Introduction

The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body (SPCB) is committed to operating in a sustainable manner and aims to improve its environmental performance year on year. We have a long term plan to reduce our carbon footprint by 42% by 2020, in line with the Scottish Government’s target, and I’m pleased to say we are on track to achieving this, with emissions down 31% on 2005/06.

During 2016/17 we have delivered a number of projects to reduce our energy consumption, including:
• Installation of a secondary glazing system into the old part of the building to improve the thermal efficiency of the space
• Improving the Building Management System to allow optimisation of the cooling pumps
• Overhauling the optimising of the cooling system
• Optimising the building management system to control the air handling system
• Ramp down the trace heating system during the summer months as its only required for frost protection of pipes and services

We have made improvements to encourage our building users to adopt sustainable travel methods to commute to and from work. We published our first ever Sustainable Travel Plan in September 2016 which will enable us to achieve sustainable and carbon emission reductions from commuting and business related travel. The initiatives in our action plan are based on current travel patterns and our 2020 target. Our target includes increasing the number of building users adopting active travel and also promoting how to make car journeys more sustainable. The delivery of our first sustainable travel plan will contribute to reducing our emissions.

A continued area of challenge for us has been our waste production. We are still recycling and composting a high amount of waste at 89%, but we are not reducing our waste production as quickly as we would like. We recycle paper, cardboard, cans and plastic bottles, and food and compostable packaging is sent to an anaerobic digester. The remaining waste is incinerated. Whilst this is better than it going to landfill, we aim to further reduce this over the coming years.

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 proactively towards reducing our impact on the environment.

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. In September 2016, we took part in a scrutiny exercise by the Parliament’s Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform Committee regarding our implementation of 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.

Further details of the projects and programmes required to deliver our reductions in emissions are outlined in our Carbon Management Plan.

I hope you find this report interesting and informative.

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

Ro-ràdh

Tha Buidheann Chorrpora Pàrlamaid na h-Alba air gealltanach a thoirt gun obraich sinn ann an dòigh sheasmhach, agus tha sinn ag amas air déanadas a thabh na h-àrainneachd a leasachadh bliadhna air bhiliadhna. Tha plana fad-ùine againn gu bhith a’ lùghdachadh na luirg-coise càrboin againn 42 sa cheud ro dheireadh 2020, a’ cumail ris an targaid aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba, agus tha mi toilichte a ràdh gu bheil sinn air an t-slighe gu seo a lùghridheadh, le brùchdaidhean càrboin sios 31 sa cheud air 2005/06.

Rè 2016/17, tha sinn air grunn pròiseactan a lùghridheadh gus an caiteamh-lùtha againn a lùghdachadh, nam measg:
• A’ cur a-steach siostam dhe dara glainneachadh anns an t-seann phàirt den toghallach gus ìfeachdas an teacsaighd a leasachadh;
• A’ leasachadh siostam rianachd an toghallach air chòr ’s gum faighgear a’ chuid as fheàrr de na punapaichean fionnarachaidh;
• A’ ràdh do chuid as fheàrr de shiostam fionnarachaidh air chòr ’s gum faighgear a’ chuid as fheàrr dheth;
• A faighinn a’ chuid as fheàrr de shiostam rianachd an toghallach gus smachd fhàighinn air an t-siostam a tha a’ déileagadh ri éadar;
• A’ rònndadh sios, ré miòsan an t-samhraidh, a’ rùnindadh an teacsaighd taobh a-mhiugh nam piob, a bhios a-mhiùin a’ dion nam piob agus seirbheisean bhò reothadh.

Tha sinn air leasachadhach a dhéanamh a bhios a’ brùchdaidhean lùghdachadh a rìuchanachd air bho bhrosnachadh mar a dh’fhaodadh tursan ann. Tha sinn air leasachadh na h-àireimh gus ìfeachdas airson Pàrlamaid na h-Alba agus airson na coimear-snaidh tromcheall oímrinn.

Tha an Plana Rianachd Càrboin againn a’ toirt barrachd fiosraichd a rùn am pròiseactan a tha rìataganach gus na lùghdachaidhean am brùchdaidhean a lùghridheadh.

Tha àdh bhailean leantainneach ann dhuan bho sgudal. Tha sinn fhathast ag ath-chuairteachadh agus a’ cur gu todhair-ghàrraidh ireird de sgudal, aig 89 sa cheud, ach chan eil sinn a’ lùghdachadh na h-ùire de sgudal a nì sinn cho luath ’s a bu mhath leininn. Tha sinn ag ath-chuairteachadh pàpair, cairt-bhòrd, tonainchean agus bòtaill phlaille, agus tha bidh a chò aidiadh a theòid a chur gu todhair-ghàrraidh air an cur gu tanca-lobhadh. Tha sinn ag fuighdeall an sgudal air a losgadh. Ged a tha sin nas fhèarr air an cur sgudail gu làrach, tha sinn ag amas air seo a lùghridheadh thairis air na bhlàdhnaichean ri thìghinn.

pàtranan siubhail làthairleil agus air an targaid airson 2020. An lùib na targaide againn, bidh sinn ag amas air árdadhach na h-àireimh de luchd-cleachdaidh an toghallach a bhios a’ gabhail ri siubhail gniomhaich agus bidh sinn a’ brùchdaidhean mar a dh’fhàidheadh tursan ann a’ chàir a bhith air an dèanamh ann an dòigh nas seasma hicra. Le bhith a’ lùghridheadh a’ chiadh phìla airson siubhail seasma hicra, bidh sinn a’ cur ri sochraidh a thabh na h-àrainneachd, ionnnhas, slàinte, agus soirtheach gach cuid airson Pàrlamaid na h-Alba agus airson na coimearsnaichean tromcheall oímrinn.

Tha an Plana Rianachd Càrboin againn a’ toirt barrachd fiosraichd air na pròiseactan is na prògràmanann a tha rìataganach gus na lùghdachaidhean am brùchdaidhean a lùghridheadh.

Tha dàbhalan leantainneach ann dhuan bho sgudal. Tha sinn fhathast ag ath-chuairteachadh agus a’ cur gu todhair-ghàrraidh ireird de sgudal, aig 89 sa cheud, ach chan eil sinn a’ lùghdachadh na h-ùire de sgudal a nì sinn cho luath ’s a bu mhath leininn. Tha sinn ag ath-chuairteachadh pàpair, cairt-bhòrd, tonainchean agus bòtaill phlaille, agus tha bidh a chò aidiadh a theòid a chur gu todhair-ghàrraidh air an cur gu tanca-lobhadh. Tha sinn ag fuighdeall an sgudal air a losgadh. Ged a tha sin nas fhèarr air an cur sgudail gu làrach, tha sinn ag amas air seo a lùghridheadh thairis air na bhlàdhnaichean ri thìghinn.
Performance overview (financial year 2016/17)

Foir-shealladh air dèanadas

Carbon footprint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target against 2005/06</th>
<th>36% reduction</th>
<th>31% reduction</th>
<th>2,568.6 tonnes CO$_2$e</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15% reduction</td>
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</table>

Electricity

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<th>Target against 2005/06</th>
<th>36% reduction</th>
<th>4,597,388 kWh</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
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<td>1,894 tonnes CO$_2$e</td>
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Gas

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<th>Target against 2005/06</th>
<th>15% reduction</th>
<th>24% reduction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,548,834 kWh</td>
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</table>

Business travel

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target against 2005/06</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total waste arising

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target against 2005/06</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General waste

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target against 2005/06</th>
<th>80% reduction</th>
<th>72% reduction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.69 tonnes CO$_2$e</td>
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Recycled and composted waste

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<th>Target against 2005/06</th>
<th>85%</th>
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<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Water

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target against 2011/12</th>
<th>13% reduction</th>
<th>13% reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,879 m$^3$</td>
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</table>

Paper

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>25% from the session 4 (2011-2016) total during session 5 (2016-2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance</td>
<td>17% reduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 CO$_2$e – Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
2 Figure includes MSP and staff business travel
**OUR VISION**

“We will become a low carbon organisation.”

“We will reduce carbon emissions from our 2005/06 level by 36% by 2016/17.”

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**Carbon Management Plan**

**Plana rianachd carboin**

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 36% by 2016/17 and 42% by 2020.

The plan includes all scope 1 and 2 emissions, plus several scope 3 emissions such as emissions from water, waste and business travel.

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More than 90% 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.

Delivering the plan is predicted to lead to a reduction of more than 1,800 tonnes of CO$_2$e per year and savings of approximately £300,000 per year by 2020.

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**SCOPE 1**

- **Direct GHG$^1$ emissions**
  - Own cars
  - Own oil/gas use

**SCOPE 2**

- **Energy indirect GHG$^1$ emissions**
  - Electricity

**SCOPE 3**

- **Other indirect GHG$^1$ emissions**
  - Business travel
  - Water
  - Waste
  - Supply chain

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$^1$ Green House Gasses
Real Action on Carbon Emissions

The RACE (Real Action on Carbon Emissions) programme aims to engage all building users and visitors in the Scottish Parliament to help reduce our carbon emissions, adapt to climate change and improve our environmental practices.

RACE is run by staff volunteers who are passionate about improving the environment and helping others to live more sustainable lives. It has five main focus areas which are: energy, biodiversity, travel and transport, resources and sustainable food.

Additionally, a wider group of staff are members of the Eco (Environmental Contacts) Network. The Network helps RACE to encourage good environmental practice in all offices across the Parliament.

In 2016/17 the RACE team organised a wide range of events including:

• a book swap event – to encourage the reuse of books,
• planting of wildflower meadows and fruit trees in the Parliament gardens (in a continuing partnership with the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh to encourage greater biodiversity on the Parliament campus),
• Doctor Bike – to provide bicycle safety checks for the increasing number of individuals who regularly cycle to work,
• SP clothes swap – A fun event to encourage ethical fashion by swapping unwanted clothes with other pass holders,
• Christmas tips – Where staff came along to share their ideas for a waste free Christmas,
• Coffee cup pledge – a very successful scheme that many staff took part in to reduce the waste of paper cups by using their own,
• Taking part in Zero Waste Scotland’s Big Electrical Amnesty as part of pass it on week 2017. Building users dropped of their unused but working electrical items for collection and reuse by Zero Waste Scotland’s reuse partners.

Vision

Aim

Help the Parliament become a low carbon organisation by engaging building users with its carbon management plan

An environmentally aware workforce actively working to reduce the Parliament’s environmental impact
The Carbon Trust helps businesses and the public sector adopt more sustainable, low-carbon operational models by... resource footprints of organisations, their supply-chains, products and services to recognised international standards.

Certification offers real advantages

- Facilitating compliance
- Delivering efficiencies
- Enhancing reputation
- Engaging staff and customers in cost-saving and resource-
- Be recognised as an independently verified environmentally-
- Be prepared to meet the requirements of national and
- Identify inefficiency ‘hotspots’ and opportunities for
- Improve staff engagement, retention and ability to attract
- Differentiate your brand in a crowded marketplace
- Comply with contracting and procurement requirements for
- Increase awareness of your environmental credentials among

For more information, please contact +44 (0)207 832 4655 or visit www.carbontrust.com/certification

Carbon footprint

Lorg Carboin

The Parliament’s carbon footprint has been reduced by 31% between 2005/06 and 2016/17.

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.

The Scottish Parliament footprint covers emissions from the following activities;

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas (kWh)</td>
<td>3,349,164</td>
<td>2,202,713</td>
<td>3,039,074</td>
<td>2,202,225</td>
<td>2,017,050</td>
<td>2,412,845</td>
<td>2,548,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total reduction achieved</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>-34%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>-34%</td>
<td>-40%</td>
<td>-28%</td>
<td>-24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.
The Parliament has not achieved the gains in electricity reduction during 2016/17 that it did previously. This is due to focus being placed on rebalancing and optimising the building management system to enable future step change improvements to occur and a more robust reliable system being set up. The electricity reduction benefits will be realised during 2017/18, bringing us back in line with our overall 2020 target.

**Earth Hour**

On Saturday 25th March 2016, at 8.30pm the Scottish Parliament joined millions across the world to celebrate WWF’s Earth Hour and switched off our lights for one hour.

By joining the global celebration, the Scottish Parliament took part in a symbolic moment to help put a spotlight on the issues facing the planet and to remind us that, together, we have the power to make change happen.

The future of our planet is at risk, particularly from the effects of climate change. Millions of people around the world and many of the most threatened species like tigers and orang-utans live in areas that will be severely affected by climate change. For many, WWF’s Earth Hour is a chance to show they care about our brilliant planet and is the first step to helping to protect its future.
Waste and recycling

Sgudal agus ath-chuairteachadh

In 2016/17, 35 tonnes of waste were incinerated as opposed to being recycled or composted. This is a reduction on the previous year, but still not enough of a reduction to meet our target. Our recycling/composting performance remains strong at 89%.

Waste will continue to be a focus area during 2016/17, when we hope to bring this target back on track by focussing on reducing waste production from paper, cardboard and food.

Coffee cup tax

During the summer of 2016 we introduced a voluntary ‘tax’ on the use of disposable hot drink cups. While all the disposable food containers across the Parliament are compostable and can be disposed of along with food; energy and resources are still required for the creation and transportation of these goods. Therefore, it is better to encourage a reduction in the use of disposable cups in addition to disposing of them through composting. The ‘tax’ is collected in a box on the counter of the coffee bar and is for 10p per disposable cup used. If hot drinks are served in ceramic cups or in re-useable travel mugs, there is no additional charge. This measure was introduced as part of a suite of measures to encourage the use of re-useable travel mugs identified using the behavioural change tool ISM, the main findings of which are that customers would rather avoid a loss than secure a gain and charging for a disposable cup is the most effective behaviour change method.

New process for disposing of washroom hygiene waste products in an environmentally sustainable way

Waste products are diverted away from landfill and instead are processed to be used as an alternative fuel source. The process works by shredding the wet products, breaking them down and then compressing them to remove the liquid. Any foreign objects are removed prior to being chemically treated so that the waste maintains a stable structure. This is then pulled into bales and used as refuse derived fuel.
Water

The Scottish Parliament uses both mains water and water from two on-site 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.

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

For a number of years, the Scottish Parliament has been serving tap water in jugs in the Chamber and in committee rooms, rather than serving bottled water. This is a significantly more environmentally friendly provision of drinking water.

Paper

Building on the reduction in paper consumption during Session 4, which saw a 49% reduction on session 2’s consumption on paper, there has been a continued drive forward to further reduce paper use consumption. Printed copies of official parliamentary documentation have continued to be reduced and the Business Bulletin is now only available online, with 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. 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.

Multi-Function Devices, which can print, photocopy and scan, coupled with the use of SecurePrint software, where an ID card is required to collect printing, allows for better capturing of data on printing use and eliminates forgotten printing.
Sustainable Procurement

Solar Seasmhach

Scotland is very keen to move towards a more circular economy, where the purchase of goods and services is looked at in a different way to the traditional linear model.

A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extracting the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service life.

We are currently looking at how the Scottish Parliament’s Procurement Strategy can support a circular economy approach, where the alternatives to purchasing goods and services are considered first.

The SPCB is delighted to be involved in the development of the Zero Waste Scotland Procurement Framework, a tool to allow sustainability risks and opportunities to be identified and evaluated when creating a specification for a contract. Using the tool is one way of ensuring compliance with the Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 Act.

The SPCB seeks to promote and integrate sustainability in our procurement decision making process, in compliance with the Sustainable Procurement Duty. When undertaking a procurement, the project team works together to explore the possibilities for economic, social and environmental improvements in the contract, using the Sustainability Procurement Tools to identify risks and opportunities. Our Environmental manager and other subject matter experts are involved in the development of specifications and take part in tender evaluations, whenever their expertise is needed, to ensure sustainability considerations are embedded in the contract. Annual sustainability action plans are agreed with key contractors and progress is monitored on an on-going basis.

Some of the environmental initiatives that were delivered in conjunction with suppliers during 2016/17 for the Scottish Parliament building are detailed below.

How we look after our environment in the crèche

All food waste is recycled in the food waste bin. Children are involved with this at the lunch table by putting their leftovers in the tub which is in the middle of the table. We discuss with the children that all our food waste goes in to the food waste bin and whether they do so at home.

All plastics, paper, cardboard and glass is recycled. Recycling bags are provided in the kitchen for the cleaners to collect materials for recycling. We rinse and refill paint bottles with paint once finished. We reuse some materials for junk modelling and in the sand and water trays. Plastic bottles are collected and used as sensory bottles for our younger children. We also have recycling bins in the playroom for the children to use.
We have a water butt in the garden for collecting rain water to water our plants and flowers. Children take part in planting flowers and vegetables. They learn about what parts need to grow and how to care for them.

The taps in the children’s bathroom are on sensors so that the water isn’t wasted. Children are encouraged to use only one paper towel at a time to dry their hands.

We gained our Bronze Eco Schools award in 2013 which demonstrates our commitment to running the Crèche in as environmentally friendly way as possible.

The lights in the office, children’s bathroom and staff room are all on sensors so the lights only go on when someone enters the room.

**Rope donation to charity**

Our High Level Maintenance Contractor uses rope to access parts of the building for cleaning and maintenance. Once the role is no longer able to be used for climbing they have to dispose of it in a way which means it cannot be accidentally used for climbing. During 2016, they identified an alternative disposal option for the rope, which is to cut it to small lengths and donate it to the SPCA for dogs to use as toys.

Further details of the projects and programmes required to deliver our reductions in emissions are outlined in our Carbon Management Plan.
Biodiversity

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.

A large area of the grounds has been raised up and planted with indigenous Scottish wildflowers, shrubs, wild grasses and trees. The wildflower meadows have been designed to contrast with the cut turf lawns and feature plants such as sticky catchfly, dropwort and meadow cranesbill.

The number of wild plant and flower species has been greatly increased in recent years by staff volunteers working with the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE). RBGE and Parliament employees grew appropriate flowering plants such as foxglove, red and white campion and viper’s bugloss, which they planted out in the grounds in autumn. In addition, a large quantity of yellow rattle seeds were planted by the team to help control the grass and give other wild plants the opportunity to flourish. Two years into this project, the grounds are full of colourful flowers enjoyed by both wildlife and people.

Beehives

We have 4 beehives onsite. 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. www.hoodshoney.com.

The beehives produce between 80lbs to 120lbs of honey each autumn which is then bottled and sold in the Scottish Parliament gift shop.

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.

The nation’s honey bee population fell by almost 75% in 2013. By keeping bees onsite, the Parliament can contribute to stemming the decline of bees in Scotland.
The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body (SPCB) is committed to reducing carbon emissions from the Parliament’s business activities. The long term plan is to reduce our carbon footprint by 42% by 2020.

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. We also monitor and calculate the emissions from our business travel.

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.
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 retained this certification for the last 10 years. 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.

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.
Looking forward

A’ coimhead air adhart

In light of the progress made in 2016/17 the following targets have been agreed for future years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon footprint</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce carbon emissions from the 2005/06 total by:</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce electricity consumption from the 2005/06 total by:</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce gas consumption from the 2005/06 total by:</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce water consumption from the 2011/12 total by:</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce non-recyclable waste from the 2005/06 total by:</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycle or compost 90% of our waste by 2020 from 2005/06 levels</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce total paper consumption by:</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the session 4 (2011-2016) total during session 5 (2016-2021)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>