Climate Springboard

WORKSHOP 1

Regulation Roadmap to Net Zero

CURRENT-2045





HOUSING

From April 2022: NHS England procurement must include a minimum 10% net zero and social value weighting.*

From April 2023: For all new contracts above £5 million per annum, NHS suppliers need to publish a Carbon Reduction Plan for their UK Scope 1 and 2 emissions and a subset of Scope 3 emissions as a minimum aligning with PPN. See guidance.

Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS): States that any 'large organisation' is required to assess their energy usage every 4 years and find new ways to save energy.

Large organisations include any company that employs 250 or more people or has an annual turnover in excess of £44 million, and an annual balance sheet total in excess of £38 million.

The UK's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) policy requires 'large' organisations to share energy use and carbon emissions information in their annual reports.

Under the SECR's definition, companies and LLPs are considered 'large' if they meet two or more of the following criteria:

• A turnover of £36 million or more.

• A balance sheet of £18 million or more.

• 250 employees or more.

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Low Emission Zones (LEZs) are now in place in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Dundee and Glasgow. Find more information here.

*This is one example of climate requirements impacting a supply chain. Your business should research the companies within your own supply chain to find further commitments. Find out more on our 'Supplier Requirements' Resource.



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes in place for packaging, batteries 2023 and waste electrical equipment from 2024. Packaging data is required from 2023 with fees coming into place 2024. High energy halogen lightbulbs Battery producers are responsible have been phased out **since** 22 🧲 All organisations in Scotland for minimising the harmful impact of 2018 with the majority of should be recycling glass, batteries on the environment by: halogen lightbulbs being banned metal, plastic, paper and • Improving the design of new batteries. in **September 2021**. Fluorescent cardboard. lightbulbs sales have been • Paying for waste battery collection, Urban food businesses banned since September 2023. treatment, recycling and disposal. must also present food waste separately for collection. \mathcal{O} Since 12th August 2022, there has been a ban on single-use plastics (e.g. single-use plastic straws), unless an exemption A minimum charge of 10p All non-domestic buildings applies. See Zero Waste per bag should be applied to must produce an Energy Scotland. encourage re-use of carrier bags. Performance Certificate (EPC) on the sale or rental If you employ over 10 FTE staff, to a new tenant. you must keep, retain and produce information regarding the number of bags you have sold and the money received from the process.

From 1 April, new buildings (including non-domestic) must use heating systems which produce zero direct emissions at the point of use. I.e. no gas or oil. This year may also bring forward the implementation of zero or very near zero emissions heating systems in existing buildings.

2024



The Circular Economy Scotland Bill was introduced in June 2023 which will formulate targets, reduce waste and increase monitoring.

Restriction of the destruction of unsold consumer goods.

By April 2024, the NHS

will proportionately extend

the Carbon Reduction Plan

requirements to cover all

new procurements.

WASTE







WASTE

By 2030, where technically and legally feasible plus cost effective, the majority of all buildings should achieve a 'good level of energy efficiency'. For homes, this should equate to an <u>EPC of at least C</u>.

There is a backstop of 2028 (for private rented sector) and 2033 (for owner occupiers).

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Regulatory consultation is
proposed for mixed-tenure
buildings, to implement
by 2025 and all properties
achieving an equivalent of
EPC C rating where technically
feasible and cost-effective.

Installation of a <u>zero-emissions</u> heating supply should also be achieved **through to 2040-45**.

All home and building upgradesat the point of sale, change of tenancy and refurbishment will be required to meet at <u>least</u> EPC C standards or equivalent.

EPC

All private housing should achieve <u>EPC C</u> standard where technically feasible and cost effective. Potential re-use targets <u>to be set.</u> Reduce total waste in

Scotland by 15% against 2011 levels. The percentage of all waste going to landfill will be reduced to 5%.

Digital waste tracking is mandatory **from April 2025**, ensuring regulation is adhered to.



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Target to reduce car kilometres by 20% as a preference to EV shifts.

This includes a push for '20-minute neighbourhoods'; meeting needs within a 20-minute walk from the home.

Where technically and legally feasible and costeffective, most buildings should achieve a 'good level of energy efficiency', which for homes is at least equivalent to an EPC of C.



Beyond 2025



By April 2028, individual supplied to NHS England should have a carbon footprint.

The NHS will determine the scope and methodology in coordination with suppliers and regulators.

2028

By April 2027, all suppliers are required to publicly report their targets, emissions and a carbon reduction plan which should align with the net zero targets of the NHS.

The inclusion of Scopes 1,2 and 3 is essential.

National composition study of commercial waste due plus the use of business to business platforms.

Regional Scottish hubs and networks for the reuse of construction materials and assets will also be developed.





End to the sale of light HGVs (26 tonnes and under).

Target to phase out new petrol and diesel cars and vans, including a requirement for a minimum number of EV charging points per parking space at non-residential buildings.

New hybrid cars are to be phased out with the requirement that all new cars and vans must be zero emission at the tailpipe.

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Electricity should now be fully decarbonised and therefore increased electrification is anticipated, transitioning away from fossil fuel combustion (such as gas) is recommended.

the state

2040

Learn more about net zero transition for SMEs

2035

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All buildings must have significantly reduced their energy use and should utilise zero-emissions heating and cooling systems.

> NHS England and Scotland have committed to net zero supply chain emissions by this point.

End to the sale of heavy HGVs (over 26 tonnes).

Transition completely from a 'take, make and dispose' linear economy to a fully circular economy. •••••••

2045

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