



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

scottish parliamentary corporate body
environmental annual report

07/08



introduction

We are pleased to present the first annual environmental report to be produced by the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body. Since the approval of the Parliament's **environmental policy** in October 2005, good progress has been made towards our vision to become a role model for best practice in environmental performance and to work towards a sustainable future.

Since the approval of the policy, we have been working to embed environmental best practice throughout the organisation. We have also asked that it be included in all induction programmes and that all offices start to develop environmental objectives tailored to their business area.

The year 2007/08 saw real, measurable progress towards improving our environmental performance, with all three of our headline environmental targets achieved, reducing waste, paper use and energy use. Achieving those targets is clear evidence that building users are

actively trying to improve our environmental performance, from the everyday actions of double-sided printing, switching off equipment and lights and recycling to incorporating environmental principles into procurement exercises and change projects. I hope you find this report interesting and informative.

Alex Fergusson
Presiding Officer

Paul Grice
Chief Executive

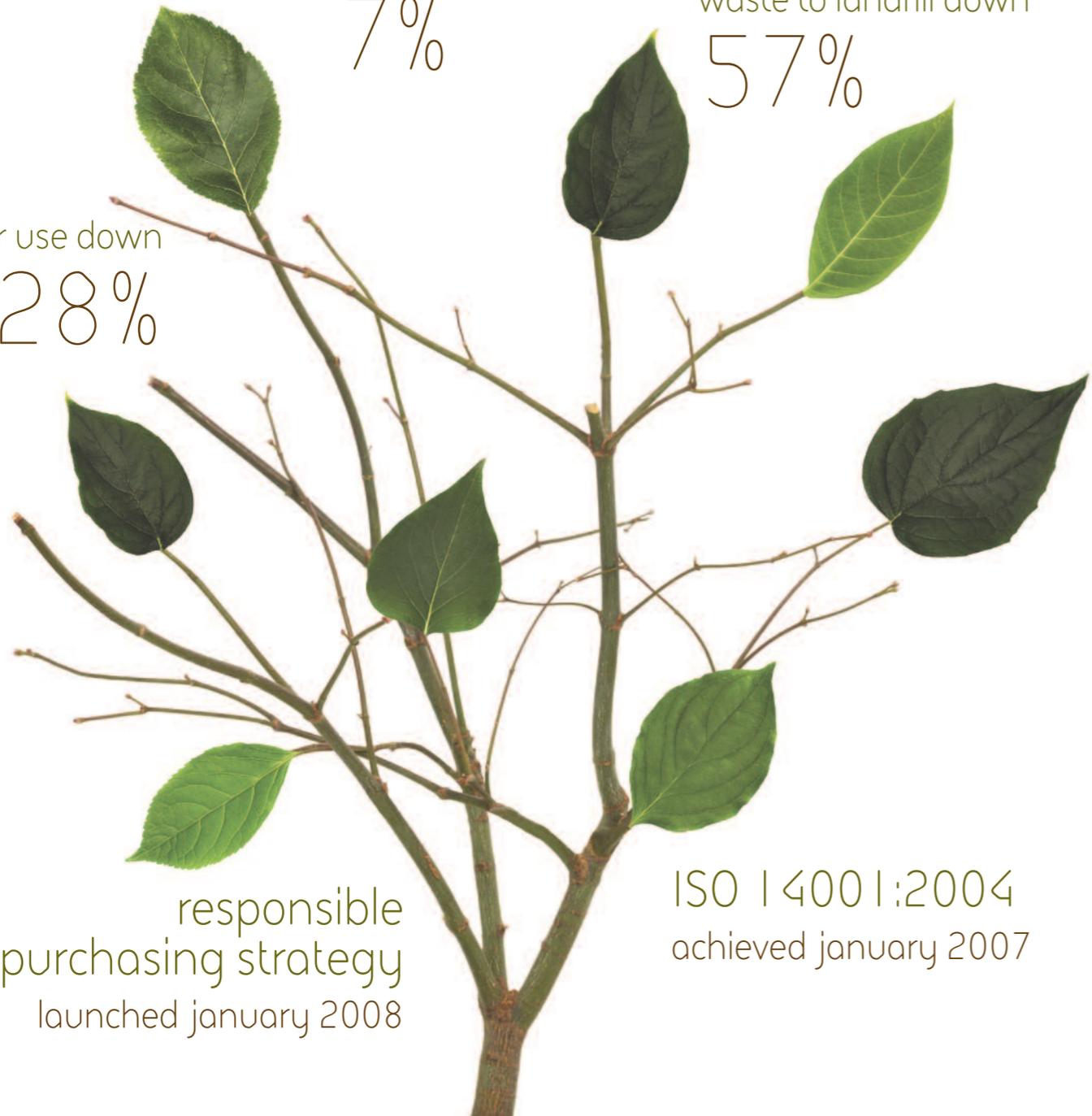
energy use down
7%

waste to landfill down
57%

paper use down
28%

responsible
purchasing strategy
launched january 2008

ISO 14001:2004
achieved january 2007



The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body achieved ISO 14001:2004 – the internationally recognised standard for environmental management systems – in January 2007 and continued to maintain certification in 2007/08. The system is applicable to the Scottish Parliament buildings at Holyrood. To achieve and maintain the standard, an organisation must be able 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 the 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 simply a way to "Plan, Do, Check and Review" to improve environmental performance. The SPCB has developed a management system compliant with the requirements of ISO 14001:2004.

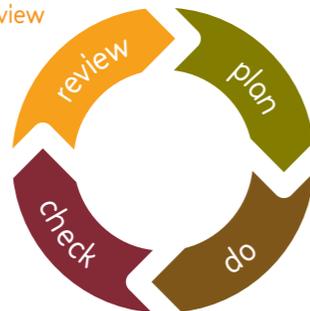
The standard assesses the way in which an organisation:

- 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; and
- achieves legal compliance with all relevant environmental legislation.

EMS - key stages in the process

• management review

- monitoring
- measurement
- auditing



- policy
- significant aspects
- legislation
- objectives and targets

- management plans
- roles and responsibilities
- communications and training
- emergency procedures

environmental management groups and employee participation

Two groups lead on implementation of the environmental management system and environmental initiatives. The Environmental Management Steering Group (chaired by the Director of Technology and Facilities Management) provides strategic direction on environmental management. The Environmental Management Working Group translates the SPCB's environmental objectives into practice. The Working Group includes representatives from across the Parliament, including an MSP staff member. The members of the group are responsible for encouraging their colleagues to follow good environmental practice in the office and trying to embed sustainability into the operation of their offices.

In 2007/08 all SPCB induction courses included a presentation on environmental management.

environmental performance targets

In March 2006, environmental performance targets for energy, waste and paper use were set for March 2009 along with additional interim annual targets. The targets were agreed for areas where it was recognised that the environmental impact was significant and that it was feasible to reduce that impact.

target:

To reduce total energy (gas and electricity) use by 8% of the 2005/06 total by March 2009. **Target on course.**

interim target:

To reduce energy use by 6% by March 2008. **Target achieved.**

The reduction in electricity and gas use is due to improvements in programming and operation of the systems that control heating, ventilation and lighting for the buildings and building users' diligence in switching off equipment and lights when not in use. Projects that have contributed towards reducing energy use include:

- New lighting controls for the information and telecommunication control rooms;
- An automated e-mail sent to building users who leave their PCs on overnight requesting that in future they turn their PC off;
- New lighting in the public hall;
- Continuous auditing and refining of the building energy management system and lighting management system;
- Draught exclusion around the entrance doors to the public foyer.

The Parliament has purchased 100% renewable electricity since April 2005.

Energy use has been reduced by enough power to heat and light 25 homes for a year.

The Parliament has a sophisticated building energy management system which allows heating and ventilation requirements to be precisely controlled, reducing energy use.

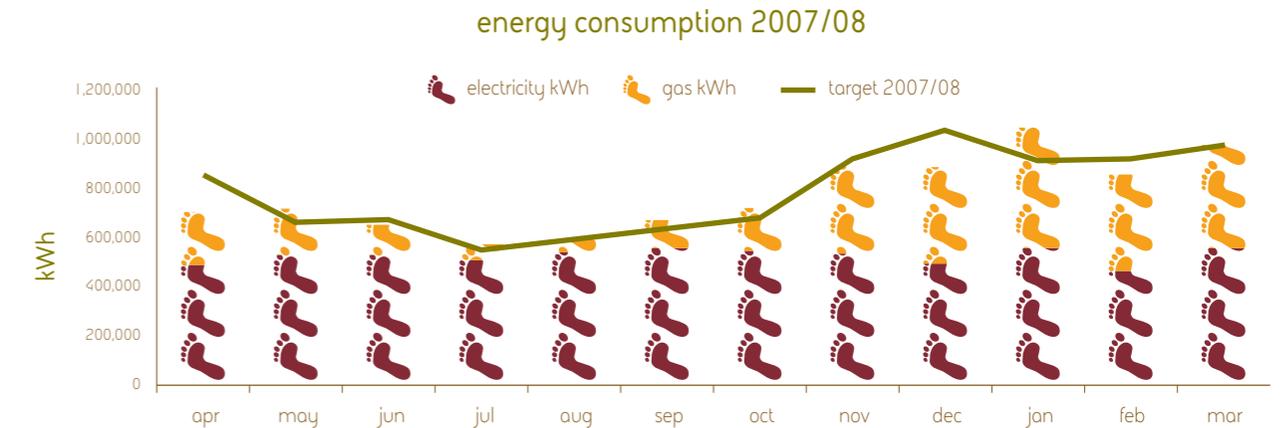
Energy use: 32% gas, 68% electricity



The Scottish Parliament Garden Lobby

energy target*	annual target (kWh)	consumed (kWh)	% reduction
Baseline year - 2005/06	9,955,653	-	-
2006/07 - 3% reduction	9,656,984	9,562,538	3.95
2007/08 - 6% reduction	9,358,314	9,220,937	7.38
2008/09 - 8% reduction	9,159,201	-	-

*The energy target is based on recommendations made by the Carbon Trust. Energy is the total gas and electricity used on site between 1 April and 31 March in the stated year.



target:

To reduce landfill waste by 50% of the 2005/06 total by March 2009. **Target on course.**

interim target:

To reduce landfill waste by 45% by March 2008. **Target achieved.**

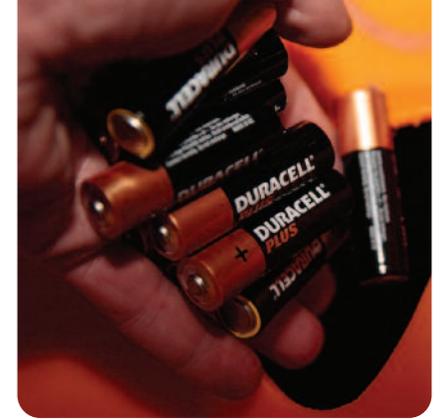
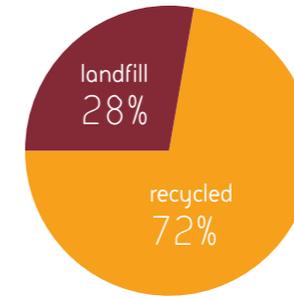
The three-year target has already been achieved and exceeded, with waste sent to landfill reduced by 57% or 88 tonnes compared to the baseline year as a result the three year target will be increased to 55%. That reduction has allowed the frequency at which general waste skips are emptied to be reduced from six to four times per week.

Waste sent to landfill has been reduced by ensuring that all building users and staff try where possible to reduce, reuse and recycle. Initiatives to improve recycling include the provision of new recycling bins to all MSP offices and improvements in recycling practices by on-site contractors. Facilities to recycle batteries were introduced in 2007.

There are over 250 recycling bins in the Parliament.

Paper, newspapers, magazines, plastic bottles, plastic bags, envelopes, cans, wood, glass, printer cartridges and light bulbs are all recycled.

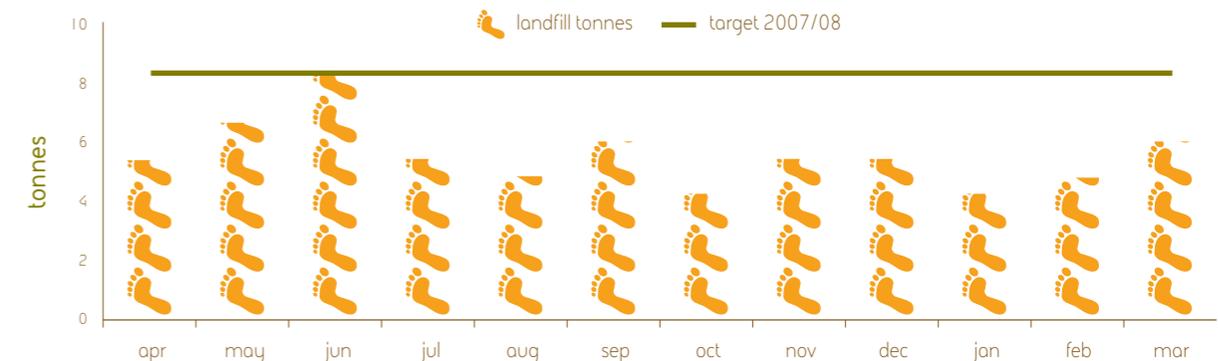
disposal rates 2007



waste target*	annual target (landfill waste tonnes)	actual landfill waste (tonnes)	% reduction
Baseline year - 2005/06	154	-	-
2006/07 - 5% reduction	146	92	40
2007/08 - 45% reduction	100	66	57
2008/09 - 50% reduction	69	-	-

*The target is based on the results of waste audits undertaken by Parliament staff. The tonnage of waste sent to landfill is calculated from information supplied by the Parliament's waste disposal contractor.

waste - landfill 2007/08



target:

To reduce office paper use by 10% of the 2005/06 total by March 2009. **Target on course.**

interim target:

Reduce paper use by 7.5% by March 2008. **Target achieved.**

The three-year target has been achieved. Since the start of the financial year 2007/08, paper use in the building has been consistently lower, although it should be noted that this was a post-election year with a reduced number of Parliamentary sessions. Use of paper is currently more than 1,500,000 sheets fewer than in the baseline year. That reduction in paper has been assisted by initiatives such as the issuing of electronic press cuttings and on-going work to reduce the number of hard copies of committee papers used by building users. Building users aim to reduce printing and to print double-sided wherever possible.

100% recycled paper is used for nearly all purposes.

Almost no paper is used during Environmental Working Group meetings.



Paper collected for recycling

targets*	annual target (tonnes of paper)	consumed (tonnes)	% reduction
Baseline year - 2005/06	26.59	-	-
2006/07 - 5% reduction	25.26	26.59	0.00
2007/08 - 7.5% reduction	24.59	19.025	28.00
2008/09 - 10% reduction	22.6	-	-





The Scottish Parliament internal cycle store.

The SPCB policy on travel is to reduce the impact of travel and transport to and from the Parliament, by encouraging the use of more sustainable transport and reducing the need to travel where appropriate.

To help building users travel more sustainably, we have provided:

- cycle parking for 50 cyclists, over 100 lockers and 10 showers;
- a state-of-the-art videoconferencing suite; and
- a green travel checklist to help identify the most appropriate travel option for business journeys.

"The Parliament is a cycle friendly employer." Cycling Scotland, October 2005

more info on responsible purchasing strategy

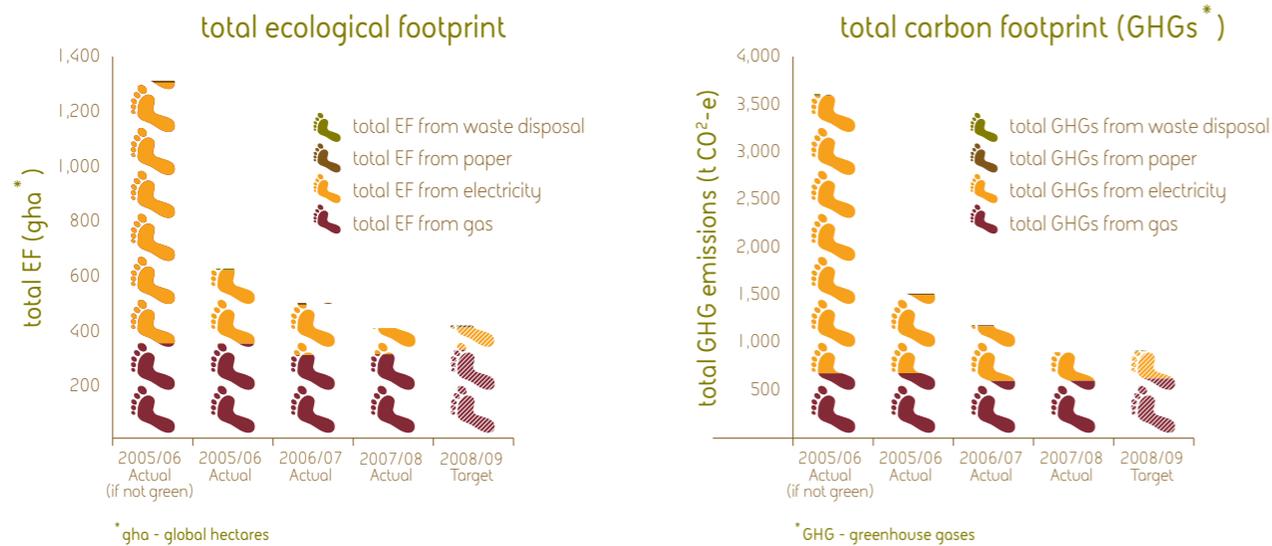
On behalf of the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body, Procurement Services launched its responsible purchasing strategy on 30 January 2008. The evening event was attended by over 70 guests including suppliers, public sector bodies, private sector representatives and organisations selected for their interest in sustainable development.

The responsible purchasing strategy seeks to put four broad themes at the heart of procurement decision making:

- professional standards for purchasers;
- environmental impact;
- ethical and social issues; and
- small and medium-sized enterprises and Scottish suppliers.

The Scottish Parliament Chief Executive, Paul Grice, who chaired the event, said: "The responsible purchasing strategy is a challenging initiative. Building on our achievements in this area to date, the strategy seeks to embed responsible purchasing into all our practices and encourage our suppliers to do the same."

A study of the ecological and carbon footprints of the Parliament's use of energy, waste and paper has demonstrated the positive impact of the responsible purchasing strategy and achieving the environmental targets for 2007/08. Our ecological footprint has been reduced by 69% and our carbon footprint by 75%. The most significant impact has resulted from the purchase of 80% green electricity since April 2005, rising to 100% from October 2006.



what is an ecological footprint?

Ecological footprint calculates how much productive land and sea are needed to provide the resources – such as energy, water and raw materials – that we use in our everyday lives. It also calculates the emissions generated from the oil, coal and gas that we burn and it determines how much land is required to absorb our waste.

what is a carbon footprint?

Carbon footprint calculates the quantity of emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from direct on-site sources as well as indirect emissions from suppliers and other sectors in the economy.

The following targets have been agreed for 2008/09:

reduce energy use within the building

Reduce energy use by 9% by March 2009 from a baseline of April 2005 to March 2006.
Reduce electricity consumption to 6,000 MWh for 2008.
Limit gas use to 308 MWh between April 2008 and March 2009.

minimise waste production

Reduce landfill waste by 55% by March 2009 from a baseline of April 2005 to March 2006.

minimise paper use

Reduce office paper use by 15% by March 2009 from a baseline of April 2005 to March 06.

calculate the carbon and ecological footprint of the Parliament

Capture detailed information on parliamentary business travel.
Expand the study of the Parliament's carbon and ecological footprint completed in 2007 to include other elements of the organisation's activities.

 [more info on green building](#)

If you have an enquiry about information in languages other than English or in alternative formats (for example, Braille, large print or audio), please send it to the Public Information Service. We welcome written correspondence in any language.

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