

| External issues | Risks | Opportunities | EMS Aspect |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| | | | |

Political issues

| Changes to government policy | Changes to policy may put public funding of | Government policies may incentivise the | Sustainability in the |
|--|---|--|--|
| | higher education at risk e.g. research grants. A | institution to address sustainable development | formal and informal |
| | reduction in overall funding may reduce the resources allocated to the EMS. | issues in order to reduce costs. | curriculum |
| Changes to taxes/levies | An increase in taxes may reduce funding for the EMS. | An increase in tax linked to energy or waste may incentivise the institution to become more efficient | Waste management |
| Influence from NGO's, unions or other external bodies. | Unions may highlight poor environmental performance; Funding bodies may place further sustainable development requirements on institutions which entails additional resource. | Incentivise good environmental management practice. Student engagement opportunities for sustainable development initiatives. | Sustainability in the formal and informal curriculum |
| General public pressures | Risk of not meeting public expectations for environmental performance. | Adds pressure to ensure good level of environmental performance. | Communication and community activities |
| League tables | Reputational damage. | Adds pressure to ensure good level of sustainable development performance. | Communication and community activities |
| British exit from EU (BREXIT) | Potential risk of environmental policy and legislation change. | May reduce red tape. | |
| Restructuring - Management | Risk of losing supportive management staff. | Opportunity to engage with new staff members. | Sustainability in the formal and informal curriculum |
| Budget reallocation | Reduction in budget for EMS and sustainable development initiatives. | Increase in budget for EMS and sustainable development initiatives. | |
| Varying focus of management during term times | Lack of commitment during peak times. | Opportunity to implement sustainable development initiatives during quite periods in preparation for student return. | |



| External issues | Risks | Opportunities | EMS Aspect |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| | | | |

| Resistance to change | Lack of commitment from staff. | Opportunity to engage with staff. | Communication and community activities |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Restructuring - Strategies/Policy | Potential for focus to be reduced from EMS. | Opportunity to ensure that environmental management and sustainable development is considered within institutional strategy. | Sustainability in the formal and informal curriculum |

Economic issues

| Changes to economic climate | A downturn in the economy may negatively impact the institution's investment in sustainable initiatives. | Present opportunities for investments in environmental initiatives | Sustainability in the formal and informal curriculum |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Changes to taxes etc. | Increased taxation may reduce funding available for EMS. | Increased taxation may incentivise investment into sustainable development. | |
| Legislation changes | Increased costs to ensure compliance. | Forces spending on environmental management. | |
| Energy costs | Increase in energy costs may decrease funding available for the EMS. | Incentive to reduce energy consumption and investment into energy saving initiatives Increased energy prices may decrease the payback periods for energy efficiency projects | Electricity and natural gas consumption |
| Availability of funding | Previous government policy changes have allowed Universities to charge higher tuition fees but have also reduced public funding. | There are funding schemes available for institutions e.g. Salix, Revolving Green Fund. | Electricity and natural gas consumption |
| Budget changes | Re-allocation of funds away from EMS and related initiatives. | Re-allocation of funds for EMS and related initiatives. | Sustainability in the formal and informal curriculum |
| Cost of EMS | Difficult to demonstrate return on investment of EMS. May lead to lack of support from management. | Demonstrating return on investment may incentive further support for EMS. | |



| External issues | Risks | Opportunities | EMS Aspect |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| | | | |

| Institution's financial | Poor financial performance may lead to | Positive financial performance may lead to further | |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| performance | withdrawal of funding from EMS. | funding for sustainable development initiatives. | |
| Significant decisions | The institution's strategic direction may not | Opportunity to address sustainable development | Sustainable |
| | align with the intended outcomes of EMS. | issues early on in capital development process. | construction |
| | Large capital projects may not sufficiently | | |
| | address sustainable development issues. | | |
| Changing student numbers | Higher proportion of HE institution funding is | Changes to higher education funding places | Sustainability in the |
| | linked to tuition fees therefore greater | students as consumers having a greater impact on | formal and informal |
| | emphasis placed on retaining student | the type of service universities provide. NUS | curriculum |
| | numbers. | research has illustrated sustainability is a key | |
| | | factor for students when evaluating a university. | |

Social issues

| Societal pressures and cultural trends | Lack of sustainable development responsibility may damage institution's reputation if | Opportunity to publically announce improved environmental and sustainable development | Communication and community activities |
|---|--|---|--|
| Media | exposed. | performance is; | |
| Increased expectations from stakeholders for organisations to demonstrate environmental responsibility | | Incentive to address environmental issues. | |
| Impact of climate change on | Greater expectation from society for | Increased expectation to address environmental | Communication and |
| society | environmentally responsible organisations. Risk of being exposed if not environmentally responsible. | issues may act as an incentive. | community activities |
| Staff and student engagement and expectations | Lack of engagement may reduce effectiveness of EMS. | Increased expectations make it easier to engage staff and students. | Communication and community activities |



| External issues | Risks | Opportunities | EMS Aspect |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| | | | |

| Demographics | Sustainable development initiatives may be halted by certain groups e.g. Objections to wind / solar projects from local communities. | Changing demographics may increase support for sustainable development initiatives. | Sustainability in the formal and informal curriculum |
|--|--|---|--|
| Expectations of internal stakeholder groups - SU, staff, student bodies Staff retention | Lack of stakeholder pressure may detract focus away from the EMS. High staff turnaround can negatively affect EMS through lack of engagement. | Stakeholder pressure may incite investment into sustainable development initiatives. | Sustainability in the formal and informal curriculum |
| Sustainable development awareness | Lack of awareness can hinder EMS progress. | Increased sustainable development awareness can make it easier to engage staff and students; A lack of awareness may present opportunities for behavioural change. | Sustainability in the formal and informal curriculum |

Technological issues

| Advances in technology | Technological development has the potential to increase energy use is more technology is | The continual emergence of new technologies present opportunities to address sustainable | Electricity and natural gas consumption |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Costs | embedded across the University estate. High technology costs with relatively long | development issues. Costs of technologies will likely fall over time | |
| Costs | payback periods can reduce uptake of new technologies. | becoming more financially viable. | |
| Funding availability for | A reduction in the financial incentives for | External funding available for carbon reduction | Electricity and natural |
| technologies | technologies may make it harder for the institution to achieve carbon reduction targets e.g. Closure of Feed in tariff scheme. | technologies. | gas consumption |
| Implementing new technology | Intended outcomes may not be achieved if implemented incorrectly. | New technology can be used to help achieve sustainable development objectives in areas such as energy, waste and water. | Electricity and natural gas consumption Water management Waste management |



| External issues | Risks | Opportunities | EMS Aspect |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| | | | |

| Use of new technology | Technologies may not be used to full capacity e.g. complex energy monitoring systems are only useful if data is used to manage energy consumption. | Hot desking / remote working may reduce energy and transport emissions. | |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Existing infrastructure | Risk of increased energy consumption for old, inefficient equipment. | Opportunities to upgrade equipment to meet energy reduction objectives. | Electricity and natural gas consumption |

Legal issues

| New legislation | Prosecution for non-compliance Costs associated with tax, levies and fines | Incentive to manage environmental responsibilities | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Cost of compliance | Increased costs of compliance may detract funding from other areas | | |
| BREXIT | The UK leaving the EU may lead to changes in environmental legislation and relaxed or increased regulation | The UK leaving the EU may lead to changes in environmental legislation and relaxed or increased regulation | |
| Awareness/keeping up to date | Lack of knowledge, understanding and | Opportunities to engage with staff to ensure | Sustainability in the |
| Staff knowledge | accountability of legal requirements can lead | compliance | formal and informal |
| Communication | to non-compliance | | curriculum |
| Responsibility | | | |
| Accountability | | | |
| Operational changes - cost/training | Resistance to comply due to extra resources required | | |
| Enforcement | Lack of enforcement from regulatory bodies can make it difficult to demonstrate the need to comply | | |





| External issues | Risks | Opportunities | EMS Aspect |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|
|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|

Environmental issues

| Institution's impact on the | Pollution to air, land and water | Enhance biodiversity | Promotion and |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| environment | Ecosystem damage | Improve environmental sustainable development | protection of |
| | Nuisance | performance via EMS | biodiversity |
| | Waste | | Control of emissions |
| | Natural resource consumption etc. | | to air |
| | | | Control of hazardous |
| | | | materials |
| | | | Waste management |
| | | | Nuisance Generation |
| | | | Water management |
| Climate change | Increased energy consumption | Increased awareness of climate change may | Electricity and natural |
| | Disruption to institution's operations | incentivise sustainable development improvement | gas consumption |
| | Increased flood risk | programmes | Sustainable transport |
| | | | Management of |
| | | | equipment containing |
| | | | F-gas and Ozone |
| | | | Depleting Substances |
| | | | (ODS) |
| Resource availability | Potential for limited resource availability in | Develop re-use initiatives for waste | Waste management |
| | the future | | |
| | Cost of resources likely to increase as supply | | |
| | reduces | | |
| Existing infrastructure | Older building can detract from organisations | | |
| | energy efficiency | | |
| Location | Close proximity to sensitive areas may | Utilise local environment as source of staff/student | |
| | increase risk of local environmental damage | engagement | |



| | External issues | Risks | Opportunities | EMS Aspect |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|------------|

| Capital development | Increased use of resources | Sustainable buildings | Sustainable |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | Opportunities to enhance biodiversity | construction |