

Real differences between EMS tools (EMAS, ISO 14001 and informal systems)

An overview on EMAS requirements, the
registration process and ISO certification

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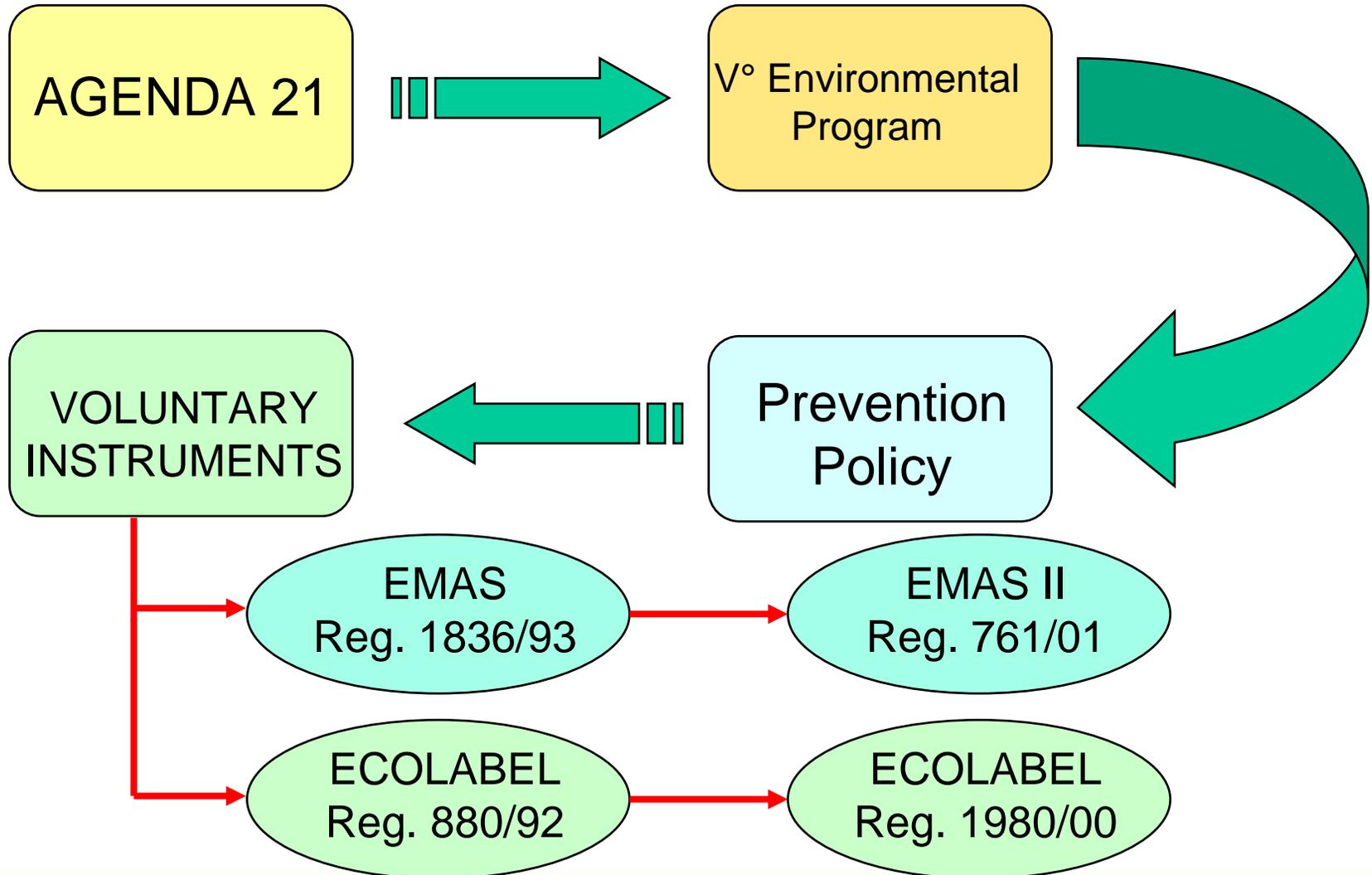
APAT

Agency for Environmental Protection and Technical Services

Summary

- EMAS & ECOLABEL in the EU
- EMAS Regulation (structure and content)
- The EU Commission Guidelines
- Environmental Certification: EMAS & ISO 14001
- Conclusions

EMAS & ECOLABEL in the EU



EMAS & ECOLABEL in the EU

<i>Number</i>	<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Application field</i>	<i>Methodology</i>
880/92	ECOLABEL I	Only Products <i>(exclusion food & pharmacy)</i>	LCA
1836/93	EMAS I	Only Industrial sites <i>(NACE codes C&D)</i>	<i>Environmental review</i> <i>EMS</i> <i>Environmental statement</i> <i>Legal Compliance</i>
1980/2000	ECOLABEL II	Products & Services	LCA
761/2001	EMAS II	All activities	<i>Environmental review</i> <i>EMS</i> <i>Environmental statement</i> <i>Legal Compliance</i>

What is the EU Eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)?

EMAS is a Voluntary scheme:

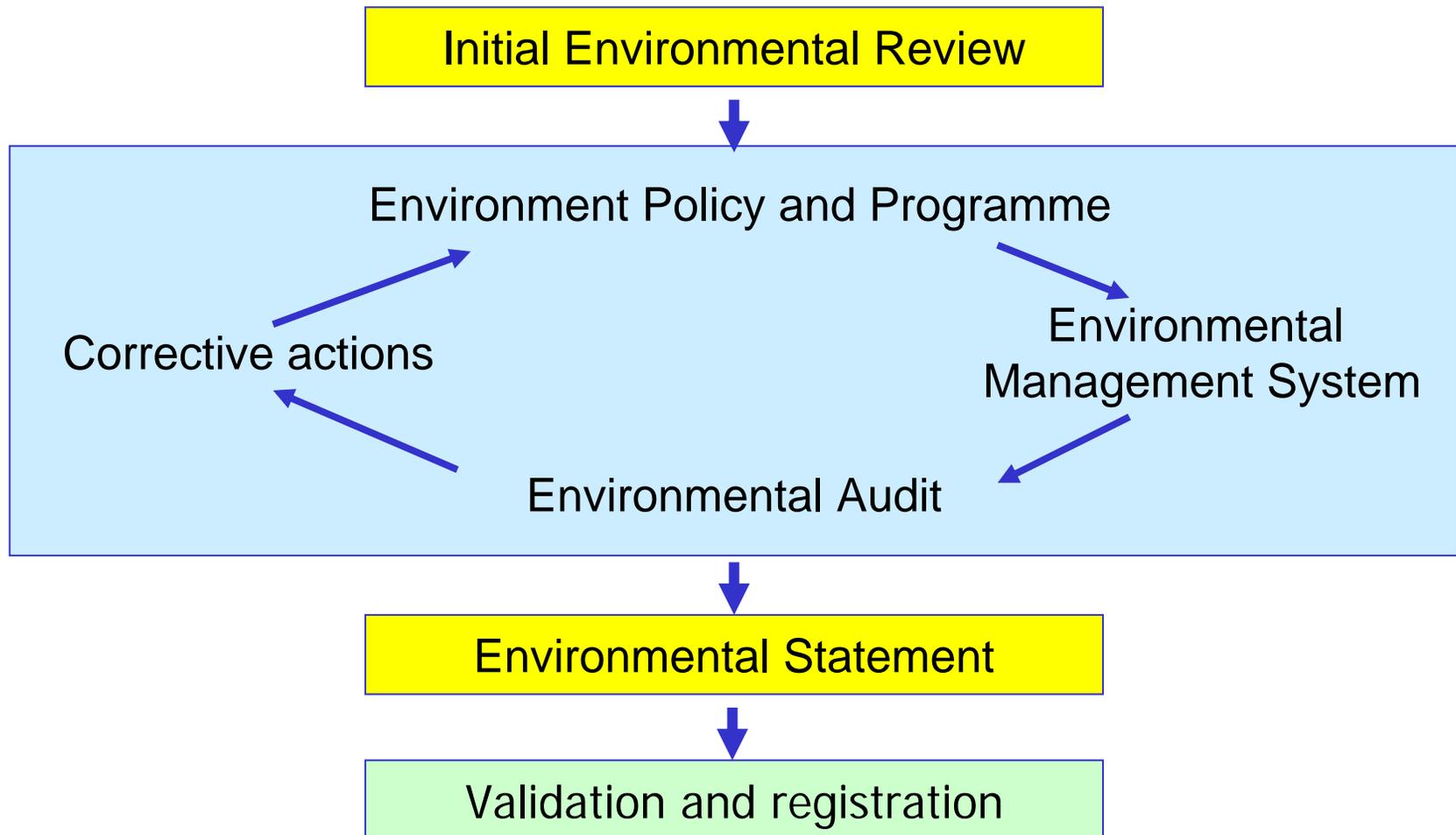
- ✓ Aim: to bring all organisations, both public and private, to improve their environmental performance and improve dialogue with their stakeholders;
- ✓ Means: management tools allowing assessment and monitoring of the environmental aspects of all the organizations activities and systematic public report on environmental performance;
- ✓ Outcomes: better management of environmental aspects and impacts and credible information both verifies and validated by 3^o part assessment.

Why a Regulation?

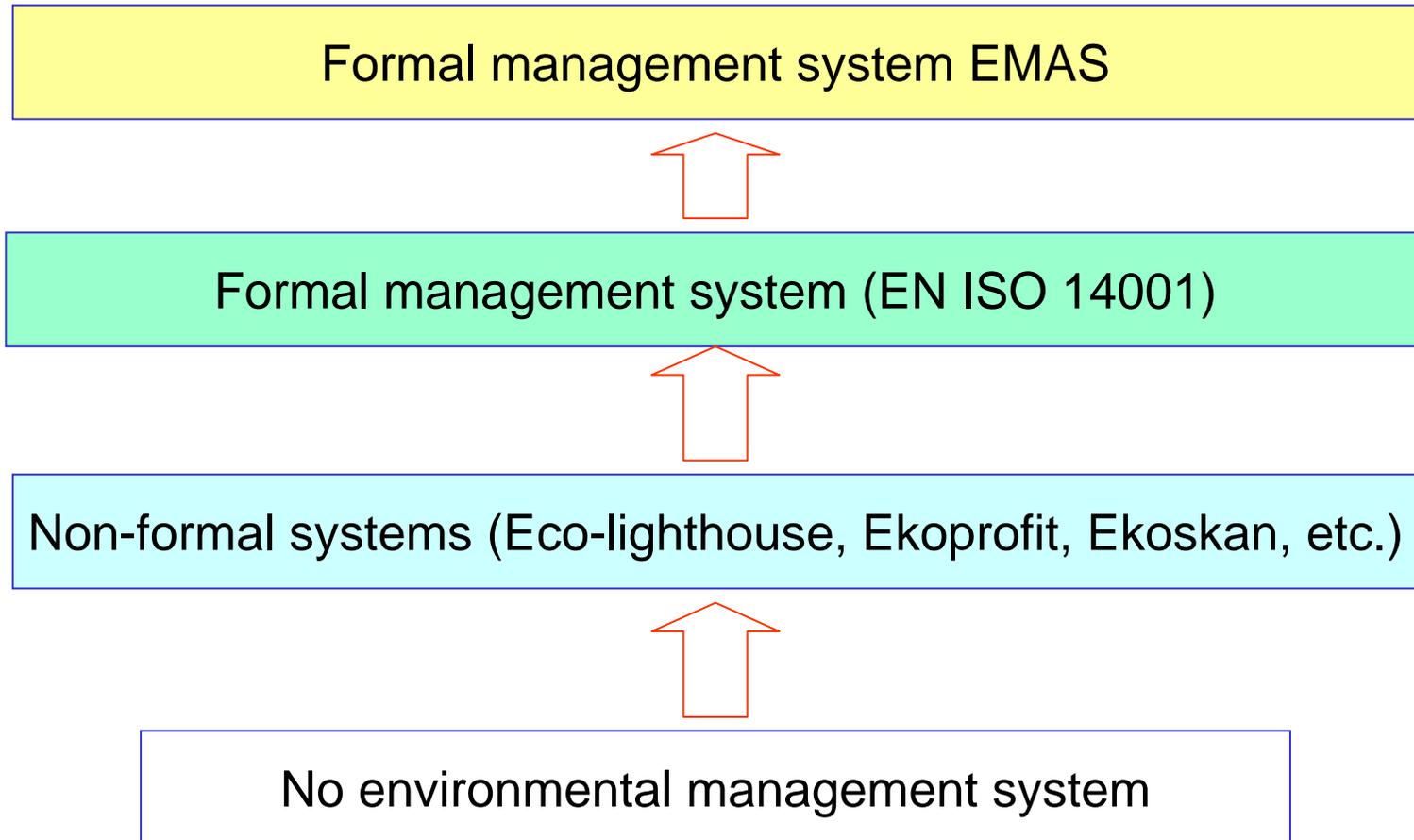
- ✓ Mandatory to Member States allow participation of organizations;
- ✓ Needed to setup adequate legislation and organizational measures;
- ✓ Member States shall promote the scheme and provide incentives;
- ✓ Member States shall inform the Commission about provisions in place.

How does EMAS work?

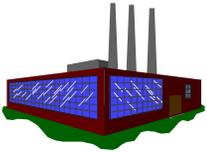
Based on PDCA cycles – Plan - Do - Check - Act



Different approaches to Environmental management Systems



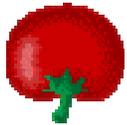
Who can participate?



Industry



Tourism



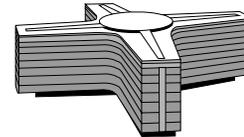
Food



Banks &
insurance



Transport



Hospitals



Construction



Networks



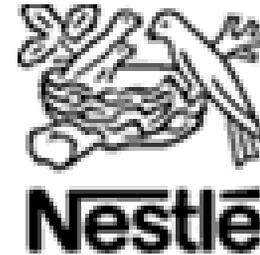
Municipalities



Schools

Organizations from EU & EEA – Accession countries

Some examples of participation to EMAS

**HONDA**

How to achieve EMAS registration

Organizations shall:

- a. Adopt an “*Environmental Policy*” (Organization’s general strategy includes environment)
- b. Perform and “*Environmental review*” according to Annexes VI & VII (Identification of initial status, environmental aspects and impacts and subsequent objectives, targets & programme);
- c. Implement and “*Environmental Management System*” according to Annex IA (EN ISO 14001) and IB (additional requirements);
- d. Prepare and “*Environmental Statement*” according to Annex III (Communication to the stakeholders & public);
- e. Have a positive “*Verification*” of the EMS (including review, programme and objectives) and a “*Validation*” of the environmental statement by an accredited verifier;
- f. Submit the registration “*Application*” to the Competent Body according to national based rules (Annex VIII).

Environmental Policy

The organization's environmental policy provides the necessary framework for setting up the EMS and reviewing environmental objectives and targets.

It should be:

- ✓ approved by the top level management;
- ✓ appropriate to the nature, scale and environmental impacts of its activities, products and services;
- ✓ includes a commitment to continual improvement of the environmental performances and prevention of pollution;
- ✓ includes provisions to continuously comply with applicable legal requirements;
- ✓ documented, implemented and maintained and reviewed as necessary;
- ✓ communicated to all persons working for or on behalf of the organization;
- ✓ available to the public, to stakeholders and published in the environmental statement.

Environmental review

The environmental review shall mean an initial comprehensive analysis of the organization activities, products and services (Annexes VI & VII) and should have the following final objectives:

- assess the organizations applicable environmental legislation and verify actual legal compliance (i.e. permits);
- Identify relevant aspects and impacts and evaluate their relevance to the environment;
- take provisions to monitor the relevant aspects and impacts within the EMS and identify possible performance improvement areas;
- establish environmental objectives and targets within a programme;
- Identify key performance indicators in the environmental field capable to evaluate yearly results;

Environmental review

The environmental review shall cover five main areas (Annexes V & VII) :

- a) legislative, regulatory and other requirements to which the organisation subscribes;
- b) identification of all environmental aspects with a significant environmental impacts (Annex VI), qualified and quantified as appropriate, and compiling a register of those identified as significant;
- c) description of the criteria for assessing the significance of the environmental impacts (Annex VI);
- d) examination of all existing environmental management practices and procedures;
- e) evaluation of feedback from the investigation of previous incidents.

Environmental review

Direct environmental aspects

These cover the activities of an organisation over which it has management control and may include, but is not limited to:

- a) emissions to air;
- b) releases to water;
- c) avoidance, recycling, reuse, transportation and disposal of solid and other wastes, particularly hazardous wastes;
- d) use and contamination of land;
- e) use of natural resources and raw materials (including energy);
- f) local issues (noise, vibration, odour, dust, visual appearance, etc.);
- g) transport issues (both for goods and services and employees);
- h) risks of environmental accidents and impacts arising, or likely to arise, as consequences of incidents, accidents and potential emergency situations;
- i) effects on biodiversity.

Environmental review

Indirect environmental aspects

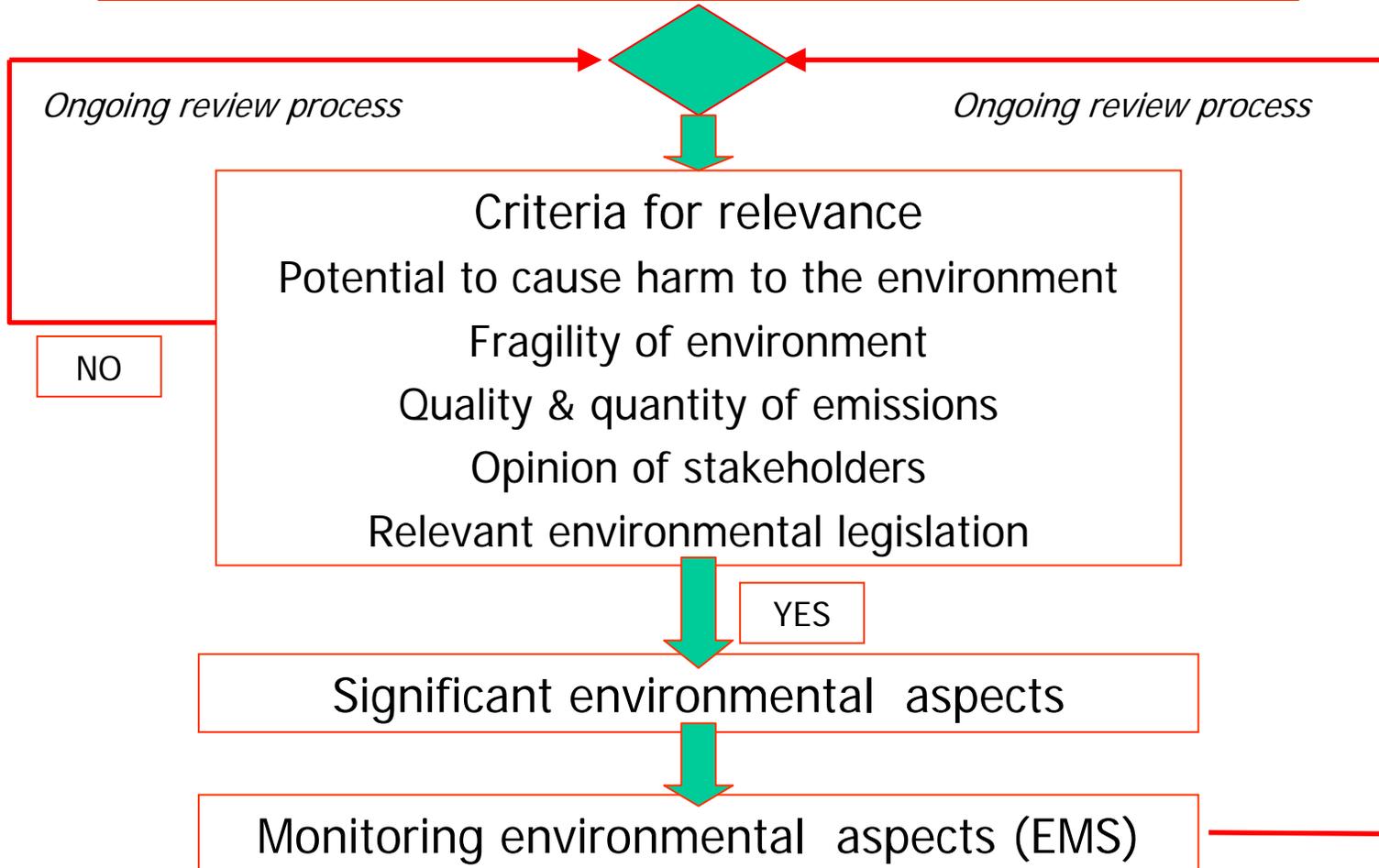
As a result of the activities, products and services of an organisation there may be significant environmental aspects over which it may not have full management control.

These may include, but are not limited to:

- a) product related issues (design, development, packaging, transportation, use and waste recovery/disposal);
- b) capital investments, granting loans and insurance services;
- c) new markets;
- d) choice and composition of services (e.g. transport or the catering trade);
- e) administrative and planning decisions;
- f) product range compositions;
- g) the environmental performance and practices of contractors, subcontractors and suppliers

Aspects and Impacts and their relevance

Direct & indirect environmental aspects (Annex VI)



Environmental Management System (EMS)

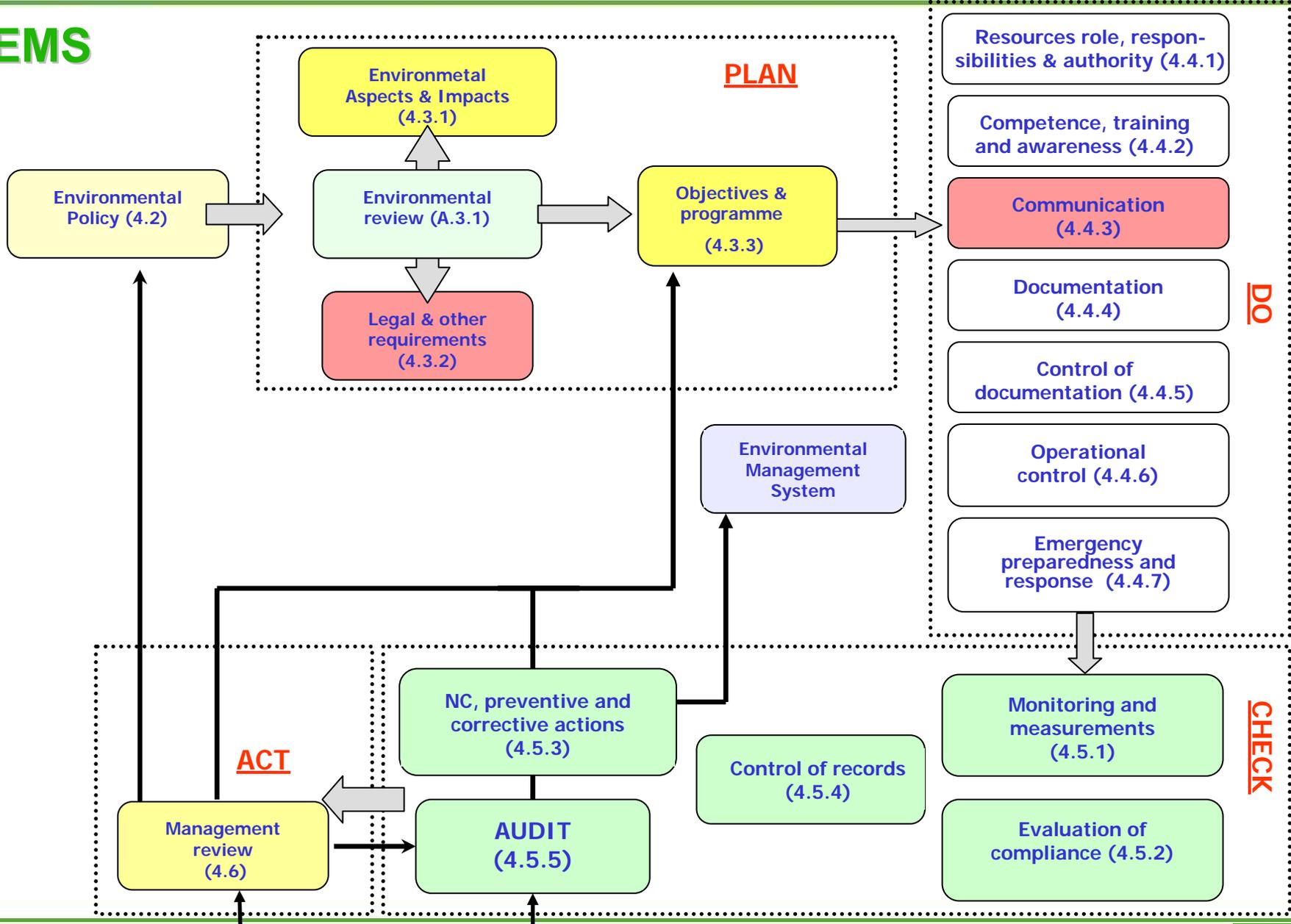
The **Environmental Management Systems** shall mean *“The part of the overall management system that includes the organisational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy”*.

It will consist in a set of documents (procedures and registrations) that will allow the systematic and periodic internal review by the management (internal audits) and external periodic evaluation by a 3° party certification body (verifier for EMAS)

For EMAS the practical tool for implementing an EMS will be the ISO standard 14001 edition 2004;

Certification to ISO 14001 is not required.

EMS



Environmental objectives & programme

Possible intervention areas for direct aspects

TECHNICAL AREA

Emissions
Energy
Water consumption
& discharge
Resources
Process efficiency
Recycling & reuse

MANAGEMENT AREA

Organization
Procedures
Employees participation
Training & qualification
External & internal
communication

Resources – Quantifiable – Verifiable – Programmed

Possible intervention areas for indirect aspects

Environmental objectives & programme

POSSIBLE INTERVENTION AREAS

Information and training of suppliers (products & services)

Information to clients (manage and disposal of products)

Green Procurement

Lower rates for investments for EMAS organizations

Lower cost for insurance to EMAS organizations

Objectives more difficult to be quantified

Environmental objectives & programme

INPUT for objectives
& programme



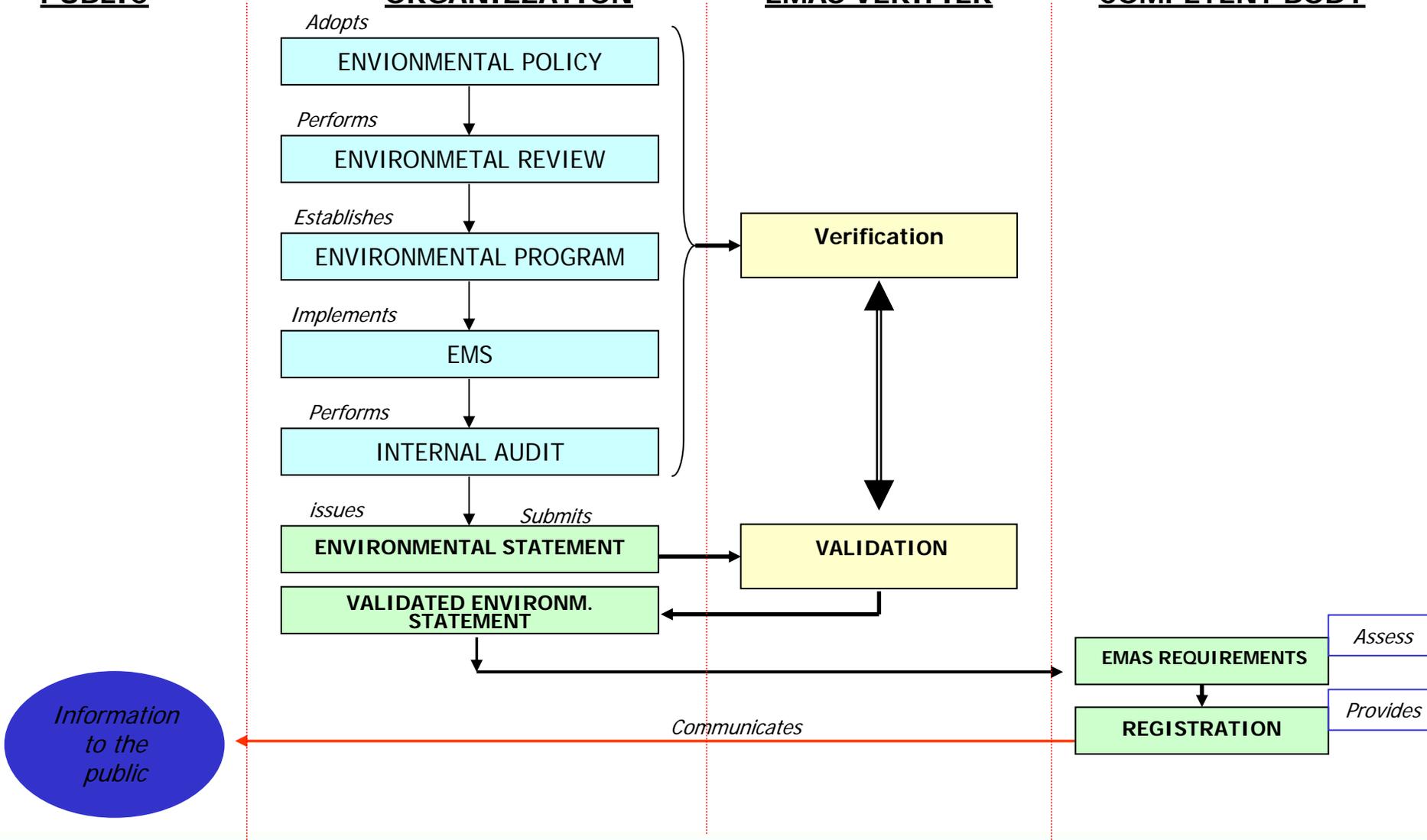
The EMAS registration process

PUBLIC

ORGANIZATION

EMAS VERIFIER

COMPETENT BODY



Communication tools in EMAS

Objectives of environmental communication:

Promote organization environmental credentials, achievements and performance to the public and the interested parties;

Increase business support and shareholders confidence;

Inform the market (consumers) on the organization environmental policy, commitments and performance;

Involve employees achieving objectives and targets;

Main tools in EMAS:

- ✓ environmental statement validated by and accredited verifier (obligatory);
- ✓ EMAS logo (an opportunity);
- ✓ other communication tools.

The environmental statement: 1° communication tool

Environmental Statement: what is it?

- a written document (according to annex III);
 - includes information (environmental) relevant to the organization;
 - addressed to the stakeholders;
- validated by an accredited environmental verifier;
- shall be sent to the Competent body;
- made public available after registration;
- shall be updated each year (or 3 years SMEs).



The environmental statement: 1° communication tool

What should it include?

- description of relevant environmental aspects and impacts (activities, products and services);
- environmental policy, objectives and programs;
- environmental data comparable within different (demonstrate continuous improvement);
- performance Indicators addressing improvements;
- Justification if objectives & targets are not fully achieved;
- validation information (verifier, date, NACE codes, etc.).



The environmental statement: 1° communication tool

How should it be?

- clear and understandable for non-experts (public);
- readable (simple);
- addressed to the organization's stakeholders;
- Available on request to everyone;
- sized and focused to the organization's communication needs

(i.e. Enforcement authorities – large data report, local communities – synthetic brochures, clients – product oriented information).

??



The environmental statement: 1° communication tool

Needed for EMAS registration



The EMAS logo: 2° communication tool



Version 1

Used to inform participation to the scheme

Version 3

Used for promotion of the scheme



Version 2

Used on validated information

EMAS logo version 3: examples of use for promotion



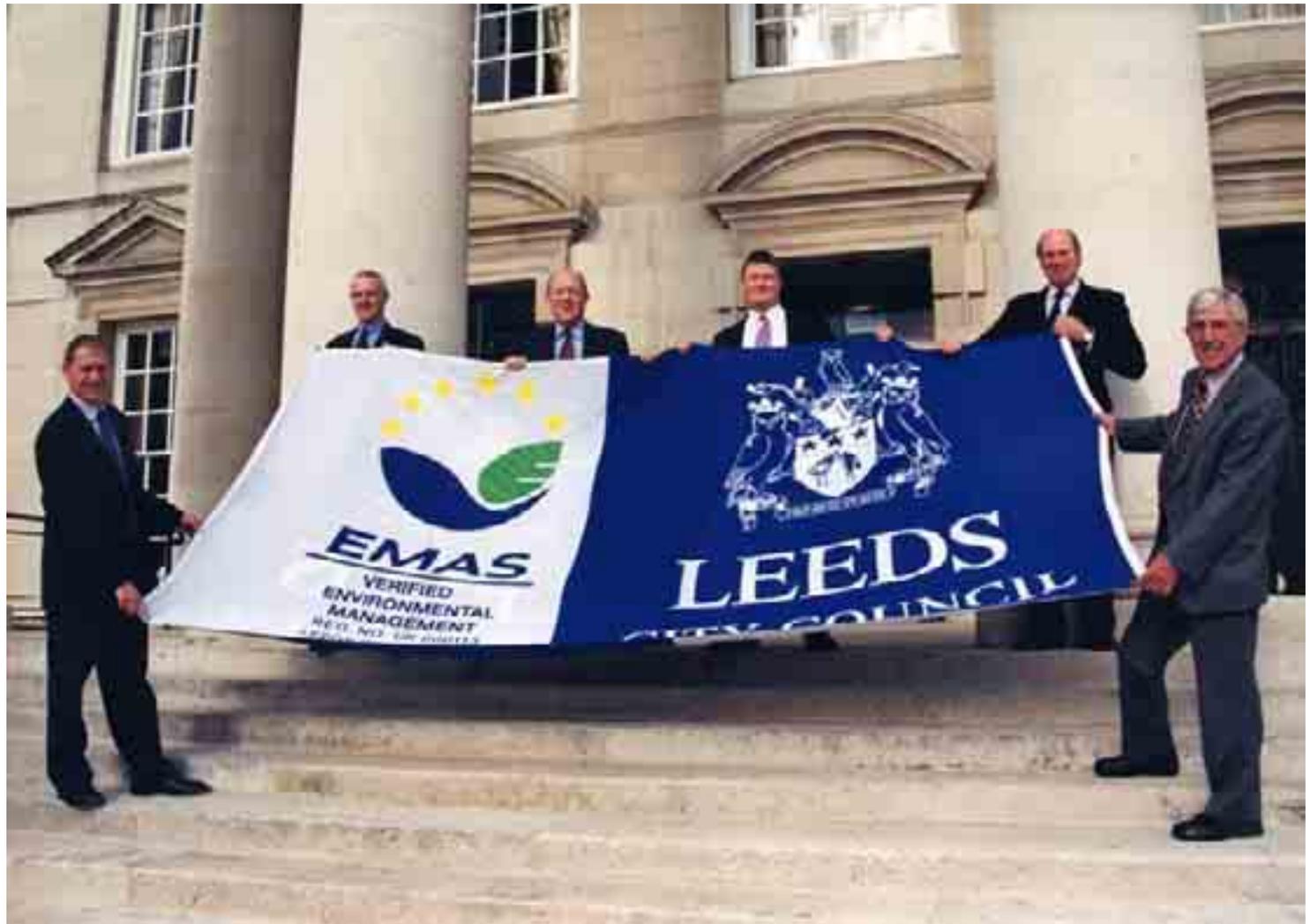
EMAS logo version 3: examples of use on information



Logo ver. 1: examples of use for participation communication



Logo ver. 1: examples of use for participation communication



EMAS logo versions 1 & 3: an example



EMAS logo version 1 & promotion



A sound environment is a basic living condition for all of us. Both for this beetle and for ourselves, as well as for our children and for our grandchildren. Therefore the European Union has established an initiative in order to honour above-average environment-friendly behaviour: EMAS (Environmental Management and Audit Scheme). In Germany more than 2.250 industrial and service companies –including Volkswagen- are participating in this system. And you can contribute to it too by paying attention to this EMAS logo:

EMAS logo version 1 & promotion



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Other communication tools

- ✓ Web sites
- ✓ Printed material (posters, brochures, newsletters, etc.)
- ✓ Product or service label information
- ✓ Letters to clients and suppliers
- ✓ Newspaper articles
- ✓ News releases
- ✓ Advertising
- ✓ Public meetings
- ✓ Interviews
- ✓ Information to the workers and employees (e-mail, notice boards, etc.)

Communication in EMAS

- ✓ Environmental communication is necessary to inform the society that the Organization is a responsible partner and is willing to contribute to a better protection of the environment and the quality of the life of the local community;
- ✓ Environmental Communication can address the Company's performance to the stakeholders including clients and consumers;
- ✓ A validated environmental statement is mandatory for EMAS registration;
- ✓ The EMAS logo is an opportunity to communicate in an efficient and costless way.

Seeking EMAS registration

What should an organization remind?

- ✓ Select only an EMAS accredited verifier (*national or foreign*);
- ✓ Ensure that the verifier is accredited for the NACE code (*sector of activity*) of the organization;
- ✓ Be knowledgeable that the accreditation body may supervise the verifier during its activities on site;
- ✓ Remember that the validation and verification does not mean registration (*application shall be submitted to the CB*);
- ✓ Be knowledgeable that the Environmental Enforcement Authority may visit the organization to assess LC.

Seeking EMAS registration

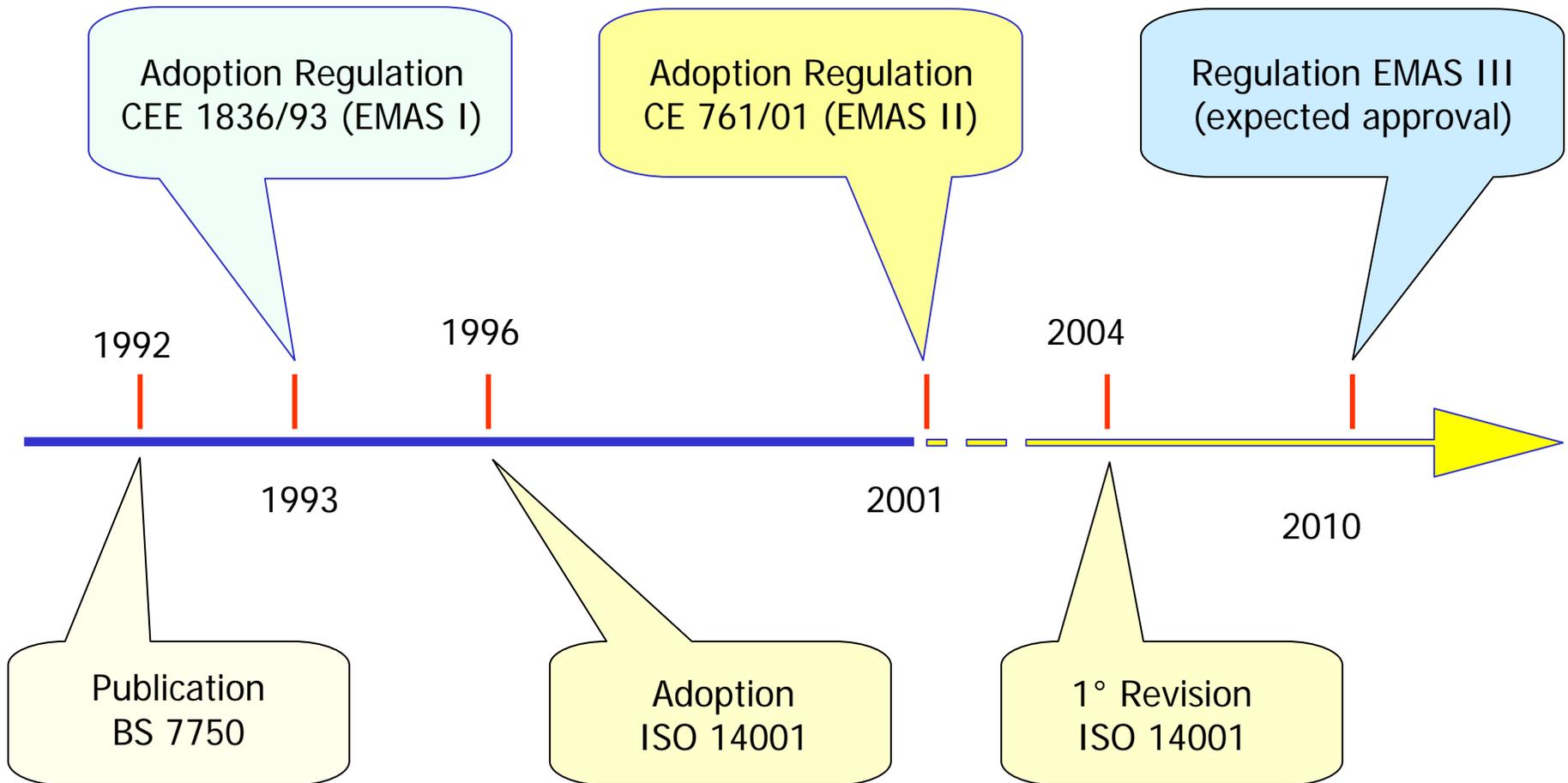
What should an organization remind?

- ✓ Proper communication from the CB will confirm registration;
- ✓ ONLY After registration the organization can publish the (final) Environmental statement;
- ✓ The logo shall report the registration number and reflect the technical specifications (colors, shapes, etc.);
- ✓ The verification and validation activities shall be repeated at established intervals (1 or 3 years periodicity);
- ✓ Proper communication to local communities should be one of the most relevant objectives.

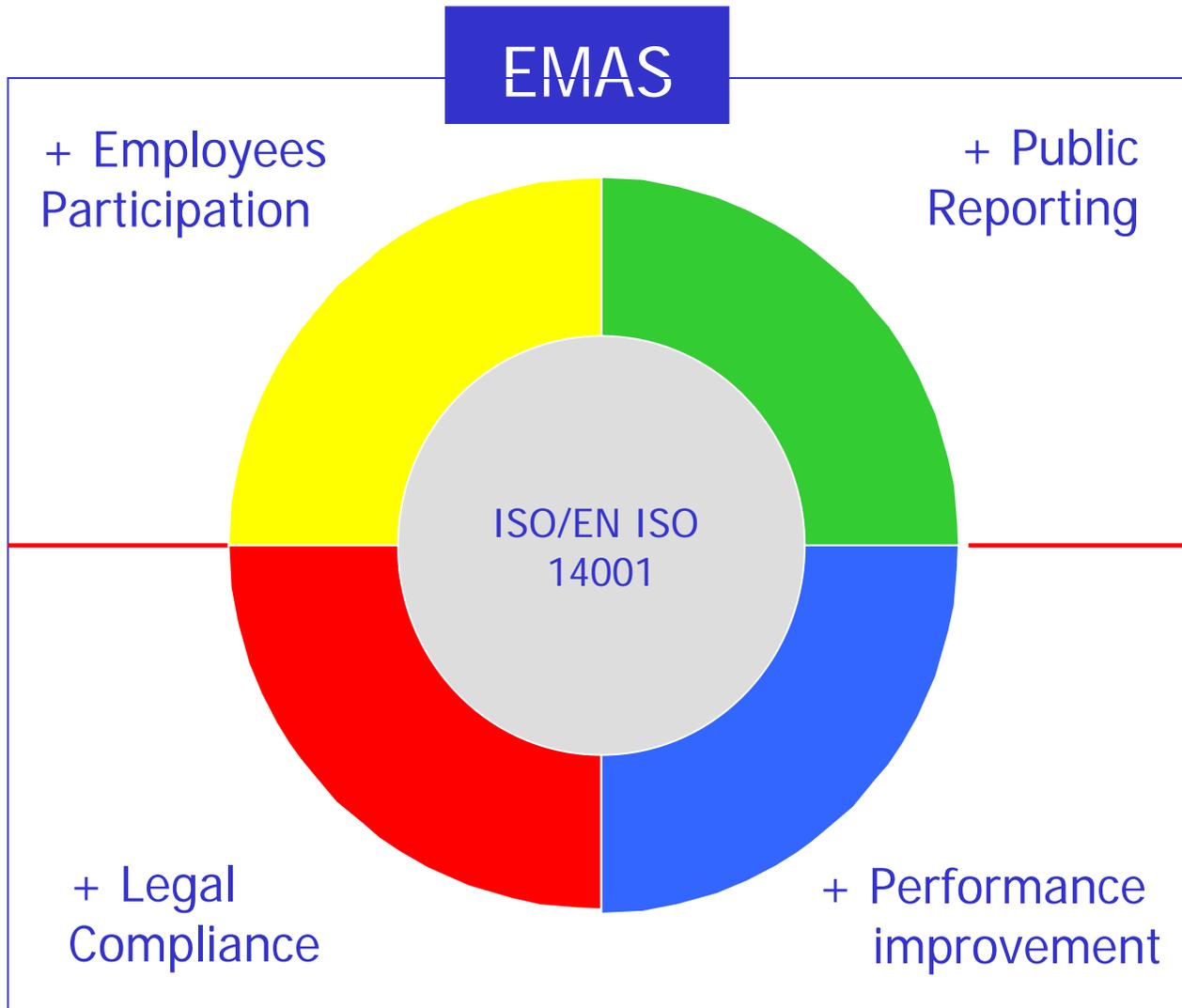
Why choose EMAS

- ✓ Requires compliance with environmental legislation;
- ✓ Helps achieving cost reduction (better performances);
- ✓ Ensures credibility though the environmental information validated by independent verifiers and controlled by Member States;
- ✓ Is a marketing tool: EMAS logo & environmental statement;
- ✓ Allows access to new markets and customers ;
- ✓ Improves relations with public authorities, other businesses customers, citizens, regulators;
- ✓ Improves employee motivation to work for environment.

Evolution of Environmental Certification



EMAS Requirements more demanding



ISO 14001 certification & EMAS Registration

ORGANIZATION

Adopts

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Performs

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Establishes

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

Implements

EMS

Performs

INTERNAL AUDIT

issues

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

VALIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

ISO CERTIFICATION BODY

EMAS VERIFIER

ISO 14001 CERTIFICATE

VALIDATION

COMPETENT BODY

EMAS REQUIREMENTS

Assesses

REGISTRATION

Provides

Information to the public

ISO 14001

EMAS

Differences between ISO 14001 & EMAS

REGULATION 761/01

RECOGNITION ONLY AT EUROPEAN LEVEL (& EEA)

REGISTRATION IS REFERRED TO ALL ORGANIZATION

REQUIRED FULL LC

EMS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA ASSESSMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA PUBLICATION MANDATORY

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

ISO 14001

RECOGNITION AT GLOBAL WORLD LEVEL

EMS SCOPE LIMITATION POSSIBLE

REQUIRES PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS EMS TO LC

ASSESSMENT OF EMS

COMUNICATION STRATEGY IS DECIDED BY THE MANAGEMENT

EMS PERFORMANCE