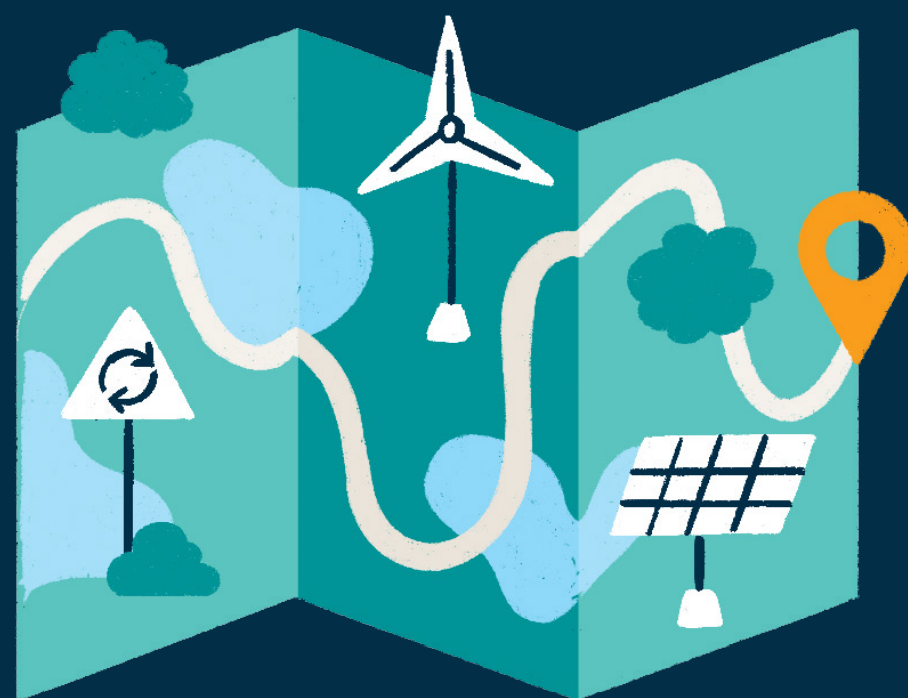


Climate Springboard

WORKSHOP 1

Regulation Roadmap to Net Zero

CURRENT-2045



2023



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.

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.

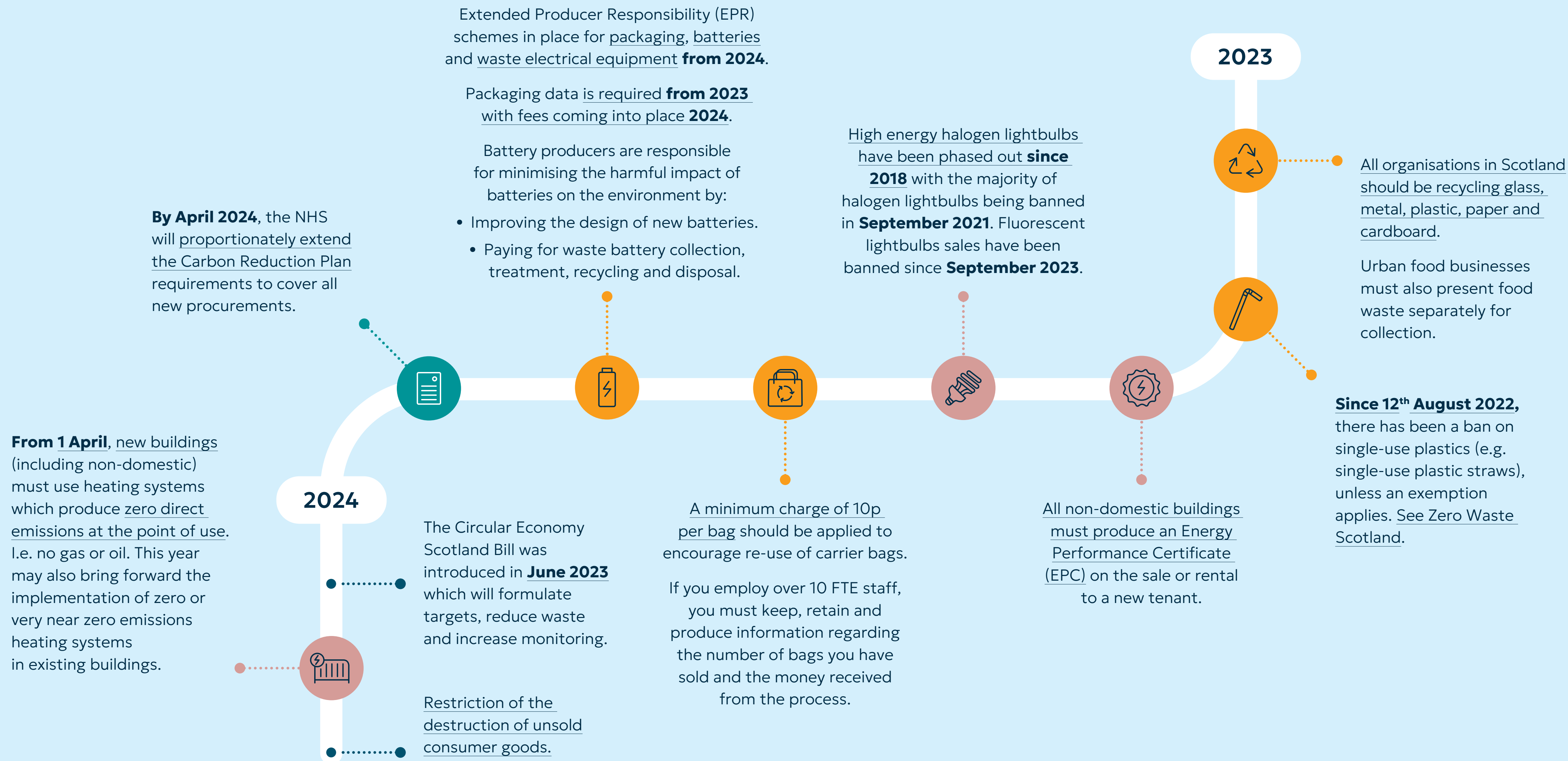
Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS): States that any 'large organisation' is required to assess their energy usage every 4 years and find new ways to save energy.

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.



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

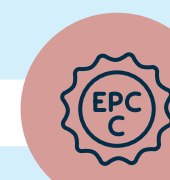
*This is one example of climate requirements impacting a supply chain. Your business should research the companies within your own supply chain to find further commitments. Find out more on our 'Supplier Requirements' Resource.



2025

A new regulatory framework for non-domestic buildings will likely be introduced. Owners will be required to reduce demand for heat via energy efficiency improvements where feasible.

The mandatory installation of zero-emissions heat supply is also expected.



Introduction of a charge on single-use disposable cups.

Reduce all food waste in Scotland by 33% from a 2013 baseline.

Ban on households and commercial entities landfilling biodegradable municipal waste (waste that will rot biologically).

Recycle 70% of all waste in Scotland.

All home and building upgrades- at the point of sale, change of tenancy and refurbishment will be required to meet at least EPC C standards or equivalent.

All private housing should achieve EPC C standard where technically feasible and cost effective.

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 EPC of at least C.

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

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 zero-emissions heating supply should also be achieved through to 2040-45.

Potential re-use targets to be set.

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.

Beyond 2025

No new or replacement fossil fuels boilers in off-gas properties.

2030

2028



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.



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.



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.

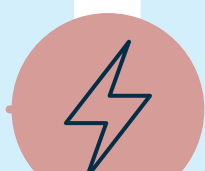
The inclusion of Scopes 1,2 and 3 is essential.

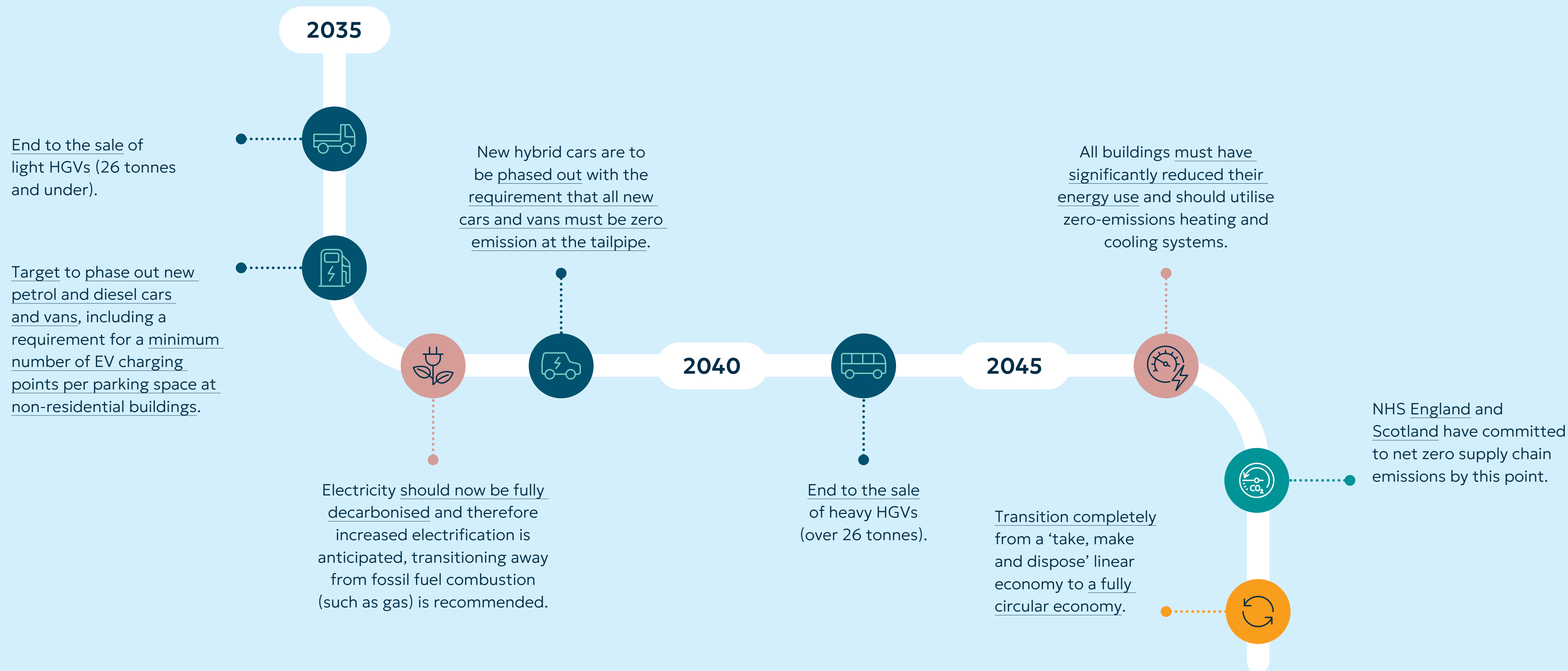


Target to reduce car kilometres by 20% as a preference to EV shifts.

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

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





[Learn more about net zero transition for SMEs](#)

[ACCESS RESOURCES](#)