



The Scottish Parliament  
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba



Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body

# Sustainable Development Annual Report 2022 | 2023

Buidheann Chorporra Pàrlamaid na h-Alba  
Aithisg Àrainneachdail is Seasmhachd 2022 | 2023



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# Foreword

by Sustainable Development Board Chair



As we approach the halfway mark of this Parliamentary Session (2021-2026) we reflect on how far we have come in embedding Sustainable Development across the organisation but recognise the challenges that are still to come. This report outlines what has progressed during 2022-2023 and includes the data to show our performance at this moment in time.

This report considers the 3 public sector duties outlined in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 which are to; reduce carbon emissions, to act sustainably, and to adapt to a changing climate, and how we are meeting them.

For our reduction in emissions, we have achieved 66.5% reduction from 2005/06 baseline which is better than target and close to our 2026 end of Session 6 target of 66%.

However, we can now see the first increase of emissions after the covid drop and need to ensure our carbon emissions remain stable and do not increase.

We have historically seen a large decrease year on year with our carbon emissions due to the decarbonisation of the grid so will need to keep a close eye on figures this year as operational carbon reductions are becoming harder and harder to achieve.

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 progresses the 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.

This year is the second year in which we have had our carbon emissions data validated by an external organisation. This helpful overview of our emissions calculations gives us confidence in our methodology and assumptions for our carbon footprint.

We expand our work to act sustainably and include considering sustainability in our purchase and management of goods and services, Sustainable Development Scrutiny and biodiversity.

To support all three duties and a key part of our Sustainable Development Programme is to embed sustainable development thinking across the organisation and this has been bolstered by a training programme including Climate Solutions Training by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

I extend my gratitude to all those who have contributed to the creation of this report covering 2022/2023, and I hope you find it interesting and informative.

**Lynsey Hamill**  
Head of Sustainability and Resilience



# Facal toisich

le Cathraiche Bòrd an Leasachaidh Sheasmhaich



Mar a theannas sinn ri letheach slighe an t-Seisean Pàrlamaid seo (2021-2026) faodaidh sinn meòrachadh air na thug sinn gu buil mar-thà a thaobh Leasachadh Seasmhach a stèidheachadh air feadh na buidhne, ach le sùil air na dùbhlain a tha fhathast romhainn. Tha an aithisg seo a' mìneachadh na thachair ann an 2022-2023, a' toirt a-steach an dàta a sheallas ar coileanadh aig an àm seo.

Beachdachaidh an aithisg air na 3 dleastanasan roinne phoblaich a tha gam mìneachadh ann an Achd Atharrachadh na Gnàth-shìde (Alba) 2009, sin, lùghdachadh eimiseanan carboin, obair gu seasmhach, agus freagradh ri atharrachadh gnàth-thìde, agus mar a tha sinn gan coileanadh.

A thaobh lùghdachadh eimiseanan, tha sinn air isleachadh 66.5% a choileanadh bho bhun-loidhne 2005/06 a tha nas fheàrr na bha sinn an dùil agus faisg air ar targaid de 66% airson deireadh Seisein 6 ann an 2026. Ach, chì sinn a-nis a' chiad àrdachadh ann an sgaoilidhean às dèidh dhaibh tuiteam ri linn Covid agus feumaidh sinn dèanamh cinnteach gum fuirich na h-eimiseanan carboin againn seasmhach agus nach tèid iad an-àirde.

Tha sinn air lùghdachadh mòr fhaicinn anns na h-eimiseanan carboin againn bliadhna às dèidh bliadhna mar thoradh air dì-charbonachadh a' ghriod agus feumaidh sinn sùil gheur a chumail air figearan am-bliadhna leis gu bheil lùghdachadh carboin a' sìor fhàs nas duilghe a choileanadh.

Tha mi toilichte a ràdh gu bheil fiosrachadh san aithisg seo mun tomhas leasaichte againn air ar lorg carboin. Tha sinn air obair còmhla ris an Urras Carboin gus gach seòrsa eimisean a thomhas a rèir na h-inbhe cunntas carboin a tha aithnichte gu h-eadar-nàiseanta, 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol'. Bheir seo air adhart obair gus tomhas agus tuairmse ar lorg carboin a leasachadh leis an rùn a bhith ag amas air agus a' lùghdachadh nan eimiseanan UILE gu Net Zero.

'S e seo an dàrna bliadhna san deach an dàta againn air sgaoilidhean carboin a dhearbhadh le buidheann bhon taobh a-muigh. Tha an tar-shealladh feumail seo air mar a dh'obraicheas sinn a-mach eimiseanan a' toirt misneachd dhuinn nar modh-obrach agus na barailean againn airson ar lorg carboin.

Tha sinn an-còmhnaidh a' cur ri ar n-oidhirp a dh'ionnsaigh seasmhachd, a' toirt a-steach beachdachadh air seasmhachd nar ceannach agus riaghladh bathar is sheirbheisean, Sgrùdadh Leasachadh Seasmhach agus bith-iomadachd.

Gus taic a thoirt do na trì dleastanasan agus mar phrìomh phàirt den Phrògram Leasachadh Seasmhach againn tha sinn a' stèidheachadh smaoineachadh mu leasachadh seasmhach air feadh na buidhne, obair a chaidh a neartachadh le prògram trèanadh a' gabhail a-steach Trèanadh Fuasglaidhean Gnàth-thìde le Comann Cruinn-eòlais Rìoghail na h-Alba.

Tha mi a' toirt mo thaing don a h-uile duine a chuir ri cruthachadh na h-aithisge seo airson 2022/2023, agus tha mi an dòchas gum bi i inntinneach agus fiosrachail dhuibh.

**Lynsey Hamill**

Ceannard Seasmhachd agus Foghainteachd



# Performance Overview

## Gèarr-chunntas Air Dèanadas



(Financial Year 2022/23)



### Carbon Footprint

Target against 2005/06	Actual performance
60% reduction	65.5% reduction 1,466 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e



### Gas

Target against 2005/06	Actual performance
15% reduction	26% reduction 455.41 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e 2,494,873 kWh



### Electricity

Target against 2005/06	Actual performance
40% reduction	39% reduction 773.13 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e 3,997,982.80 kWh



### Business Travel

2021/22	Actual performance
71.38 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	206% increase (from 2021/22) 218.85 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e

# Performance Overview

## Gèarr-chunntas Air Dèanadas



(Financial Year 2022/23)



### Total Waste Arising

Target	Actual performance
Reduce by 15% from 2011 (as per Scottish Government Target)	72% reduction <b>72 tonnes</b>



### Recycled and Composted Waste

Target	Actual performance
75% recycle rate	75% recycle rate 0.9 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e <b>53.6 tonnes</b>



### General Waste

Target	Actual performance
Send no more than 5% of waste for incineration	25% sent for incineration 0.39 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e <b>18.4 tonnes</b>



### Water

Target	Actual performance
14% from 2011/12	13% reduction 21,941 m <sup>3</sup> <b>8.94 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>



# 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.



### **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 incentivized.

### **Using sound science responsibly**

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.

# Background and Sustainable Development Plan



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 dangerous 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 whole, and are more stable.

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.



# 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.



# Our Climate Change and Sustainable Development Plan



Our mission is:

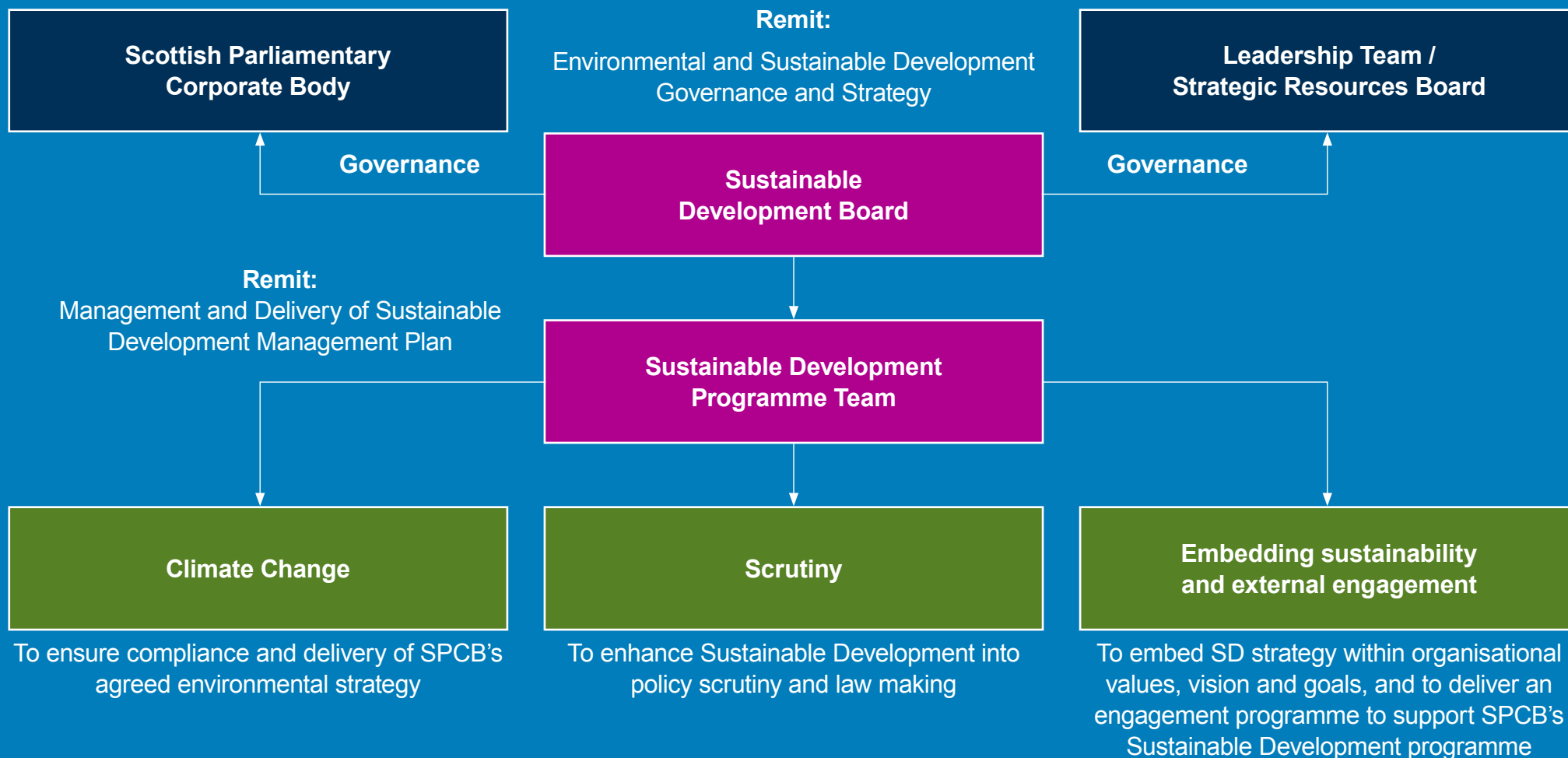
**“Meeting our Scottish Parliament vision through ambition and commitment in our response to the climate emergency, and innovation in sustainable development to support our goals as a Parliament”.**

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, Alan Durwood 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

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

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

## Lasachadh Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde

Tha an earrann seo a' mìneachadh 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.





# Climate Change Mitigation

## Lasachadh Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde



### Vision

The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body is striving to become a net zero emissions organisation. It is developing plans to become 'Net Zero Ready'.

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

# Climate Change Mitigation

## Lasachadh Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde



The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body (SPCB) is striving to become a zero emissions organization, on the journey to this the 'Net Zero Ready' [Carbon Management Plan](#) sets out the following objectives for Session 6:

- 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 SPCB 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 SPCB 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



We have seen a partial return to the building after several years of predominant working from home due to the Covid -19 pandemic. Emissions have risen as more energy in the building is now being used, but not the return to pre pandemic levels.

We have seen a return to business travel which impacts our overall carbon footprint, more on this on the business travel section.

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 emissions which are included in our target is shown in the diagram on page 20.



# 66.5%

**Total reduction achieved**

**Target:** To reduce our carbon footprint by 66% from the 2005/06 total by end of March 2026.

The Parliament's carbon footprint has reduced by 66.5% between 2005/06 and 2022/23.



# Carbon Footprint Measurement and Targets

## Tomhas agus targaidean lorg carboin



### Scope 1

(direct emissions from owned or operated assets)

Fleet Vehicle

**1.39** tonnes

Gas

**455.41** tonnes

Diesel from Genetator

**7.10** tonnes

F-Gas

**0** tonnes

### Scope 2

(direct emissions from owned or operated assets)

Electricity

**773.13** tonnes

### Scope 3

(all other indirect emissions)

Waste

**0.39** tonnes

Recycling

**0.90** tonnes

Water

**8.94** tonnes

Air

**115.49** tonnes

Car

**85.70** tonnes

Taxi

**1.11** tonnes

Rail

**14.53** tonnes

Bus

**0.58** tonnes

Ferry

**1.44** tonnes

**Business travel total 218.85 tonnes**

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

# Electricity Dealan



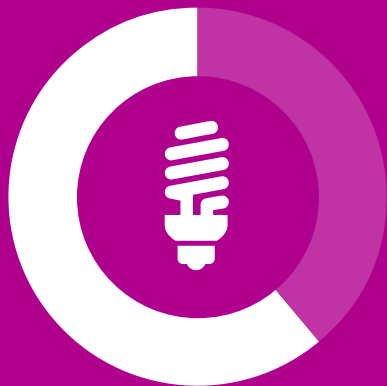
We came very close to meeting our target of consuming no more than 3963894 kwh of electricity in 2022/23. It is hard to pin point exactly where the extra 34089 kwh were used however this is less than 1% of target consumption.

During 2022/23 we have delivered a number of projects aimed at reducing our energy consumption, including:

- Air handling unit fan upgrades and refurbishments
- Chiller Pump Replacement & Optimisation
- Window Refurbishments
- BEMS Cabling - running cables site wide
- Zip Taps Installation
- Removal & disposal of chiller 2 and positioning works needed for chiller 3 installation
- Catering Equipment Replacement.

Consultancy and research works conducted included:

- Strategic Investment Plan study looking at how to get to Net Zero ready
- Energy Saving Scenarios modelling on digital twin model
- Thermal Drone Survey
- Uninterrupted Power Supply Replacement study
- External Lighting study
- BEMS - Consultancy Support
- Design of replacement chiller
- Thermographic survey of electrical distribution boards
- Queensberry House Insulation.



## 39%

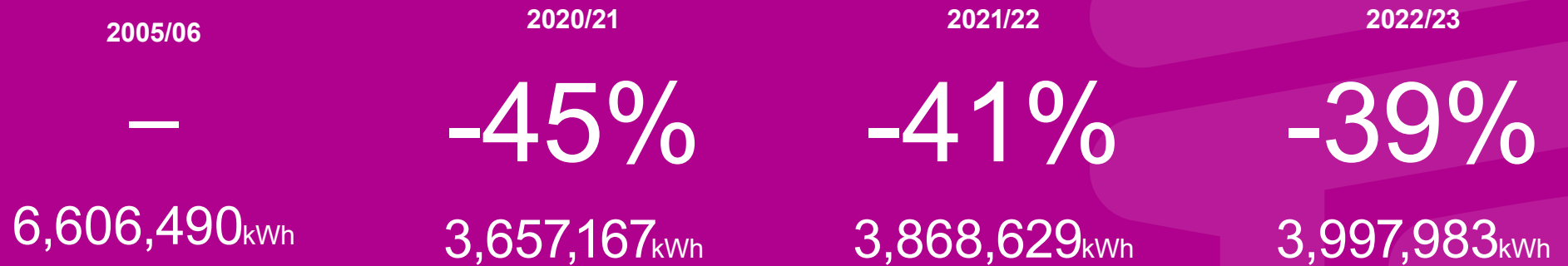
**Total reduction achieved:**

3,997,983 kwh – 1% worse than target

**Target:** Maintain electricity consumption at 40% of 2005/06 levels = 3,963,894 kwh for April 2022 - March 2023

# Electricity

% reduction from 2005/06 baseline



# Gas Gas

The Scottish Parliament has reduced gas use in 2022/23 by 26% 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 as we use the building differently after the pandemic.



# 26%

**Total reduction achieved**

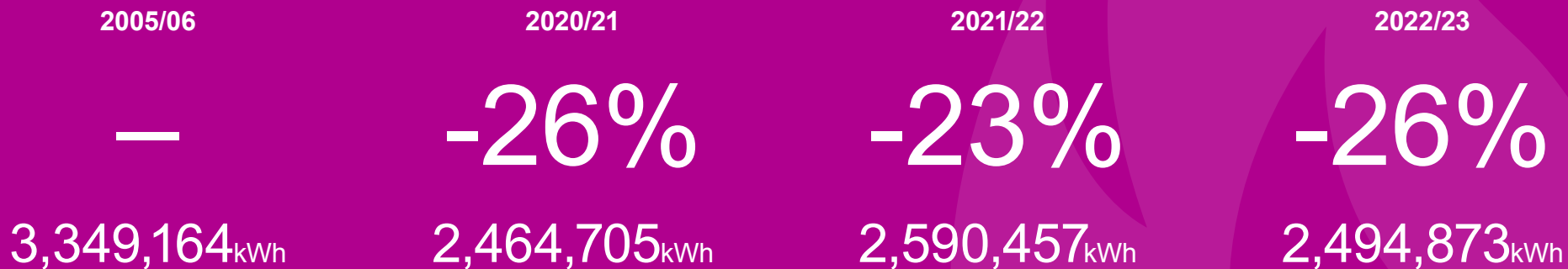
**Target:** Reduce consumption from 14-18% over session 6. 2022/23 target of 15% reduction compared to 2005/06 consumption levels.



# 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.



# 13%

**Total reduction achieved**

**Target:** Maintain 21,648.78 m3 of water for the year 2022-2023

Reduce water consumption from the 2011/12 total by 14% by March 2023.



# Water



% reduction from 2011/12 baseline

	2011/12	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	—	<b>-37%</b>	<b>-23%</b>	<b>-13%</b>
Boreholes	18,258 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	12,778 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	13,614 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	16,315 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>
Mains	6,915 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	3,063 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	3,615 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	5,626 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>
Total	25,173 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	15,841 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	17,229 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>	21,941 <sub>m<sup>3</sup></sub>

# Waste and recycling

## Sgudal agus Ath-chuairteachadh



In 2022/23, 18.4 tonnes of waste were incinerated as opposed to being recycled or composted.

Our recycling/composting performance was 75%. 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. This is listed on the following page for 2022/23.



# Waste and recycling

## Sgudal agus Ath-chuairteachadh

Ad Hoc Waste Items		Quantity
Electrical goods (Fridge, Fans, Heaters Microwave)		32
Furniture and desk equipment		32
WEEE Waste		11
Confidential waste items (flags, banners etc)		3
Trolleys, cages, metal lockers and metal barrows		18
Materials (broken furniture, wood, metal pieces, prints and frames etc)		10
Metal server cabinets and side panels		60
Carpet tiles		14



# Waste and recycling levels



% reduction from 2005/06 baseline

	2005/06	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	-	<b>-96%</b>	<b>-95%</b>	<b>-88%</b>
Total waste arising (tonnes)	263 tonnes	35.06 tonnes	39.37 tonnes	72 tonnes
Incinerated waste (tonnes)	154 tonnes	5.56 tonnes	7.59 tonnes	18.4 tonnes
Recycling rate	41%	84%	81%	75%
Recycled and composted waste (tonnes)	109 tonnes	29.5 tonnes	31.78 tonnes	53.65 tonnes

# Travel Emissions and Sustainable Travel

## Sgaoilidhean Siubhail agus Siubhal Seasmhach



Our business travel emissions for 2022/2023 were 218.85 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. There had been a large reduction in business travel since the COVID-19 pandemic however we are starting to see business travel and therefore emissions increasing again. We plan to release a Travel Policy, Processes and Practices Document in 2023/24 to encourage business travel to remain stable and not grow beyond 2022/23 levels.

Most emissions were from air travel in 2022/23, whereas last year most emissions were from car travel. This confirms the bounce back to air travel happening after the Covid 19 pandemic.

The emissions from various modes of travel breakdown are shown on page 31.

In 2021, we published our 2nd Sustainable Travel Plan and this continues to be valid during this reporting period.

This Plan shows how we can travel sustainably and reduce our carbon footprint from our travel activities. The Travel Plan outlines active travel options and includes ways to make car journeys more sustainable. It complements sustainable working practices and emphasises the active travel initiatives that have been implemented across the Parliament. The current [Sustainable Travel Plan](#) is available from our website.



# Business Travel Emissions



(tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)

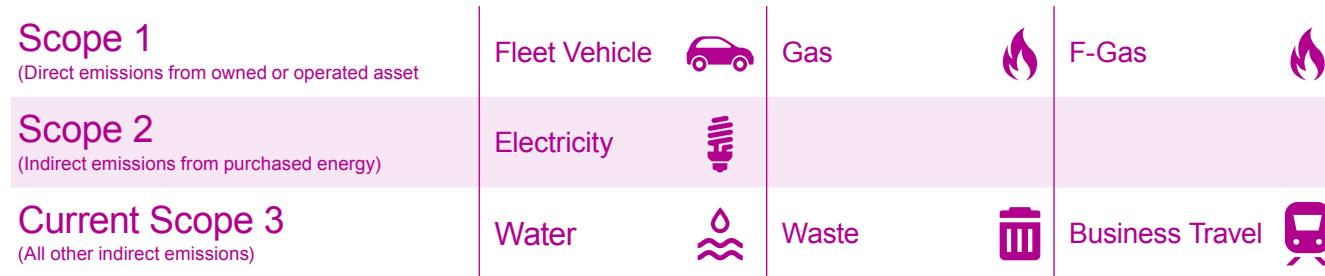
2015 16	2016 17	2017 18	2018 19	2019 20	2020 21	2021 22	2022 23
206	276	330	415	338	96	71.38	218.85
tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e

## 2022-23 Business Travel Emissions

						
Air	Car	Taxi	Rail	Bus	Ferry	Total
115.49	85.70	1.11	14.53	0.58	1.44	218.85
tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e

# Carbon Footprint Measurements

## A' tomhas Lorg Carbon



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 2020/21 and 2022/23. The 2020/21 assessment was updated slightly during the more recent modelling in-line with updated Environmentally Extended Input Output (EEIO) figures to allow for comparison. During 2021/22 figures were updated in house, the EEIO changes have been estimated to allow for comparison to other years.

### Scope 3 for purchased goods and services

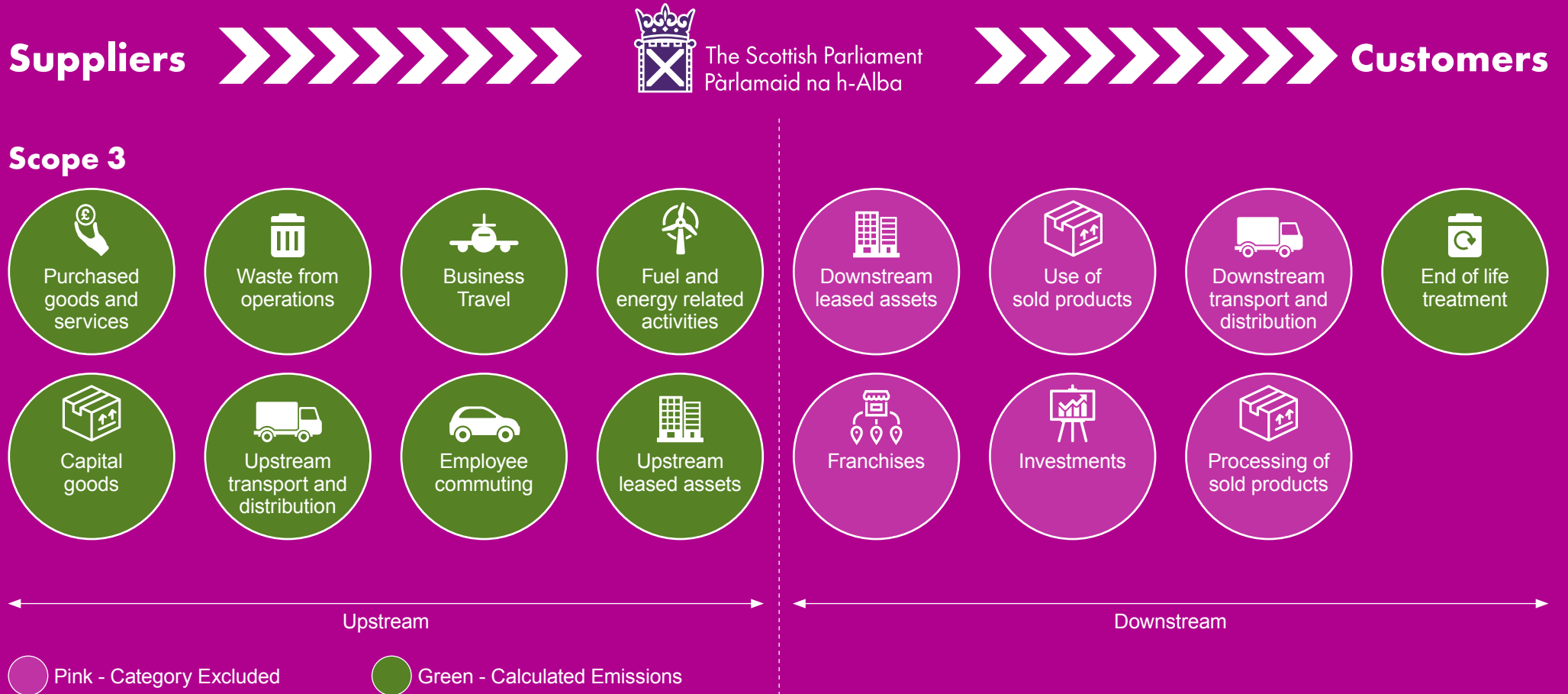
- 2020/21: 3,445 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- 2021/22: 4,230 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- 2022/23: 2,538.81 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

The diagram on page 33 shows the categories of emissions calculated in conjunction with the Carbon Trust.



# Carbon Footprint Measurements

## A' tomhas Lorg Carbon



# Scope 3 Measurement

## Tomhas Sgòp 3



	Category	Calculation summary	Total Emissions 2022/23 (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	% of Scope 3	% of value chain
1a	Purchased goods and services (product)	Calculated from quantities purchased	1.11	0.02	0.03
1b	Purchased goods and services (non-product)	Calculated from financial spend and quantities purchased	2,537.70	50.2	66.5
2	Capital goods	Calculated from financial spend and quantities purchased	310.70	6.1	8.1
3	Fuel and energy related activities	Calculated from Scope 1&2 footprint	351.83	7.0	9.2
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Calculated from financial spend	44.44	0.9	0.03
5	Waste generated in operations	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	1.29	0.03	0.03
6	Business travel	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	218.85	4.3	5.7
7	Employee commuting and wfh	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	352.00	7.0	9.2
8	Upstream leased assets	Calculated by the Scottish Parliament	0.00	0.0	0.0
9	Downstream transportation and distribution	Category excluded	0.00	0.0	0.0
10	Processing of sold products	Category excluded	0.00	0.0	0.0
11b	Use of sold products (Indirect)	Category excluded	0.00	0.0	0.0
12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Calculated from volume sold	0.70	0.01	0.02
13	Downstream leased assets	Category excluded	0.00	0.0	0.0
14	Franchises	Category excluded	0.00	0.0	0.0
15	Investments	Category excluded	0.00	0.0	0.0

# Purchased Goods and Services

## Bathar is Seirbheisean a Cheannach Sinn



The below table shows the top suppliers ranked in emissions. Suppliers listed are all those that contribute >1% of Scottish Parliament's suppliers emissions.

These 14 suppliers correspond to 86% of Scope 3 suppliers emissions from purchased goods and services.

Category	Approach	Total Emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	% of Scope 3
Building services including the maintenance of mechanical and electrical assets	spend-based	614.39	21.49
High level building fabric maintenance	spend based	338.61	11.84
Provision of IT support services	spend and quantity based	287.2	10.04
Catering and pest control services	spend-based	241.52	8.45
Provision of IT software	spend-based	224.1	7.84
Computer Equipment	spend and quantity based	171.85	6.01
Furniture and desk equipment	spend and quantity based	122.65	4.29

Table continued on page 36

# Purchased Goods and Services

## Bathar is Seirbheisean a Cheannach Sinn



Category	Approach	Total Emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	% of Scope 3
Portering services	spend-based	120.13	4.20
Provision of professional property services	spend-based	97.2	3.40
Cleaning services	spend-based	87.96	3.08
Security Systems Replacement and Maintenance	spend-based	56.21	1.97
Provision and maintenance of printer/scanner/photocopiers	spend-based	38.21	1.34
Mail Services	spend-based	34.53	1.21
Stationery	spend and quantity based	30.95	1.08

# Commuter Travel

## Siubhal a dh'Obair



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

During the spring of 2023 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 considering 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.

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. Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023](#).

It is estimated carbon emissions from all SPCB staff commuting is approximately: 201 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, or average of 332.78 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per staff member. Travel emissions, along with the actions we are taking to reduce emissions from them are discussed in our Sustainable Travel Plan [SPCB Sustainable Travel Plan \(parliament.scot\)](#)

Scottish Parliament Staff Commuting (approx)	201 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Average per member of staff	332.78kg CO <sub>2</sub> e

### Homeworking Emissions

Eco Act Enhanced Methodology emissions per employee 250 kg/year.

Total Annual Carbon Emissions across all SPCB staff (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	151
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# Regional Office / Constituency Office Data

## Dàta mu Oifisean Sgìreil / Roinne



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.

Please note for 2022/23 data approximately 22% of spend not accounted for as no comment given on billing, therefore figures below are likely to be an underestimate.

### Electricity and Gas

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.

### 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.

Fuel	2022/23 FY	kWh	tCO2e
Electricity	£127,518.84	549,413	106
Gas	£41,946.08	597,182	109

# Duty 2

## Dleastanas 2



### Climate Change Adaptation

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.

### Freagarrachadh a thaobh Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde

Tha an earrann seo a' mìneachadh mar a tha a' Phàrlamaid a' coileanadh an dàrna dleastanas 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.

# Climate Change Adaptation



## Freagarrachadh a thaobh Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde

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<sup>1</sup> in the best possible manner.

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 by 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.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/climate-ready-scotland-second-scottish-climate-change-adaptation-programme-2019-2024>



# Climate Change Adaptation



## Freagarrachadh a thaobh Atharrachadh Gnàth-shìde

Areas of particular focus for continuing critical functions within the Parliament and championing climate change adaptation are highlighted by the Adaptation Scotland toolkit. They 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 do not allow for safe travel or occupation of the building
- Update public on 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



## Acting Sustainably

The work the Scottish 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 Scottish 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 and Sustainable Development in Scrutiny and Biodiversity.

## Gnìomh Seasmhach

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.

# Procurement for Sustainable Development

## Solar airson Leasachadh Seasmhach



In 2003, the Scottish Parliament formalised its responsible purchasing policy, focussing on social justice and environment, among other things.

In 2014, the Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act was passed. We are continually working to improve the way in which we meet the 'sustainable procurement' duty it conferred on us. Our duty requires us to:

- improve economic, social, and environmental wellbeing;
- facilitate the involvement of small and medium enterprises, third sector bodies and supported businesses;
- promote innovation.

The examples below show how we are working to embed sustainable development thinking into our procurement cycle. In addition, there are some more technical ways in which we do this, such as:

- Actively encouraging SMEs, third sector organisations and supported businesses to participate in our procurements;
- Designing pricing evaluations that cover costs such as repair and servicing, operating, and disposal as well as the purchase/service price;
- 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;
- Increasing knowledge and understanding of sustainable development and climate change for our purchasers and colleagues engaged in procurement activity.



# Procurement for Sustainable Development

## Solar airson Leasachadh Seasmhach



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 2022-2023, we have:

- Held two circular economy workshops for purchasers, contract managers, and suppliers;
- Supported purchasers to undertake training on tackling climate change;
- Had a member of the procurement team undertake training to facilitate sustainable development impact assessment workshops;

- Recruited a procurement sustainable development manager to support purchasers and contract managers
- Surveyed our contractors to assess their progress on sustainable development, as well as their compliance with social, ecological, and other standards and requirements
- Over 60% of contracts awarded in the reporting period went to SMEs
- One contract was awarded to a supported business.



# Procurement for Sustainable Development

## Solar airson Leasachadh Seasmhach



### Example 1

#### Climate-friendly catering

The high climate impact of meat products prompted our catering contractor to get in touch with its West Lothian-based butcher. Together, they are working on using every part of butchered animals, from nose to tail, so that nothing is wasted, and fewer animals are required in total.

The General Manager explained that *“Working with our butcher this has allowed our chefs to use different cuts of meat on our menus... the team have introduced dishes made with beef cheeks, flat iron steaks, brisket, & shoulder cuts, blade & D cuts. Some of these cuts can be tougher than the more traditional cuts of meat, but the team have adapted cooking styles to incorporate into the menu, allowing more of the animal to be used sustainably.”*

Our catering contractor’s pro-active approach has helped to reduce our supply chain impacts, by reducing the amount of animal feed and other inputs to meat production. By using local businesses in our supply chains, we, and our suppliers, help to support economic resilience by keeping money circulating around the local economy. This reduces vulnerability to economic shocks and stresses, and helps to ensure local livelihoods and skills are maintained.



# Procurement for Sustainable Development

## Solar airson Leasachadh Seasmhach



### Example 2

#### Equitable access through an accessibility notification App

The Scottish Parliament aims to be a place to work and visit that is accessible and open to people from all walks of life and backgrounds. Tailoring our welcome for visitors with disabilities is crucial to deliver equality.

The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body carried out a procurement exercise to put in place a framework agreement for an accessibility notification App to be made available at the Scottish Parliament building and MSP's local offices.

We advertised our contract opportunity to develop an App that would allow visitor to the Scottish Parliament to identify accessibility needs. We placed a requirement on the supplier to provide our staff with suitable information on how best to communicate and interact with disabled visitors. Thus this innovative application provides an additional way in which visitors who have specific access requirements can let us know what we can do to make their visit smooth and enjoyable.

The accessibility notification App is now available for visitors to the Parliament building at Holyrood, and MSPs have access to the App if they wish to use the App at their local office.



# Procurement for Sustainable Development

## Solar airson Leasachadh Seasmhach



### Example 3 Corporate Clothing

As we approached the re-let of our corporate clothing contract, we wanted the new contract to better support sustainable development. Prior to researching what was available, we held a group discussion, supported by the Parliament's sustainable development impact assessment tool. Representatives of several business areas that require workwear were involved, and this allowed us to consider a range of diverse needs, and how we could support equitable provision of workwear through a clothing contract, as well as identify potential positive and negative ecological and social impacts to take into account.

We carried out market research, exploring hiring clothing, durability and repairability, recycled content, supply chain sustainability, and repair and take-back services.

We were determined to implement a more circular economy model whereby our end-of-use and end-of-life clothing could be reused or recycled. Having the Parliament's logo embroidered on garments meant that they could not be reused, so finding a suitable alternative to embroidery was crucial.

We turned to Zero Waste Scotland, Sustainable Procurement Scotland and Business in the Community Scotland for their advice and input to sustainability questions we could ask the supply chain.

We wanted to continue to offer this opportunity to a supported business and took the decision to utilise the Scottish Government framework agreement for Supported Factories and Businesses. Under the framework, personal protective equipment and uniforms can be purchased from a supplier, which provides employment and development opportunities to people with disabilities.

Our contractor's supply chain is independently audited against labour standards and health and safety requirements. It also preferentially supplies products that are certified by bodies such as Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production, which promotes 'safe, lawful, humane and ethical manufacturing and Oeko-Tex which issues standards for human-ecological safety in the production of textile and leather goods.

Discussions were held with the contractor, focusing on the moving away from an embroidered corporate logo, opportunities for more sustainable textiles, and durability, reparability and recycling of garments at end of life.

The new contract was awarded in November 2022, and we continue to work with our corporate clothing supplier, to meet our and their aspirations for sustainable development.

# 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 year, we have continued work to integrate sustainable development into scrutiny. Our Sustainable Development Impact Assessment tool (SDIA) continues to be used routinely by the Non-Government Bills Unit (NGBU), to assess the sustainable development impacts of proposed Members’ Bills. The process can help to improve the shape of the bills and the quality of the information in the sustainable development impact statements in Members’ Bills policy memoranda. 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.

### Conveners Group Session 6 Strategic Priority on Climate Change and Net Zero

Considering how to improve scrutiny of complex and systemic issues, such as climate change, has been a challenge over the last two decades for many parliaments. How to approach these issues from the perspective of parliamentary committees was the subject of discussion in April 2022 in Conveners Group – which is made up of all the conveners of committees.

In June 2022, Conveners Group agreed a package of proposals to strengthen cross-cutting scrutiny of climate change (as the issue) and net zero (as policy response), as part of Session 6 strategic priorities.





# Sustainable Development Scrutiny

## Sgrùdadh air Leasachadh Seasmhach



### Conveners Group proposals to strengthen cross-cutting scrutiny of Climate Change and Net Zero



Annual updates to the Conveners Group from the UK Climate Change Committee



Commission research to illustrate how Climate Change impacts on policy areas across subject committees



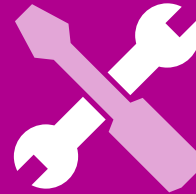
Liase with the Scottish Government to access emissions data by committee portfolio



Consider ways to strengthen parliamentary processes and procedure



Recruit a Climate Change / Net-Zero adviser



Continue to rollout the Sustainable Development Impact Assessment tool



Capacity building for MSPs, their staff and staff of the Parliament on sustainable development and Net-Zero

# Sustainable Development Scrutiny

## Sgrùdadh air Leasachadh Seasmhach



Underpinned by strategic leadership from the Conveners Group, we have continued to use our SDIA tool to apply a sustainable development lens to committee scrutiny. 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.

Another key achievement has been to recruit a Specialist Adviser on Climate Change and Net Zero as a shared resource, working primarily with the Net Zero, Energy and Transport Committee, but also with other committees. By working across committees in this way, the Specialist Adviser can support committees without a substantive remit in environmental policy to engage with climate change and net zero.

Building on work at COP26, we have continued sharing our learning with other parliaments, for example through continued engagement with Globe International, the world's largest parliamentary network devoted to legislative leadership on sustainable development & climate change. We also partnered with the Westminster Foundation for Democracy to deliver training to the Parliament of Georgia on the use of sustainable development as a lens for post legislative scrutiny.

### Forward look

Over the next year, we will be continuing to support sustainable development scrutiny and to deliver on the specific Conveners Group actions. This includes considering ways to strengthen parliamentary processes and procedures, such as the quality of the information in the sustainable development impact statements in Government Bills policy memoranda. It also includes commissioning research to illustrate how climate change impacts on policy areas across subject committees.

We're also exploring other ways we can build a 'model' for parliamentary scrutiny of climate change. This includes how we can extend and diversify our use of evidence, experts and participation, to better support the work of Members.

# 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.

More information is available in our [2021 Biodiversity Statement](#). A [BSL 2021 Biodiversity Statement](#) is also available.



# Biodiversity

## Bith-iomadachd



### Scottish Parliament Bees and Beehives

At the Scottish Parliament we are very conscious of our place in the landscape and ensure that we can contribute to a thriving ecology across Scotland. We are particularly aware of the enormous benefits bees bring for biodiversity - namely pollination. Biodiversity refers to the variety of plants and animal living in a particular region and bees as pollinators (they carry pollen from flower to flower to fertilize plants) play an essential role in this. To put this into perspective, imagine a life without bees; we would have none of our favourite provisions such as coffee, pears and even chocolate as bees are responsible for these crop yields.

Scotland's honeybee has been in decline in recent years. The main causes of this are the loss of suitable habitat, climate change and disease. Leading by example, the Scottish Parliament decided to introduce the bees on-site in 2014, contributing to stemming the decline of honeybees in Scotland as well as, boosting our commitment to sustainability.

The Scottish Parliament's bees and beehives are managed by Hood's Honey which is an award-winning, local, family business who have been in beekeeping since 1950. We have recently increased the number of beehives we keep onsite from 11 to 15, most of the queens are born on-site contributing to our very own pure strain of Scottish Parliament bee. The bees have access to an abundance of foliage nearby, at Arthur's Sear and Holyrood Park. They will visit tens of thousands of plants daily, flying out from the Scottish Parliament.

On a recent visit, our beekeeper commented that our bees are very strong, are thriving and free from disease or issues. The bees produce honey each autumn which is used to feed the bees during winter, and this wonderfully negates the need to rely on artificial feeding methods. In Summer 2023 the bees have produced enough honey to be sold at the Parliament gift shop. This is always a very popular product and the shop had sold out of 40 jars within an afternoon.

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 Scotland since its inception – over 200 in total.

To learn more about our bees and beehives listen to our [podcast](#).

# Biodiversity Bith-iomadachd

## Landscape Management

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

During 2022/23, Continental Landscapes Ltd has been involved in the following environmental initiatives;

- Wildflowers replanted throughout wild meadow area of Parliament landscape
- Recycling of all grass cuttings removed from site
- New Parliament herb planters installed on raised Grass areas
- Donation of plants, materials and tools to Priorsford Primary in Peebles.



# Part 3

## Engagement and Embedding Sustainability

A key part of our Sustainable Development plan is how we communicate externally and internally on our performance and how we engage with colleagues and stakeholders across the Parliament. This includes rolling out activities that raise awareness and understanding by seeking to engage, develop and empower stakeholders and staff to support the behaviour change needed to deliver environmental performance and sustainable development integration.

# Pairt 3



## Conaltraidh is Com-pàirteachadh

Feumaidh Buidhnean san Roinn Phoblaich 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.

# Engagement and Embedding Sustainability

## Conaltraidh is Com-pàirteachadh



### 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 Sustainability. These groups include;

- The Scottish Public Sector Environment Managers Group
- The UK legislatures Environment Performance Group
- Sustainable Scotland Network
- Public Sector Climate Adaptation Network
- The Edinburgh Climate Commission

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

### Embedding SD Thinking

Embedding sustainable development thinking across the organisation requires a clear focus on changing our culture and with that evolving our values and behaviours in a way that embraces the changes needed to realise our ambitions. During 2022/23 we focused on 3 activities to lay the foundations required to create a culture where SD thinking is embedded as part of our 'business as usual' activity:

1. **Subject specific training** – in house e- learning modules available via the intranet, Royal Scottish Geographical Society (RSGS) training covering climate solutions, available for MSPs and all staff.

### 2. Sustainable Development Impact

**Assessment tool** – roll out of this as a [tool](#) to support project development, ensuring considerations are identified and embedded at the earliest possible stage 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.

# Engagement and Embedding Sustainability

## Conaltraidh is Com-pàirteachadh



### Royal Scottish Geographical Society Climate Solutions Qualification

The Royal Scottish Geographical Society has developed a Climate Solutions qualification in 2020 to help 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.

**“This is such essential knowledge for how business and society needs to move forwards if Scotland is going to be robust, healthy and globally competitive. The more aware we all are, the more prepared we can be and the more we can understand where the real opportunities for investment and opportunity lie. It’s a journey the whole world is on and legislation is building globally every year, so it is fantastic and very fitting that the Scottish Parliament have taken the lead and committed to this climate solutions course.”**

**Dr Mike Robinson CEO**  
Royal Scottish Geographical Society





# Engagement and Embedding Sustainability

## Conaltraidh is Com-pàirteachadh



### 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 2022/2023, the Network ran a behaviour change campaign in collaboration with DoNation, an online platform that engages users to compete with colleagues in their workplace to take on pledges to reduce their environmental impact.

It was a highly positive and engaging campaign, with staff at all levels getting involved. The Presiding Officer and Chief Executive of the Parliament led by example by sharing their pledges with the teams. Not only did the actions taken prevent 54 tons of CO2 from entering the atmosphere and save 390 tons of waste a year, the initiative sparked discussions among staff about wider sustainability issues. People who participated said they learned new ways to reduce their environmental impact, with many (71%) reporting increased wellbeing and pride in their organisation (82%).

### Ideas of economic transformation

As part of the wider work on sustainability, Scotland's Futures Forum and SPICe ran a seminar series for MSPs and staff to explore [ideas of economic transformation](#). With our country facing a climate and ecological emergency that requires us to make significant changes to how we lead our lives and do our business, the series looked at new ideas helping us to shape the future.

Following its involvement in a training session with staff in January 2023 to inform the use of the Sustainable Development Impact Assessment, the Wellbeing Economy Alliance Scotland was invited to present at the first seminar, followed by sessions on a just transition and business purpose. These were brought together in [a well-attended public discussion](#) event during the 2023 Festival of Politics.

# 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

Tha ar cuid obrach gus na Buaidhean Àrainneachdail againn a lùghdachadh air a thoirt seachad tron t-Siostam Rianachd Àrainneachdail againn, a tha ga mhìneachadh san earrainn seo.



# Environmental Management System

## Sìostam Rianachd Àrainneachdail



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.



# Environmental Management System

## Sìostam Rianachd Àrainneachdail



### 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

## Validation

# Pairt 5

## Dearbhadh



# Validation statement from Aether Aithris Dearbhaidh bho Aether



This is to certify that Aether has conducted a validation exercise on the emission estimates provided by Scottish Parliament for the year 2022-23. The following checks were undertaken on the data:

- Appropriate scope of emissions
- Use of appropriate activity data and emission factors applied in emission calculations
- Documentation of data sources, methodology, and assumptions
- Transparency of calculations and dataflows

Signed:

Date: 20th November 2023



# Part 6

## Looking Forward

This section looks forward at the targets for 2025/26, the end of the current Parliamentary session.

# Pairt 6



## A' Coimhead air Adhart

Tha an earrann seo a' coimhead air adhart ris na targaidean airson

# Look Forward

## A' Coimhead air Adhart

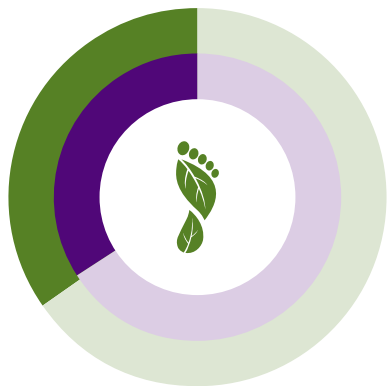


Targets	2023/2024	2025/2026
<b>Carbon Emissions</b> Reduce carbon emissions from the 2005/06 total by:	66.5%	66% 1488 Total CO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Business Travel</b> Retain the reduction in business travel levels seen as a result of the pandemic. 80% reduction in business travel emissions since 2018/2019	80%	80%
<b>Waste and Resources:</b>		
• reduce total waste arising in Scotland by 15% against 2011 levels	15%	15%
• reduce food waste by 33% against 2013 levels	33%	33%
• recycle 70% of remaining waste	70%	70%
• send no more than 5% of remaining waste to incineration	5%	5%
We also aim to match the EU ambition for all plastic packaging to be economically recyclable or reusable by 2030.		



# Look Forward

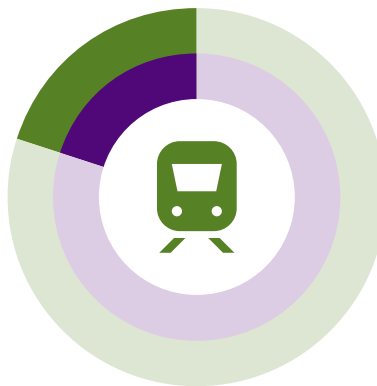
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### Carbon Emissions

Reduce carbon emissions from the 2005/06 total by:

2023/24	65.5%
2025/26	66%



### 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

2023/24	80%
2025/26	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.

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