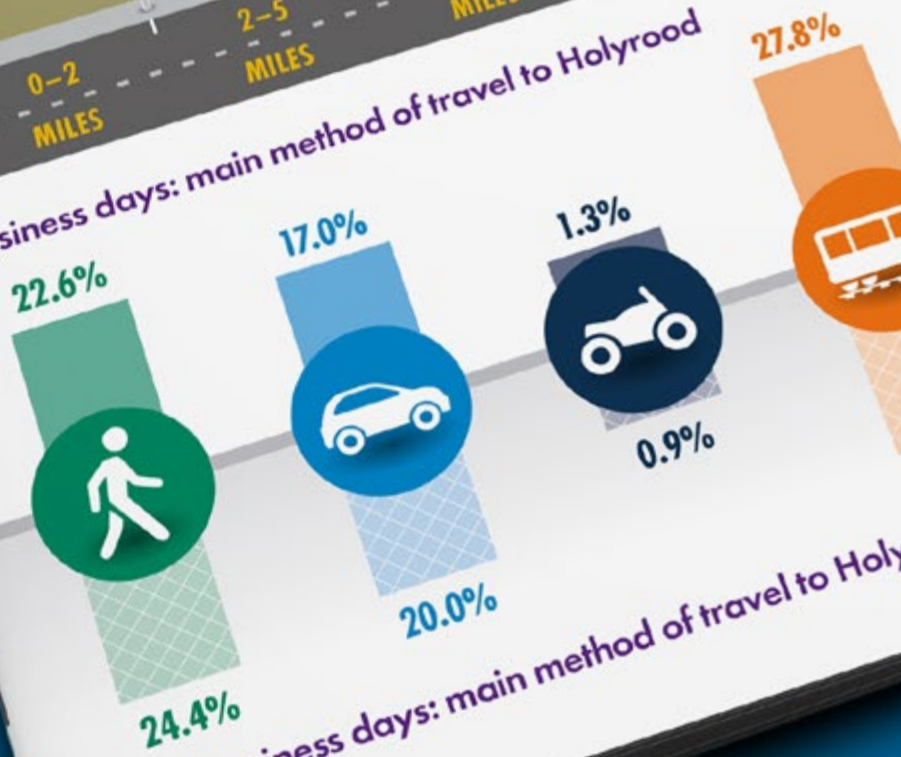
Commuting Patterns Pàtranan Coimuitaireachd

Data taken from the April 2018 Staff Travel Survey

How far do you travel from home to Holyrood?
(One way distance door to door)



Business days: main method of travel to Holyrood



Non-business days: main method of travel to Holyrood



I took part in the cycling training offered by the Parliament last year. It has really improved my confidence in cycling.

Cycling allows me to build exercise into my daily routine and also saves me the time and cost of getting the bus or parking a car.

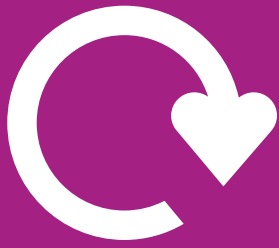
I find travel to the Parliament using public transport easy!



Travel Initiatives

- Walk / Jog Leader programme
- Cycling facilities
- Changing rooms
- Cycle to Work scheme
- Season ticket loan
- Walking tours
- Active Travel Champions

The Scottish Parliament continues to measure staff commuting patterns and promotes alternative modes of transport. A new survey will be commissioned in 2019.



Waste and Recycling

Sgudal Agus Ath-chuairteachadh

TOTAL REDUCTION ACHIEVED

81%

WASTE RECYCLED OR COMPOSTED

73%

TARGET

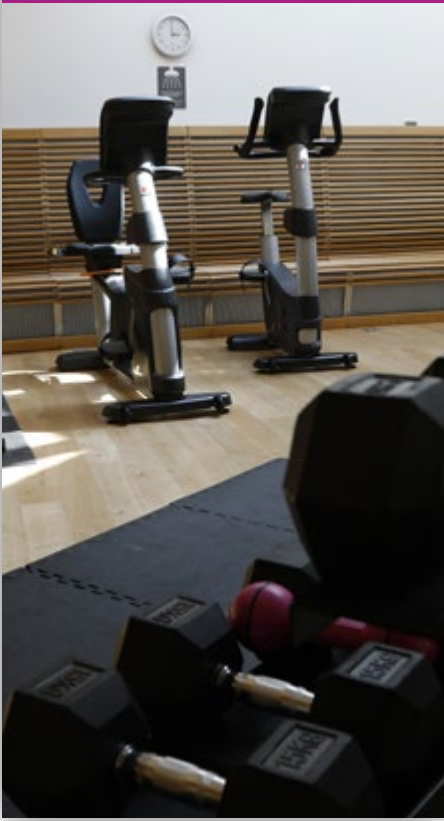
Reduce non-recyclable waste from the 2005/06 total by 85% by March 2019.

Recycle or compost 88% of our waste by March 2019.

In 2018/19, 29 tonnes of waste were incinerated as opposed to being recycled or composted. This is a reduction on the previous year by 5 tonnes (15%), but still not enough of a reduction to meet our annual target. The overall long-term target is to reduce waste sent to landfill or be incinerated by 90% by 2020/21, which is aligned with Scotland's Zero Waste Plan. We are heading in the right direction, by reducing our waste each year since 2014/15, however unless radical change is made we are unlikely to meet the long-term target. Waste which is incinerated is mainly made up of food packaging materials which cannot be recycled, such as plastics and composite materials. We aim to look at ways to reduce this waste type in 2019/20.

Our recycling/composting performance was 73%, 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. It is unclear why our recycling performance has fallen over the past couple of years, however this may be a reflection of a reduction in waste production overall which is positive in itself but means that there is less waste available to be recycled impacting the percentage figure.





Circular Economy

We are keen to support the move towards a circular economy, which means re-designing our operations to avoid the production of waste. This is definitely a challenge to how we have always operated and is slow progress. We have signed up to be a Resource Efficiency Ambassador with Zero Waste Scotland and continue to identify areas where we can change operations so that waste is not produced as a result.

Procurement

Our procurement team works with contract managers to encourage the purchase of products containing recycled content and minimise overall resource use when procuring new suppliers.



Case Study

Scottish Parliament Gym

We tendered our gym equipment and related services in June 2018. The contract was awarded to an Edinburgh based SME. The equipment is leased which allows flexibility for equipment upgrades, exchange or returns. The specification places a requirement on the contractor to refurbish where this is possible or dispose of it in a sustainable manner. The sustainability related question accounted for 15% of the technical evaluation and aimed to establish the tenderers' approaches to the re-use and/or disposal of equipment and packaging.

Our contractor has committed to:

- Refurbishment and reuse or re-sale of reconditioned or used equipment.
- Reusable parts retained for re-use at a later date in refurbishments.
- End-of-life products are stripped for parts and remaining materials recycled. 0% waste goes to landfill.
- 4/5 of the exercise machines currently supplied are self-powered.
- Targets to reduce their carbon footprint as a whole.



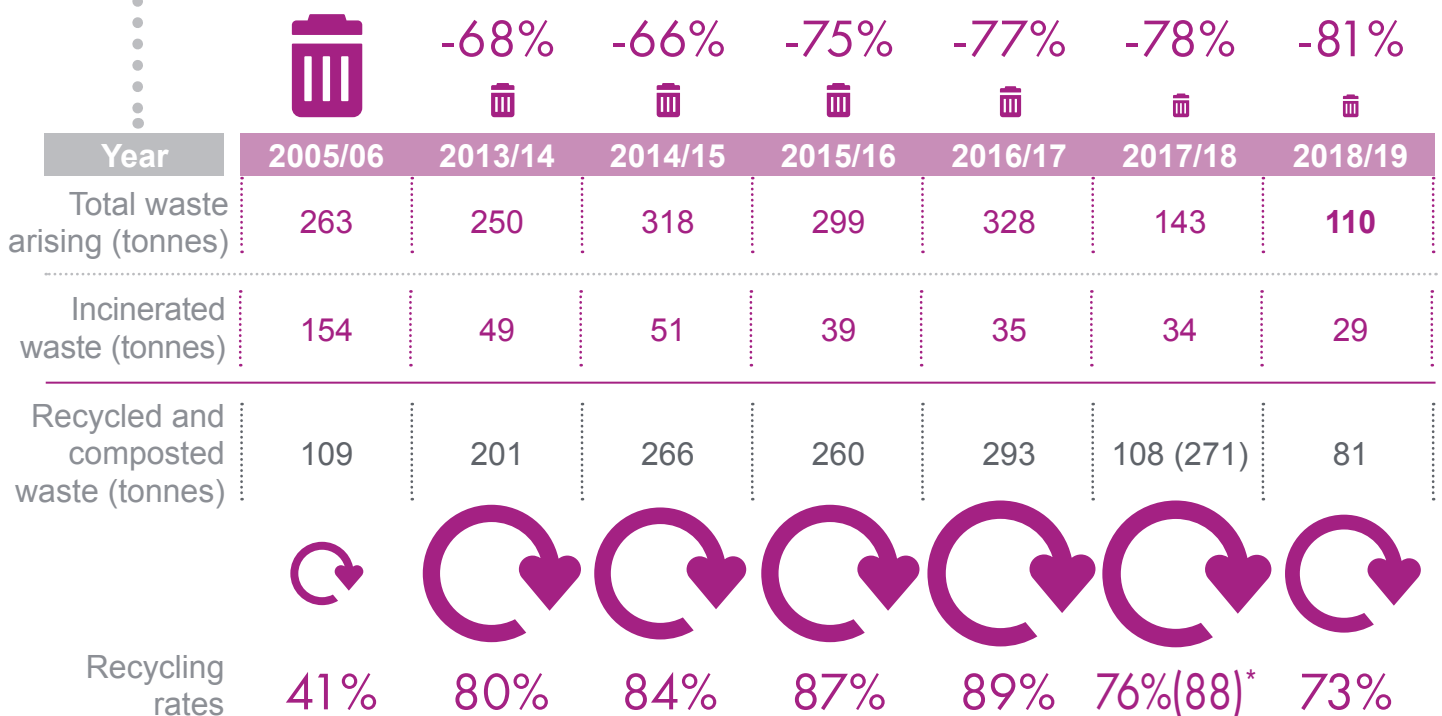
Ad Hoc Waste

The waste data we have reported on previously has only included the general waste arisings from the operation of the organisation, including office paper and sundries, and food. However there are other areas of waste generated, including items which are discarded by building users and items which breakdown. These are listed below for 2018/19. There is also construction waste which will be collated and included for 2019/20.

Items		Quantity
Electrical goods (Fridge, Fans, Heaters, Microwave)		35
Furniture and desk equipment		152
WEEE Waste		112
Confidential waste items (flags, banners etc)		19
Trolleys and cages		70
Materials (broken furniture, wood etc)		69
Specialist waste		5

Compostable Packaging

Our catering services only uses compostable packaging for the take away food offering in the Parliament. Our preference for corn starch-based packaging shows we are serious about using sustainable materials and discouraging single use plastics. This compostable packaging is collected with food waste and is sent to an anaerobic digester. We include both the food and compostable packaging in our Recycled and Composted Waste figures, however sometimes the amount of packaging compared to food mix means that the anaerobic digester plant is not able to function as well as it should. When this is the case, the compostable packaging is removed and sent to be incinerated. As this packaging could have originated from locations other than the Parliament, it is impossible to record exactly the final process that the Parliament's compostable packaging goes through. However this material is processed it is a preferable step on the waste hierarchy than being sent to landfill. That being said, the best solution would be to minimise the use of all packaging types and use re-useable items such as ceramic plates, cups and bowls. We will work with our catering supplier to look at re-useable solutions and try to further reduce the compostable packaging.



* From September 2017 the estimation of waste weights has been improved to become more accurate. The figure in brackets shows the data based on the original estimations to highlight the difference in estimation.



Water

Uisge

TARGET

Reduce water consumption from the 2011/12 total by 13% by March 2019

TOTAL REDUCTION ACHIEVED

5% REDUCTION COMPARED TO 2011/12 BASELINE

2011/12

Borehole (m³)

18,258

Main (m³)

6,915

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 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.

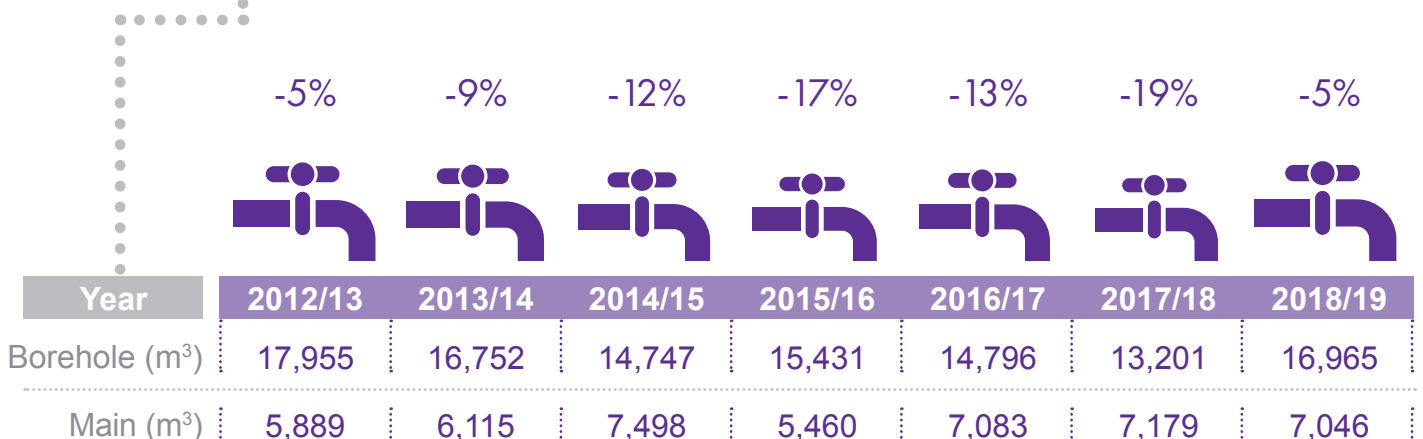
During 2018/19 some dye was put into one of the ponds during a protest, this required us to empty and refill the ponds to remove the colour from the water. This resulted in an extra 25,000 litres of water being used.

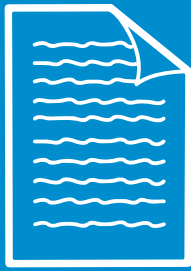
One way we have been saving water is by reviewing the state of the ponds and only emptying and refilling the ponds when the water quality has deteriorated. The ponds used to be emptied and refilled regularly at least twice a year, but are now only done when required.

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

Investigations into why so much more water was used this year are ongoing. Once we can determine where the additional consumption from the boreholes are going we can identify ways to reduce it.

During 2018/19 339m³ of water was used in the MSP local offices. 2018/19 was the first year that we started collecting this data. In next year's report we will be able to start trending the data and setting a baseline in order to track reduction progress.





Paper

Pàipear

TARGET

Reduce total paper consumption by: 25% from the session 4 (2011-2016) total during session 5 (2016-2021), 5% reduction during 2017/18.

TOTAL REDUCTION ACHIEVED

19%

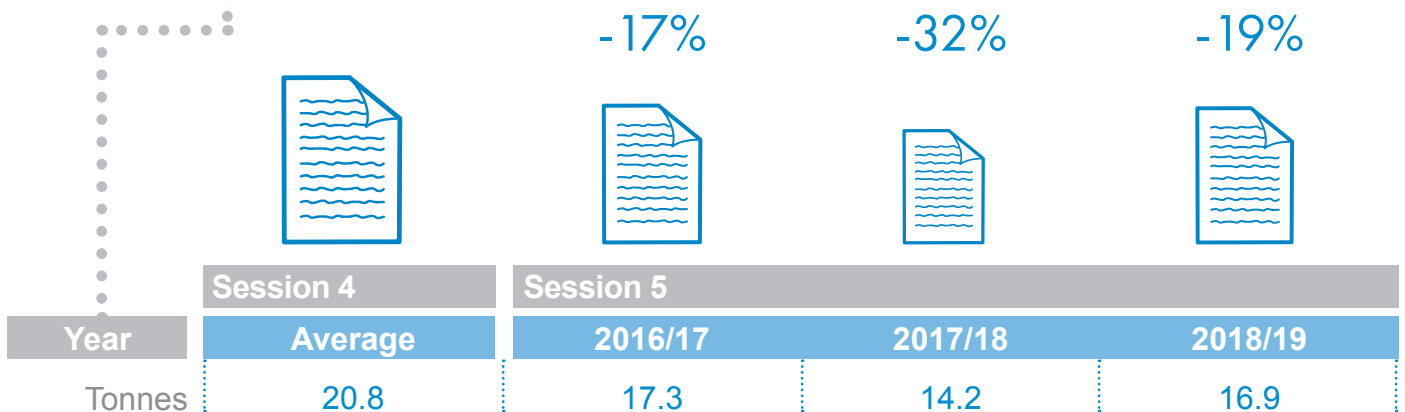
Session 2
(average annual use)
40.8 tonnes

While there was an increase in paper consumption compared to 2017/18, there is still a reduction compared to the session 4 average. Various initiatives and digital advances are contributing to the phase out of unnecessary paper use. Printed copies of official parliamentary documentation have been reduced and the Business Bulletin is now only available online, with only a few copies being printed off when required.

Digital working continues to become more and more popular, with Members now using portable devices as standard for most elements of their work, and the roll out of devices continuing to staff as well. Electronic devices can now be used in the Chamber and some Members will read speeches from their devices rather than from paper.

The popularity of the digitally enabled meeting rooms continued to grow, where agendas, minutes and documents can be displayed on screen rather than being printed out and the use of skype for meeting has the added benefit of reducing travel emissions too.

In order to improve our reporting of our emissions from our use of products we have calculated that the production of the paper used during 2018/19 led to emissions of 14.78 tonnes CO₂e. This is based on the 2019 UK Government emissions factor for paper production which is 872.2746kgs CO₂e per tonne. In addition to the 14.78 tonnes of CO₂e from the production of paper used, the amount of emissions produced associated with the recycling of paper during 2018/19 is 0.57 tonnes CO₂e. 27 tonnes of paper were recycled during 2018/19 and the UK Government emissions factor for recycling paper is 21.354kgs CO₂e.





Sustainable Procurement

Solar Seasmhach

We are committed to promote and integrate sustainability in our decision-making process, in compliance with the Sustainable Procurement Duty. We achieve this by:

- Utilising the Scottish Government Sustainable Procurement Duty Tools at the outset of our procurements to inform decisions on sustainability requirements for individual contracts;
- Using market research to establish sustainable solutions the market can support;
- Considering at project initiation ways in which supported businesses, Small/Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the third sector could be involved in individual procurements;
- Involving our subject matter experts (Equalities Manager; Environmental Performance Manager) to assist the development of specifications; questions to tenderers and tender evaluations;
- Considering the application of our policies on Fair Work Practices, Health and Safety, Community Benefits and Fairly & Ethically Traded Goods and Services;
- Giving appropriate weight to sustainability criteria in tender evaluations;
- Working with key contractors to agree sustainability actions plans;
- Requiring our contractors to complete an assessment questionnaire to help improve our knowledge of our contractors and supply chain labour standards.

We work hard to ensure that our contractor and suppliers adopt the sustainable practices that we endeavour to follow and when a contract with a supplier is required, our efforts focus on working collaboratively with that supplier to ensure environmental considerations are embedded into the specifications for the contract and during contract delivery. Annual environmental action plans, which include innovation and ideas on environmental initiatives are agreed with key contractors and progress is monitored on an on-going basis.





Case Study

TRAC High level Maintenance Contract

TRAC work as the site based fabric maintenance contractor. They are responsible for activities such as cleaning of the windows and painting. They are committed to corporate social responsibility and actively strive to:

- Deliver services that benefit the communities in which we work and the environment in which we live
- Develop a reliable and sustainable business
- Maintain our strong values throughout all activities of the company

Recycled Paint Project

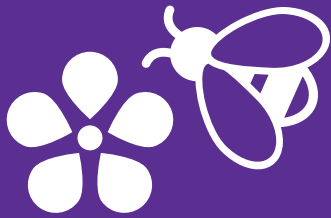
It was identified that a more sustainable product could be sourced for the work TRAC do at the Scottish Parliament and so a discussion was held with a company called Paint 360.

Paint 360 re-engineer waste paint back into brand new paint, collecting waste paint from hazardous waste management companies, councils and contractors, increasing recycling rates and delivering a true closed loop service.

1 litre of Paint 360's paint saves enough embedded carbon to drive a transit van 5 miles carbon free – verified by the Carbon Footprint Company Limited.

Due to the Parliament being an important and busy public building, consideration had to be given to nuisance of odour from any product approved for use in addition to the quality of finish. An initial 100 litres has been applied successfully within the Parliament; with areas within the upper basement selected for trialling the product.

We have been pleased with the results and look forward to working with Paint 360 closely in the future. TRAC will also ensure any surplus paint we have that can be recycled is sent to Paint 360 for processing.



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 and during 2018/19 has developed a [report](#) 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.

Beehives

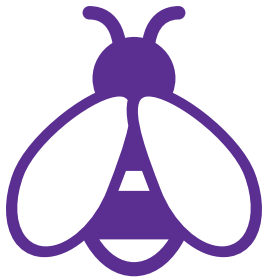
At the Scottish Parliament we are very conscious of our place in the landscape and are keen to ensure that we can contribute to thriving ecology across Scotland. We are very aware of the importance of bees as the world's most important pollinator of food crops. Honey bees are responsible for over 50%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

Scotland's honey bee population has declined continuously 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 increased the number of beehives that we have onsite to 11 during 2018/19 with 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 number.

Landscape Contractor

Our landscape contractor is sympathetic towards managing the grounds on our behalf in a natural way using no pesticides or fertiliser. They also supply our onsite creche with plants for the children to water and help grow.

Landscaping work at the Scottish Parliament is delivered by Continental Landscapes Ltd. Continental carry out a variety of works year round to keep the Landscape looking good and to meet with the requirements in our Environmental and Biodiversity policies. Over the past 12 months Continental have carried out a number of initiatives to meet with these requirements and to continually improve how work is done.

A number of Bird and Bat boxes have been supplied and installed, both into Trees and onto Canopy areas, providing new habitats for these creatures.

Continental supplied the Parliament Crèche with a number of seeds and plants, along with the materials needed to grow these. This is a great opportunity for the youngsters to learn about planting and growing.

Green Waste produced on the Parliament site was taken away to be composted and then applied grazing fields in the West Lothian area.

Continental purchase and operate new vehicles with start/stop technology to reduce emission levels during travelling to and from site. They have also recently changed to using larger vehicles with better capacity which require less trips to and from waste facilities. All of these vehicles are fitted with Euro 6 standard engines to reduce emissions further.





Environmental Management System

Siostam Rianachd Àrainneachdail



The SPCB achieved certification to ISO 14001:2004, the internationally recognised standard for environmental management systems, in January 2007 and has now transitioned to ISO14001:2015. 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 areas that create an environmental impact or carry an environmental risk are regularly reviewed and controlled.

In 2018/19 there were several areas which needed attention in order to meet the standard, these included;

- Effective management of contractors
- Testing the Environment Emergency Response
- Using resources efficiently in order to develop a robust audit programme
- Ensuring waste is not transported by Parliament contractors
- Reviewing the frequency of flushing in line with Legionella maintenance

Each of these areas have now been addressed.

What is an environmental management system?

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

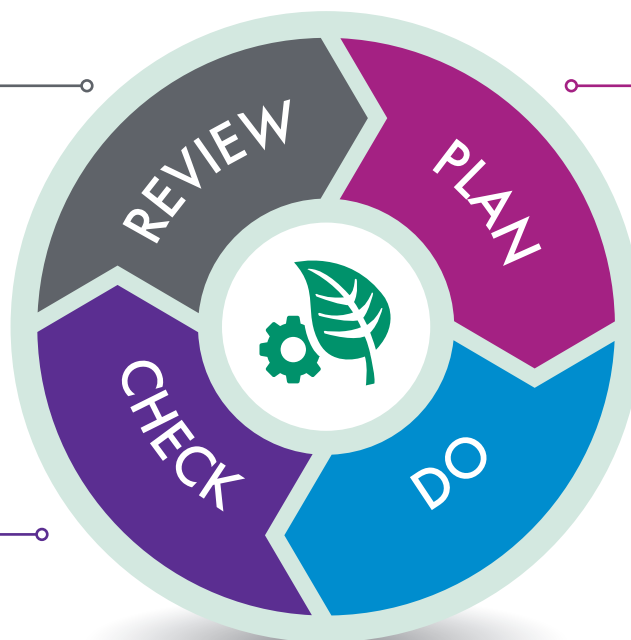
EMS – Key stages in the process

REVIEW

Management review

CHECK

Monitoring
Measurement
Auditing



PLAN

Policy
Significant aspects
Legislation
Objectives and targets

DO

Management plans
Roles and responsibilities
Communications and training
Emergency procedures








Sustainable Development Goals


Amasan Leasachadh Seasmhach

The COP21 UN Climate Change Conference in 2015 defined our sustainable future in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which has given new worldwide energy and focus to the now quantified climate and sustainability goals.

Going forward our work on Sustainable Development and Environment Management will align with the goals where appropriate.

This will be at both an operational and scrutiny level and can be mapped out as below;

Goal	How the Scottish Parliament interacts with the Goal
1 No poverty 	Scrutiny work, paying suppliers and staff the Living Wage as a minimum, fair working practices.
2 Zero Hunger 	Paying suppliers the Living Wage as a minimum. Our catering supplier has a Stop Hunger initiative which we support.
3 Good Health and Wellbeing 	Health at work programmes, healthy eating awards.
4 Quality Education 	Learning and Development programmes as part of the Learning and Development Team and also the Parliament Outreach Programme.
5 Gender Equality 	Fair Working Practices Women's Network and Equality and Diversity Board.
6 Clean Water and Sanitisation 	Facilities Management onsite and scrutiny of Scottish Government initiatives.
7 Affordable and Clean Energy 	Scrutiny of Scottish Government initiatives, purchase of green electricity for use onsite.

Goal		How the Scottish Parliament interacts with the Goal
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth 	Scrutiny of Scottish Government initiatives.
9	Industry Innovation and Infrastructure 	Scrutiny of Scottish Government initiatives.
10	Reduced Inequalities 	Diversity and Inclusion Networks, Diversity and Inclusion Board.
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities 	Sustainable Travel Plan and Sustain Network (staff led network engaging on sustainability issues).
12	Responsible Consumption and Production 	It is SPCB policy that all purchasing is undertaken in a responsible manner and delivers benefits not only for the organisation but for society, the economy and the environment in compliance with the Scottish Sustainable Procurement Duty.
13	Climate Action 	We have set challenging Carbon Emissions Targets and have developed plans to adapt to the changing climate.
14	Life Below Water 	Catering standards for fish to allow sustainable fishing and recovery of fish stocks.
15	Life on Land 	Biodiversity Statement, catering standards for livestock.
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 	Governance of Sustainable Development sits with the Sustainable Development Board which reports to the Leadership Group.
17	Partnerships for the Goals 	Member of the Scottish Sustainable Development Network and Scotland's Sustainable Development Goals Network.



Sustainable Development Scrutiny

Sgrùdadh air Leasachadh Seasmhach

In Scotland, the issue of making development sustainable has formed part of the narrative around the Parliament's role since the Scottish Constitutional Convention set out its vision of how a new Scottish Parliament should function, and what it should focus on.

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.

Sustainable Development Thinking

Sustainable development (SD) thinking is used to improve our scrutiny processes. Some highlights are:

- Our Standing Orders (the rules governing parliamentary procedure) require the Scottish Government and Members of the Scottish Parliament to assess the likely impact of their bills on SD, and committees are required to scrutinize these.
- Over the last few years, we have been working on integrating SD into committee scrutiny by using it as a lens through which to appraise legislation.
- We have developed an innovative SD impact assessment (SDIA) tool where users talk through the implications of a piece of legislation / policy. We have found this to be a more effective approach as it enables users to engage with the issues, question their own and each other's assumptions, and develop a deeper understanding of the implications of the matter.

Scrutiny of the Scottish Government's Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

One of our main functions is to hold the Scottish Government to account. We recently scrutinized its National Performance Framework, into which it claimed to have integrated the SDGs, in the most extensive scrutiny exercise we have ever held, apart from budget scrutiny.

Sustainable Development Scrutiny Future

As we shift towards working on and reporting on Sustainable Development rather than Environmental Management, we will be incorporating Sustainable Development more into our scrutiny functions

An integrated approach to supporting sustainable development through the way we make decisions on both the operational and scrutiny aspects of the parliament has additional benefits. It will entail an agile approach, providing for more flexible and responsive delivery of SD initiatives. It will help building users to think about sustainable development in a more coherent way, and understand the connections between society and environment and operations and scrutiny. It should also foster cognitive skills that support better decision-making.



Looking Forward

A' Coimhead Air Adhart

The 2019/20 and long term targets are as follows.

Carbon Emissions

Reduce carbon emissions from the 2005/06 total by:



2019/20

53%

2020/21

56%

Electricity

Reduce electricity consumption from the 2005/06 total by:



2019/20

35%

2020/21

40%

Gas

Reduce gas consumption from the 2005/06 total by:



2019/20

15%

2020/21

15%

Water

Reduce water consumption from the 2011/12 total by:



2019/20

13%

2020/21

14%

Waste

Reduce non-recyclable waste from the 2005/06 total by:

Recycle or compost 90% of our waste by 2020 from 2005/06 levels



2019/20

85%

2020/21

90%

85%

90%

Paper

Reduce total paper consumption by:



25%

From the session 4 (2011-2016) total during session 5 (2016-2021)

Public Information Fiosrachadh a' Phobail



parliament.scot/live-chat



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



info@parliament.scot
gaidhlig@parliament.scot



parliament.scot/contactus





wildlife