

ORGANISATIONAL DATA

ORGANISATION	BALATONI INTEGRÁCIÓS ÉS FEJLESZTÉSI ÜGYNÖKSÉG KÖZHASZNÚ NONPROFIT KFT.* <i>LAKE BALATON DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION AGENCY</i>		
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*Pursuant to the provisions of the Act IV/2006, the "Balatoni Integrációs és Fejlesztési Ügynökség Közhasznú Társaság" has been performing its activities as a Nonprofit Limited Liability Company since 1st of January 2009. Therefore, the new official Hungarian name was changed to: "Balatoni Integrációs és Fejlesztési Ügynökség Közhasznú Nonprofit Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság". The official English name, however, remained the same: Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency (LBDCA)

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Foreword

The fundamental reasons of the approach emphasizing more and more the protection of the environment are the faster utilization of natural resources at one level due to the non-sustainable management at long run, and the increasing amount of pollutant materials emitted to the environment as a result of economic activities at another level. At the same time, the adequate environmental conditions are essentials for the provision of welfare and healthy lives of the present and future generations. The problems of environmental protection should be addressed simultaneously and together with the implementation of socio-economic tasks.

Similarly to other regions in Europe, certain disadvantageous / unfavourable environmental procedures may be found at the Lake Balaton Region as well, that are caused by the short-term approach of the socio-economic and environmental planning. Simultaneously, a responsible-full approach has also appeared in the area, which is capable to ensure sustainability through adequate expertise and financial sources. This was proven by several results in the last one and a half decade.

With regard to the sensitive environmental system of the Lake Balaton, the sustainable regional management and planning activities are important for the harmonization and monitoring of developments. The establishment of environmental management systems can support these kinds of activities.

The establishment of environmental management systems at local authorities contributes to improve the quality of the environment of the settlements and promotes sustainable development through establishing structures applied by existing systems, like the EMAS standard (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme of the European Union). The publicity and flow of information required by the environmental management systems – through internal and external communication channels – improves the relations of the region and the related groups and organisations (e.g. suppliers, customers, green organisations, local residents and professional institutions).

By recognising all the above mentioned factors the Environmental Management System was established at the Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency, as the first Hungarian regional development agency.

Through the fruitful introduction of the EMAS system, our objective is to serve as a model for the local municipalities, institutions and other offices located in the Lake Balaton Recreational Area (LBRA) and promoting them to implement system-based environmental protection activities.

Based on the implemented environmental protection activities, the Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency received EU EMAS award in the category of administrative bodies by the European Commission in Brussels on 20th of November, 2008.

Dr. Gábor Molnár
Managing Director



Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency

Task

The Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency (LBDCA) is a non-profit company and was established in January 2000 by the Lake Balaton Development Council (LBDC). The aim of the LBDCA is to support the Lake Balaton Region to become a sample region offering European standard, exclusive, attractive living, recreational and working environment through building on the unique natural and cultural features of the lake and its surrounding landscapes. The task of the LBDCA is to coordinate the complex regional development activities in the region in collaboration with the local stakeholders in accordance with the regional development plans and concepts. The Agency performs professional and operative duties promoting the development of the LBRA and in relation to the activities of LBDC. The LBDCA employs 22 people working at three offices around the lake in Siófok, Keszthely and Balatonfüred.

Working Areas

Decision-Making and Project Preparation

The basic activities of the Agency include executing the long-term area development concept of the LBRA, preparing for the Council time-proportionate implementation activities as well as contributing to the implementation of the Lake Balaton Region Detailed Development Plan. The LBDCA carries out the tasks related to the programming process of the Lake Balaton Region; consequently, it participated in the planning and implementation of the Preliminary Regional Development Program (2001-2003) and the drafting of National Development Plan I-II. It also actively participates in planning work related to Lake Balaton for 2007-2013. Furthermore, it drafted the regional development plan for the Lake Balaton Region based on the assignment by the Council.

Application- and Project Management

A priority task of LBDCA is managing the application of development funds appropriated by the central budget based on decisions by the Council. The major areas of the funds allocation are: water protection, tourism development, strengthening public security and the support of infrastructure developments.

In executing its duties, the Agency prepares calls for tenders, arranges activities related to applications (call for tenders, announcement, continuous consultation and information supply, accepting applications, carrying out completion procedures, preparation for decision-making, information about support decisions).v Furthermore, LBDCA performs the signing of contracts with the winning applicants, the financial supervision of the stage and closing statements of the project as well as the field inspection of the developments implemented on the basis of the annual plan.

Project incentives and support

Besides the tasks related to the application of the funds at its disposal, the LBDCA believes that the promotion of new project ideas, the search for existing project initiatives and their development into applications are also important duties.

In 2004, the LBDCA drafted the programme “Navigator – develop the region together” through which it keeps the region informed as to the statutory, economic and financial

opportunities related to the development of projects and investments and assists the drafting and implementation of project ideas with actual work.

In the framework of the programme, the Agency informed the public about the project-channel system at different forum meetings, which can help the project ideas emerging in the region to become project proposals. The assessment and classification of the collected project ideas continued in 2006, 2007 and 2008. For the selected projects professional assistance was provided in order to complete and finalize the project proposals.

Research

LBDCA is a unique regional development agency in the sense that since 2002 it has undertaken research in the fields of economic and social sciences to help achieve the area's development objectives. This work is carried out by a professional Social Science Research Team in Balatonfüred.

The team is supervised by a scientific advisory body comprised of experts in economics, sociology and regional science. Besides the sustainability of the natural-environmental values the team's duties include the support of a territorial policy to retain the region's population and the maintenance and possible improvement of the unique sociological quality of the local society of the LBRA.

Regional project examples

In addition to economic and social science research, LBDCA also participates in the drafting of pilot projects, whose results are included in the drafting of subsequent development programmes, examples include:

- Project modelling the possible effects of climate change on environmental protection and sustainable development,
- Creating an integrated model for decision-making in the field of tourism and environmental protection,
- Enhancing cooperation amongst regional stakeholders, the major areas of which are the protection of the environment, regional development, tourism cooperation and unified communication.

Additional entrepreneurial activities

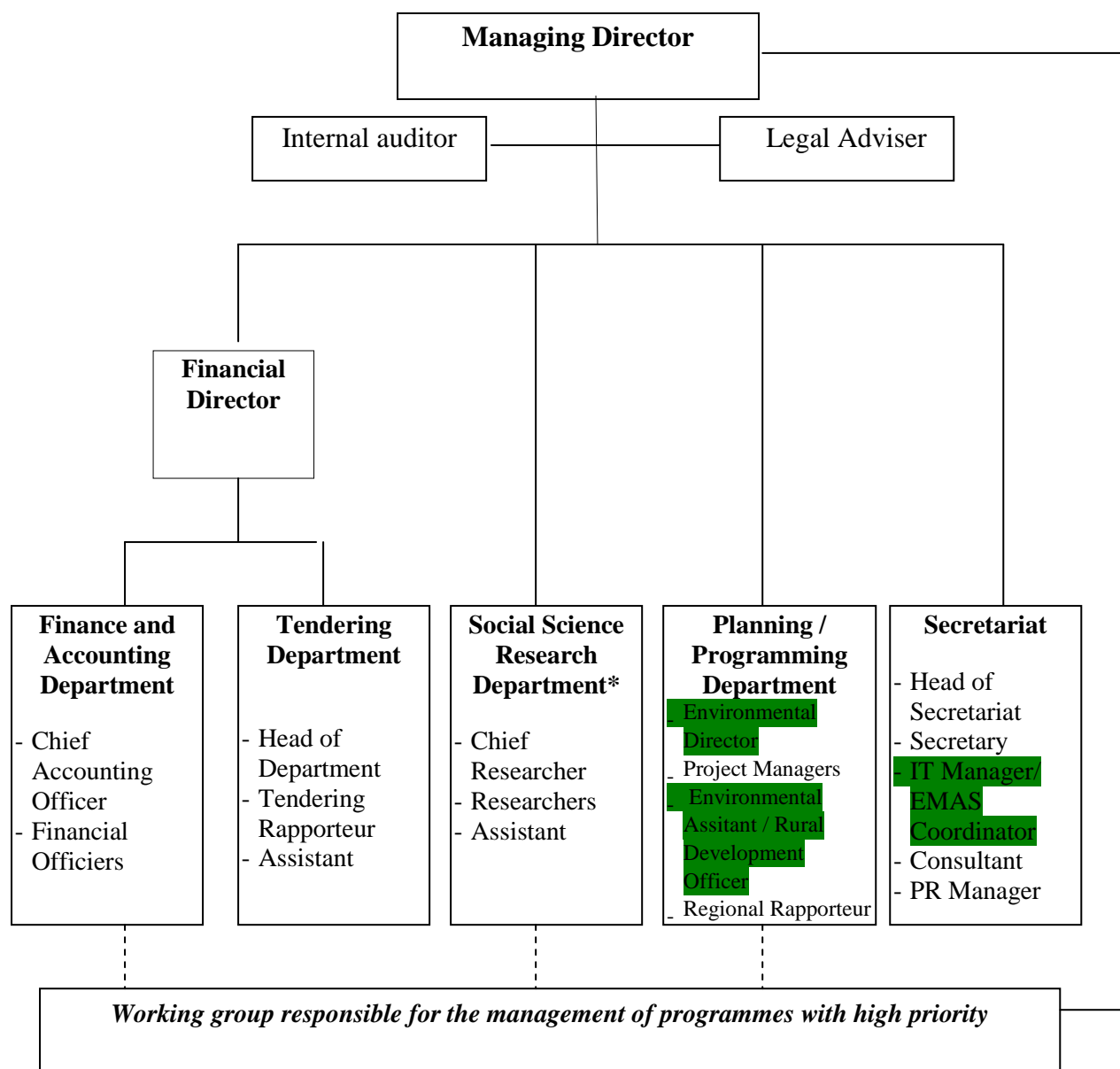
Another aspect of LBDCA's activities is the planning of settlements, local development and environmental protection programmes. This work is undertaken by the planning-programming team at LBDCA's headquarters in Siófok and consists of representatives from technical and economic fields.

Communication and knowledge-transfer

LBDC and LBDCA promote their activities and keep the public informed through the use of regional and national media sources. LBDCA regularly presents and participates in international conferences and regional workshops to share knowledge and experiences with other regions. These opportunities contribute to the application of shared experiences and promote Lake Balaton internationally. The "Lake Balaton Annual Conference" is an annual event with outstanding significance.

One of the most effective ways to disseminate information to residents in the region and internationally is the regional internet portal which highlights the work of both LBDC and LBDCA and where the progress of current and future projects can be followed. The website can be found at www.balatonregion.hu.

The organisational structure of the Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency in 2008:



*The Social Science Research Department is located at Balatonfüred.

The EMAS working group members are highlighted by green colour.

General information

Description	2006	2007	2008	Unit
No. of employees	21	21	22	person
Revenue	400,816	291,688	231,111 (planned)	thousand HUF
Expenditure	394,851	274,756	231,111	thousand HUF
Office area	224.71	437.07	437.07	m ²

Environmental Management System

In order to constantly improve its environmental performance, the Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency has introduced the EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) environmental management system pursuant to the regulation 761/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (hereinafter called “Regulation”). The application site of the system is the headquarter office of the Agency, located at Siófok (Batthyány u. 1.)

Environmental Policy of the Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency

“The Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency (LBDCA) was established in January 2000 by the Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency (LBDCA) in order to coordinate the sustainable development of the Lake Balaton Recreational Area (LBRA). As environmental protection plays a significant role in regional development; we believe, that it is our obligation to reduce the environmental loads emerged from the activities of our Agency. Beyond the legal regulations, our objective is to reduce and eliminate the hazardous environmental impacts arising from our activities, with special focus on the amount of produced waste, utilization of stationeries, energy consumption as well as the emission of pollutant sources during travels. The activities of the Agency is regularly reviewed and analyzed by performance indicators in order to make modifications in case of necessity.

Our goal is to encourage each colleague to be aware with and utilize those tools, which can contribute to improve the environmental performance of the LBDCA.

By the implementation of the EMAS system, the Agency can serve as a model for the local municipalities, institutions and other offices located in the Lake Balaton Recreational Area and promote them to implement systematic-based environmental protection as well.”



A Balatoni Integrációs Kht. Környezeti Politikája

A Balatoni Integrációs Kht-t a Balaton Fejlesztési Tanács 2000. január 1-én azzal a céllal alapította, hogy a Balaton Kiemelt Üdülőkörzet egységes fejlesztését koordinálja. A régiófejlesztés során kiemelt szerepet kap a környezetvédelem, ezért kötelességünknek tartjuk, hogy az irodánk működéséből adódó környezeti terheléseket is csökkentjük.

A jogszabályi előírásokon túlmenően célul tűztük ki a tevékenységünkben adódó káros környezeti hatások megelőzését és csökkentését, különös tekintettel a keletkező hulladék mennyiségére, az irodaszerek felhasználására, az energiafogyasztásra, valamint az utazásokból eredő károsanyag-kibocsátásra. Tevékenységünket eredménymutatók értékelésével rendszeresen felülvizsgáljuk, szükség esetén módosítjuk és folyamatosan fejlesztjük.

Célunk, hogy minden munkatársunk megismerje és alkalmazza azokat az eszközöket, amelyekkel hozzájárulhat irodánk környezeti teljesítményének javításához.

Az EMAS-rendszer eredményes bevezetésével példát mutathatunk a Balaton Kiemelt Üdülőkörzetben működő önkormányzatok, intézmények, egyéb irodák részére a rendszerszemléletű környezetvédelem megvalósításában.

Siófok, 2007. május 9.


Dr. Molnár Gábor
ügyvezető igazgató



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Environmental management organisation

The efficiency of the performance of the environmental management system (EMS) significantly depends on the internal commitment of the organisation.

The operative performance is coordinated by the Head of the EMAS Working Group. In the field of its competency, the Leader of the Working Group coordinates and manages the environmental related activities of the structural unit. It is responsible for the maintenance of the basic elements of the management system. In addition, it keeps contact with the Managing Director. The scope of activities of the Leader of the EMAS Working Group is laid down in its job description.

The activities of the Head of the EMAS Working Group are supported by two other working group members: the EMAS Coordinators. Their tasks consist of the implementation of the operative tasks. Moreover, they are responsible for the transposition of strategic principles into practice. Their scope of activities is laid down in their job descriptions.

Training

Shaping the environmental approach of colleagues and establishing environmental conscious behaviour are additional aspects for the effective operation of the environmental management system. The colleagues can only be expected to support the system if more and more information is provided for them on the EMS. Thus, this objective is ensured by environmental trainings. In the course of the introduction of the environmental management system all employees attended the environmental training. In addition, any new employee and intern have to attend the training too after starting their work.

It is considered important that all the employees attend the environmental trainings / seminars, provided they have time. The employees are informed on the environmental trainings / seminars at the weekly meetings by the Head of the EMAS Working Group, who provides adequate information for them.

Communication

The colleagues are involved into the EMS through the regular and extensive application of different tools: e.g. by eco-mapping, questionnaires (“weather forecast” evaluation method) and personal interviews.

The environmental objectives of the LBDCA are open for the public; therefore, they are published on the Agency’s official website too.

The environmental declaration is published electronically every year. The declaration is also published on the LBDCA’s website.

The EMAS Working Group members are responsible for the external and internal communication (e.g. information request, external relations and data-supply).

Assessment of environmental aspects and impacts

The assessment of environmental aspects and impacts is the most important step for the establishment of the environmental management system. It provides information on all the procedures and activities of the Agency, which may influence its environment (even favourably or adversely).

The environmental aspects were identified separately by environmental elements through the method of eco-mapping and the assessment of impacts related to the carried-out activities. The problems disclosed through eco-mapping were ranked according their priority based on the following aspects: feasibility, environmental benefits and economic benefits. Moreover, the environmental aspects were analyzed in a matrix according to the following aspects:

- Material flow and energy power
- Legal correspondence
- Environmental impacts
- Currently applied practice
- Colleagues' opinion

Based on the results, the aspects were ranked. The aspects, which were considered important, were highlighted.

Eco-mapping is a spectacular, easy and practical tool for assessing and improving the environmental performance of an organisation. It enables easily and systematically collect environmental data. It influences the approach of colleagues. In addition, it serves as a practical communication technique as well. The environmental performance of the organisation can be monitored by repeating eco-mapping from time to time.

In the course of eco-mapping, the problems and potential solution opportunities related to air, water and soil pollution, wastes, risks and energy utilization were disclosed by the layout plan of the office as well as through onsite monitoring of the building. As a result of eco-mapping, a list of activities was compiled summarizing the emerged problems and recommended tasks, which were ranked according to the expected economic and environmental benefits and the level of feasibility.

Office activities and their impacts

The office activities and the related impacts were analyzed by the method of eco-mapping described above. The office activities are:

- Utilization of office equipments
- Purchase of office tools
- Event organisation
- Operation of tendering system
- Planning activities (studies and researches)
- Edition of dissemination papers
- Systematization of postal matters
- Travels (domestic and abroad)

Main environmental aspects related to office activities are:

- Electricity consumption
- Heat energy / natural gas consumption
- Paper consumption (as material)
- Paper waste production
- Hazardous office waste production
- Fuel consumption (car utilization)
- Emission of environmental pollution materials by travels
- Communal waste production
- Water consumption
- Sewage emission

Non-office activities and their impacts

A priority task of the LBDCA is managing the utilization of development funds appropriated by the central budget based on the decision of the Lake Balaton Development Council (LBDC). The major areas of funds allocation in the Lake Balaton Recreational Area are: improvement of environmental quality, protection of lake water quality and tourism development.

The utilization of funds has direct effect on the settlements, which are:

- Establishment of sewage systems
- Establishment of rainwater drainage systems
- Improvement of settlement image (promotion of the elaboration of settlement management plans, development of green areas)
- Establishment of coastal promenades and parks
- Dredging investments for water quality protection
- Infrastructural investments (roads)
- Construction of bicycle roads
- Chemical control of mosquitoes and protection against the Asian gypsy moth
- Improvement of sanitation of beaches
- Development of yacht and boat harbours

With regard to calls for proposals, in the future the LBDCA intends to publish calls focusing especially on environmental sustainability promotion in the region. Based on the lessons learnt during the last years, the project application packages are required to be compiled and submitted in electronic format (the aim is to reduce the amount of required paper copies).

Moreover, the organisation of different events, trainings and seminars in the Lake Balaton Region represents significant non-office activities of the LBDCA. The cooperation of the regional stakeholders is essential during the conservation and sustainability of natural values in order to establish environmental conscious approach in the Lake Balaton Region and promote social-economic interests to be harmonized. In order to promote regional partnerships and cooperation, the LBDCA organises trainings and workshops for the regional organisations interested in environmental protection and regional development. The partners of LBDCA consists of governmental and educational institutions, economic companies, private sector actors (local residents), micro regional and local municipality project managers and the representatives of social and civil organisations.

Besides influencing the approaches, the organisation of events disposes environmental impacts as well, which are:

- Increased paper consumption through the office activities (dissemination folders, photocopies of presentations and posting of invitation letters)
- Energy consumption at meeting venues (electricity and heat consumption)
- Travel - emission of air pollution materials, fuel consumption
- Communal waste production

In the course of organising an event, the aim of the Agency is to select an appropriate location, which is easily accessible by public transportation. In addition, the LBDCA intends to cut the amount of air pollution materials emitted by cars through collectively organising the travels (e.g. to hire a bus for field visits or harmonize car utilization for the participants). In order to consume less amount of paper, now it is a common practice to send the invitation letters in electronic format.

Compliance of objectives and programmes in 2008

No	Problems	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Feasibility	Responsible person
V1	Utilization of non-environmental friendly cleaning products qualified as hazardous materials	Emission of water pollutants (litre)	Utilization of environmental friendly products, where possible	Replace the cleaning products with environmental friendly ones, where possible (50% environmental friendly cleaning products)	In 2008, the rate of utilization of environmental friendly cleaning products was 11%	Tibor Szedmák
V2	Washing the dishes under running water	Water consumption (litre)	Reduce dish washing under running water by 50%	Purchase of mini dishwasher (for 4 people)	The comfortable installation of the equipment is not possible due to the small size of the kitchen. In addition, the LBDCA has also decided to postpone its purchase due to economical aspects.	Tibor Szedmák
				System operation and measurement		
V3	Running water consumption for park watering	Water consumption (litre)	Rain water consumption for park watering	Purchase of 3 rainwater containers	According to the construction regulations, this type of investment can only be implemented if it is supported by technical plans. The maintenance of park is ensured by external workers. The emerged problems represented obstacles in front of the implementation.	Tibor Szedmák
				Installation		
				Operation and measurement		

No	Problems	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Feasibility	Responsible person
L1	The vehicles obtained are not environmental friendly. The cars, fuelled by petrol, have high emission of pollution materials.	Emission of air pollutants (NOx emission)	Consumption of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Assessment of introducing LPG consumption	The LBDC A has decided to postpone the implementation due to economic aspects.	Tibor Szedmák
				System installation		
				System operation and measurement		
L2	High rate of flights within Europe	Emission of air pollutants (CO2 emission)	Travelling by car or train within 1000 km distance, provided two or more participants are travelling	Reduce the distance travelled by flights (reduce CO2 emission by 10%). In case of longer flight trips, promote the application of telecommunication devices (telephone/video conferences, Skype)	The CO ₂ emission by flight trips was reduced by 3% in 2008. Skype software is downloaded to the computers of colleagues working on international activities. The software is used regularly.	Tibor Szedmák
L3	Consumption of traditional fuels	Emission of air pollutants (litre)	Refuelling of bio-fuels	Assessment of bio-fuel consumption	As a result of an extensive background research (MOL, Shell, Agip, Total, Lukoil, OMV), no bio-diesel petrol station can be found in the region; therefore, the programme has to be postponed until the commercial trade of bio-diesel fuels will have been introduced.	Tibor Szedmák
				Refuelling of bio-fuels, if possible		
L4	Few plants in the offices	Air pollution (number of plants)	Increase the number of plants	Purchase of plants (increase the number of plants by 30%)	The number of plants in the offices grew by 35% in 2008.	Tibor Szedmák

No	Problems	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Feasibility	Responsible person
E1	Increased energy consumption and radiation of CRT monitors	Electricity consumption (kWh)	Reduction of electricity consumption	Purchase of LCD monitors in order to replace the CRT monitors	At a daily level, only 3 computers operate with CRT monitors. The other computers (87%) have LCD monitors. The energy consumption of the Agency decreased by 14% in 2008.	Tibor Szedmák
				Reduction of monitors' energy consumption by 10%		
E2	Lights, computers, monitors, printers and air conditioners switched on unnecessarily	Electricity consumption (kWh)	Reduction of electricity consumption	Training of colleagues, approach shaping, utilization of reminder stickers	The electricity consumption of the Agency decreased by 14% by the utilization of LCD monitors and the new monitor settings (reduced energy consumption method) utilized after the quarterly maintenances.	Tibor Szedmák
				Reduction of IT electricity consumption by 10%		
E3	The building is over-heated at nights and weekends	Natural gas consumption (m ³)	Reduction of natural gas consumption	The concept of not over-heating the building should be integrated into the trainings. Occasionally the environmental conscious utilization should be emphasized as well.	The natural gas consumption decreased only by 2% in 2008.	Tibor Szedmák
				Reduction of natural gas consumption by 5%		

No	Problems	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Feasibility	Responsible person
H1	The printer toners are not refilled	Raw material production (%)	Utilization of refilled toners	Analyses and purchase of refilled toners Increase the utilization of refilled toners by 40%	Since the second half of 2008, refilled toners have been used (47%). Purchase source: Print Sisters Kft.	Tibor Szedmák
H2	Non-env. friendly stationeries, disposable pens	Resource utilization (%)	Purchase of environmental friendly stationeries	Purchase of environmental friendly stationeries (increase the amount of purchase by 30%)	There was only 5% rise in the purchase of environmental friendly stationeries in 2008.	Ildikó Baliné Berlinger
H3	Not all the dissemination papers are made by env. friendly materials, and if they are made so, the fact is not communicated to the public.	Raw material production (%)	Purchase of environmental friendly forms	Purchase of dissemination papers made and issued by environmental friendly paper and ink cartridge. It should be noted, if the dissemination paper is issued on environmental friendly paper.	43% of the dissemination papers were issued on environmental friendly papers in 2008.	Tibor Szedmák
H4	Non-env. friendly paper is used for printing	Raw material production (%)	Purchase of environmental friendly paper (100%)	Consumption of environmental friendly paper (100%)	Only environmental friendly paper was used in 2008 (100%).	Attila Magyarfalvi
H5	Recycling is not entirely accomplished	Raw material production (kg)	There should be a (labelled) paper recycling bin in each office.	Increase the numbers of recycling bins and labelling them	Recycle bins were located at each office by the end of 2007.	Zita Egerszegi

No	Problems	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Feasibility	Responsible person
H6	Mineral water purchased in disposable and small bottles	Resource utilization (number of bottles)	Decrease the number of disposable mineral water bottles by 80%	Purchase of running water cleaning equipment, purchase of mineral water in bottles, which can be recycled	82% of the mineral water was purchased in glass bottles, which could be recycled. Purchase source: Fonyódi Ásványvíz Kft.	Attila Magyarfalvi
H7	Utilization of paper towels	Resource utilization (number of towels)	Utilization of cotton towels at washrooms	Emplacement of cotton towels (pieces)	Bacteria can spread more easily in wet cotton towels; thus, the programme was not implemented due to sanitary reasons.	Ildikó Baliné Berlinger
H8	Making unnecessary photocopies	Resource and energy utilization (pieces of paper)	Making photocopies, only if they are really necessary	Attitude shaping and digital data storage (new)	Only environmental friendly paper was used in 2008. Printing on both sides of paper has become more frequent. The pilot method of digital data storage (digital filing system) was introduced.	Tibor Szedmák
K1	Unidentified chemical in the man washroom	Opportunity of health injuries (no. of chemicals)	Controlled storage of cleaning products	Cleaning staff is ordered to adequately store the chemicals	The appropriate storage of cleaning chemicals has been achieved.	Tibor Szedmák

Notes:

- V - water
- L - air
- E - energy
- H - wastes
- K - risks

Objectives and planned programmes for 2009-2010 with regard to the LBDCA's office activities

No	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Deadlines	Budget	Responsible person
V1	Emission of water pollutants (litre)	Utilization of environmental friendly products, where possible	Utilization of environmental friendly cleaning products, where possible (60% environmental friendly cleaning products)	December 31, 2009 (30%) December 31, 2010	10,000 HUF/month	Tibor Szedmák
L1	Emission of air pollutants (NOx emission)	Utilization of environmental friendly cars	Replace the office cars with environmental friendly ones (2 cars)	December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Dr. Gábor Molnár
L2	Emission of air pollutants (CO ₂ emission)	Travelling by car or train within 1000 km distance, provided two or more participants are travelling	Reduction of distances travelled by flights (reduce CO ₂ emission by 10%). Using telecommunication devices (e.g. telephone and video conferences) instead of long distance flight travels.	December 31, 2009 (5%) December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Tibor Szedmák
L3	Emission of air pollutants (NOx and CO ₂ emission)	"Bringázz munkába" (Go by bike to work) campaign	Promotion of riding bike to go to work (6 people)	December 31, 2009	Internal resource	Attila Magyarfalvi
L4	Air pollution (number of plants)	Increase the number of plants	Purchase of plants (increase the number of plants by 15%)	December 31, 2009	1000 - 2000 HUF/plants	Tibor Szedmák

No	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Deadlines	Budget	Responsible person
E1	Electricity consumption (kWh)	Reduction of electricity consumption (by 5%)	Purchase of LCD monitors in order to replace the CRT monitors	December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Tibor Szedmák
E2	Electricity consumption (kWh)	Reduction of electricity consumption (by 6%)	Training of colleagues, attitude shaping with regard to energy savings	December 31, 2009 (3%) December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Tibor Szedmák
E3	Natural gas consumption (m ³)	Reduction of natural gas consumption	Reduction of natural gas consumption by 6% (in order to eliminate the over-heating of the building at nights and weekends)	December 31, 2009 (3%) December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Tibor Szedmák
H1	Raw material production (%)	Utilization of refilled toners	Increase the utilization of refilled toners by 20%	December 31, 2009 (10%) December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Tibor Szedmák
H2	Resource utilization (%)	Purchase of environmental friendly stationeries	Purchase of environmental friendly stationeries (increase the amount of purchase by 10%)	December 31, 2009 (5%) December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Ildikó Baliné Berlinger
H3	Raw material production (%)	Order of environmental friendly forms	Increase the purchase of dissemination papers made and issued by environmental friendly paper and ink cartridge by 20%	December 31, 2009 (10%) December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Tibor Szedmák

No	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Deadlines	Budget	Responsible person
H4	Raw material production (%)	Reduction of ink cartridge consumption by 15% during printing	Utilization of fonts, which require less inks for printing	December 31, 2009	Internal resource	Attila Magyarfalvi
H5	Resource utilization (number of bottles)	Decrease the number of disposable mineral water bottles by 80%	Purchase of running water cleaning equipment, purchase of mineral water in bottles, which can be recycled	December 31, 2009	Internal resource	Attila Magyarfalvi
H6	Resource utilization (%)	Printing and making photocopies, only if they are really necessary	Introduction of digital filing system	December 31, 2009	Internal resource	Ildikó Baliné Berlinger
K1	Opportunity of health injuries (no. of cleaning chemicals)	Controlled storage of cleaning products	Cleaning staff is ordered to adequately store the chemicals	December 31, 2009	Internal resource	Tibor Szedmák

Notes:

V - water
L - air
E - energy
H - wastes
K - risks

Objectives and planned programmes for 2009-2010 with regard to the LBDCA's non-office activities

No	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Deadlines	Budget	Responsible person
V1	Emission of water pollutants (number of forums)	Availability of good quality water (Water Framework Directive)	Participation in the socialization procedure of catchment management plans (2 forums, 150 participants)	December 31, 2009	Internal resource	Zita Egerszegi
V2	Emission of water pollutants (litre of rainwater)	Renovation of water bypass systems located on the surface	Maintenance of rainwater bypass systems (at 5 settlements)	December 31, 2009	Grant programmes	Zita Egerszegi
V3	Emission of water pollutants (litre of sewage)	Development of sewage systems	Sewage system planning at small settlements (at 5 settlements)	December 31, 2009	Grant programmes	Zita Egerszegi
L1	Emission of air pollutants	Improvement of the quality of the natural environment	Increase of green areas, planting flowers, elimination of annual ragweed (124 ha)	December 31, 2009	Grant programmes	Andrea Lenhoffer
L2	Emission of air pollutants	Improvement of the quality of the built environment	Cleaning and maintenance of bicycle roads and their surroundings (27 km)	December 31, 2009	Grant programmes	Andrea Lenhoffer

No	Environmental aspects	Objectives	Programmes	Deadlines	Budget	Responsible person
H1	Resource utilization (number of landfills and programmes)	Improvement of quality of waste collection and treatment	Assessment and elimination of illegal landfills (11 landfills)	December 31, 2009	Grant programmes	Andrea Lenhoffer
			Organisation of waste collection programmes (19 programmes)			
H2	Resource utilization (number of equipments)	Implementation of up-to-date waste management	Purchase of equipments: machine for cutting the composting materials; container for selective waste collection and recycling (240 containers)	December 31, 2009	Grant programmes	Andrea Lenhoffer
Kt1	Cooperation in the field of environmental protection (no. of agreements)	Promotion of local and regional cooperation to foster environmental protection	Cooperation agreements between local municipalities and civil organisations (40 agreements)	December 31, 2010	Grant programmes	Zita Egerszegi
Kt2	Environmental consciousness (%)	Increase of environmental consciousness and environmentally responsible behaviour	Elaboration of local environmental protection programmes and plans (10)	December 31, 2010	Internal resource	Zita Egerszegi
			Contacted local municipalities with regard to environmental protection activities (60 municipalities)			
			Civil and voluntary people participating in environmental protection activities (500 people)			

Notes:

V - water

L - air

H - wastes

Kt - environmental consciousness

Environmental performance indicators

The continuous improvement of the environmental performance of an organisation is one of the most important objectives of the EMAS system. The material flow analyses is the most easily way to measure the efficiency of the environmental management system, the amount of pollutant materials emitted by the activities of an organisation and the progress of raw material utilization. The base values consist of the data of 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Table 1. Material flow and electricity values related to the LBDCA's activities in 2006

No. of employees		21			
Description	Annual quantity	Measurement	Relative quantity	Relative measurement	
Water	250	m ³ /year	12	m ³ /year/person	
Cleaning products	50	litre/year	2	litre/person/year	
Air					CO ₂ load (kg)
Car	176,274	km/year	8,394	km/person/year	39,309
Flights	59,600	km/year	2,838	km/person/year	10,728
Train	800	km/year	38	km/person/year	50
Ship	0	km/year	0	km/person/year	0
Bus	800	km/year	38	km/person/year	50
Fuel	14,721	litre/year	701	litre/person/year	
<i>Petrol</i>	10,717	litre/year	510	litre/person/year	
<i>Diesel</i>	4,004	litre/year	191	litre/person/year	
Plants	56	no. of plants	3	plants/person	
<i>inside</i>	38	no. of plants	2	plants/person	
<i>outside</i>					
<i>trees</i>	10	no. of trees	0	trees/person	
<i>bushes</i>	8	no. of bushes	0	bushes/person	
Energy					CO ₂ load (kg)
Electricity	14,052	kWh/year	669	kWh/year/person	7,448
Natural gas	9,673	m ³ /year	461	m ³ /year/person	17,170
Waste					
Paper	335,000	pieces/year	15,952	pieces/year/person	100.00%
<i>photocopy paper</i>	225,000	pieces/year	10,714	pieces/year/person	67.16%
<i>environm. friendly photocopy paper</i>	110,000	pieces/year	5,238	pieces/year/person	32.84%
Batteries	50	pieces/year	2	pieces/year/person	
Toners	20	pieces/year	1	pieces/year/person	
Ink cartridges	19	pieces/year	1	pieces/year/person	
Paper towel	15,000	pieces/year	714	pieces/year/person	
Mineral water	6,015	bottles/year	130	bottles/year/person	
Non-env. friendly stationeries	350	pieces/year	17	pieces/year/person	
Environm. friendly stationeries	100	pieces/year	5	pieces/year/person	
Non-env. friendly forms	1,500	pieces/year	71	pieces/year/person	
Environm. friendly forms	0	pieces/year	0	pieces/year/person	

Table 2. Material flow and electricity values related to the LBDCA's activities in 2007

No. of employees 21

Description	Annual quantity	Measurement	Relative quantity	Relative measurement	
Water	281	m ³ /year	13	m ³ /year/person	
Cleaning products	70	litre/year	3	litre/person/year	
Air					CO ₂ load (kg)
Car	191,124	km/year	9,101	km/person/year	42,621
Flights	36,000	km/year	1,714	km/person/year	6,480
Train	2,000	km/year	95	km/person/year	124
Ship	0	km/year	0	km/person/year	
Bus	4 500	km/year	214	km/person/year	279
Fuel	15,952	litre/year	760	litre/person/year	
<i>Petrol</i>	11,580	<i>litre/year</i>	551	<i>litre/person/year</i>	
<i>Diesel</i>	4,372	<i>litre/year</i>	208	<i>litre/person/year</i>	
Plants	67	no. of plants	3	plants/person	
<i>inside</i>	46	<i>no. of plants</i>	2	<i>plants/person</i>	
<i>outside</i>					
<i>trees</i>	13	<i>no. of trees</i>	1	<i>trees/person</i>	
<i>bushes</i>	8	<i>no. of bushes</i>	0	<i>bushes/person</i>	
Energy					
Monitors					
<i>CRT</i>	20	<i>no. of monitors</i>			
<i>LCD</i>	12	<i>no. of monitors</i>			
					CO ₂ load (kg)
Electricity	14,805	kWh/year	705	kWh/year/person	7,847
Natural gas	9,886	m ³ /year	471	m ³ /year/person	17,548
Waste					
Paper	322,500	pieces/year	15,357	pieces/year/person	100.00%
<i>photocopy paper</i>	0	<i>pieces/year</i>	0	<i>pieces/year/person</i>	0.00%
<i>environm. friendly photocopy paper</i>	322,500	<i>pieces/year</i>	15,357	<i>pieces/year/person</i>	100.00%
Batteries	60	pieces/year	32	pieces/year/person	
Toners	27	pieces/year	1	pieces/year/person	
Ink cartridges	28	pieces/year	1	pieces/year/person	
Paper towel	25,000	pieces/year	1,190	pieces/year/person	
Mineral water	7,267	bottles/year	346	bottles/year/person	
Non-env. friendly stationeries	200	pieces/year	10	pieces/year/person	
Environm. friendly stationeries	180	pieces/year	9	pieces/year/person	
Non-env. friendly forms	1,800	pieces/year	86	pieces/year/person	
Environm. friendly forms	0	pieces/year	0	pieces/year/person	

Table 3. Material flow and electricity values related to the LBDCA's activities in 2008
 No. of employees 22

Description	Annual quantity	Measurement	Relative quantity	Relative measurement	
Water	151	m ³ /year	7	m ³ /year/person	
Cleaning product	63	litre/year	3	litre/person/year	
<i>env. friendly</i>	7	<i>litre/year</i>	0	<i>litre/person/year</i>	
<i>non-env. friendly</i>	56	<i>litre/year</i>	3	<i>litre/person/year</i>	
Air					CO ₂ load (kg)
Car	191,637	km/year	8,711	km/person/year	42,735
Flights	35,172	km/year	1,599	km/person/year	6,331
Train	2,780	km/year	126	km/person/year	172
Ship	131	km/year	6	km/person/year	
Bus	2,978	km/year	135	km/person/year	185
Fuel	14,062	litre/year	639	litre/person/year	
<i>Petrol</i>	9,608	<i>litre/year</i>	437	<i>litre/person/year</i>	
<i>Diesel</i>	4,454	<i>litre/year</i>	202	<i>litre/person/year</i>	
Plants	83	no. of plants	4	plants/person	
<i>inside</i>	62	<i>no. of plants</i>	3	<i>plants/person</i>	
<i>outside</i>					
<i>trees</i>	13	<i>no. of trees</i>	1	<i>tress/person</i>	
<i>bushes</i>	8	<i>no. of bushes</i>	0	<i>bushes/person</i>	
Energy					
Monitors					
<i>CRT</i>	3	<i>no. of monitors</i>			
<i>LCD</i>	19	<i>no. of monitors</i>			
					CO ₂ load (kg)
Water	151	m ³ /year	7	m ³ /year/person	
Electricity	13,683	kWh/year	582	kWh/year/person	6,785
Natural gas	9,763	m ³ /year	444	m ³ /year/person	17,329
Paper	220,000	pieces/year	10,000	pieces/year/person	100.00%
<i>photocopy paper</i>	0	<i>pieces/year</i>	0	<i>pieces/year/person</i>	0.00%
<i>recycled paper</i>	220,000	<i>pieces/year</i>	10,000	<i>pieces/year/person</i>	100.00%
Batteries	40	pieces/year	2	pieces/year/person	
Toners	27	pieces/year	1	pieces/year/person	
<i>re-filled</i>	11	<i>pieces/year</i>	1	<i>pieces/year/person</i>	
Ink cartridges	28	pieces/year	1	pieces/year/person	
<i>re-filled</i>	15	<i>pieces/year</i>	1	<i>pieces/year/person</i>	
Paper towel	26,540	pieces/year	1,206	pieces/year/person	
Mineral water	1,760	bottles/year	80	bottles/year/person	
<i>plastic</i>	320	<i>bottles/year</i>	15	<i>bottles/year/person</i>	
<i>glass</i>	1,440	<i>bottles/year</i>	65	<i>bottles/year/person</i>	
Non-env. friendly stationeries	190	pieces/year	9	pieces/year/person	
Env. friendly stationeries	180	pieces/year	8	pieces/year/person	
Non-env. friendly forms	1,300	pieces/year	59	pieces/year/person	
Env. friendly forms	1,000	pieces/year	45	pieces/year/person	

Electricity consumption

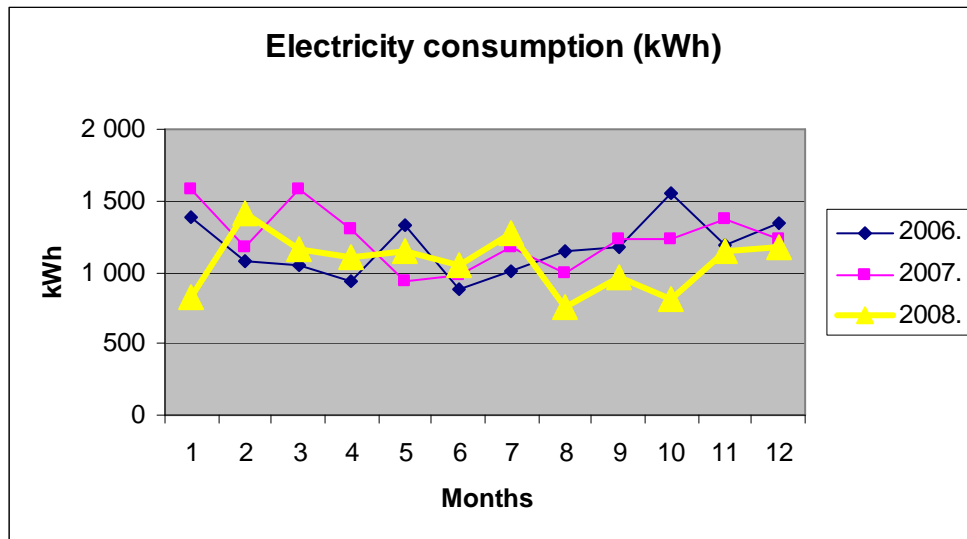
The electricity consumption related to the LBDCA's office activities is one of the most important environmental aspects. The amount of utilized electricity is measured by a consumption meter located on the outer wall of the office building.

Table 4. LBDCA's electricity consumption (kWh)

Year	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12	Total
2006	1,383	1,082	1,042	940	1,325	880	1,001	1,152	1,168	1,549	1,188	1,342	14,052 kWh
2007	1,584	1,174	1,576	1,307	938	984	1,173	998	1,234	1,234	1,370	1,234	14,805 kWh
2008	820	1,412	1,160	1,101	1,148	1,043	1,273	749	967	817	1,142	1,170	12,802 kWh

There was no available precise data for month 9, 10 and 12 in 2007; therefore, the annual average value was applied in those months.

Figure 1. LBDCA's electricity consumption



With regard to energy saving and labour safety regulations, power strips with switch were connected to each computers in 2006 in order to eliminate the equipments be unnecessarily under power. By comparing energy consumption data of 2006 and 2007, it can be realized, that more energy was utilized in 2007 due to the increase of the area of the office building (new building wing was built).

According to Figure 1, the energy consumption decreased in 2008 due to the increased utilization of energy efficient monitors, reduction of unnecessary heating at weekends as well as the energy efficient operation mode of computers set up during the quarterly maintenances.

Natural gas consumption

In accordance with the office activities, the heat energy consumption is a significant environmental aspect (in the form of natural gas consumption). The amount of utilized natural gas is measured by a consumption meter located on the outer wall of the office building.

Table 5: LBDCA's natural gas consumption (m³)

Year	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12	Total
2006	1,538	1,578	1,447	566	402	58	6	0	51	681	902	2,444	9,673 m ³
2007	2,168	1,494	1,189	204	8	0	0	0	380	1,270	1,791	1,382	9 886 m ³
2008	2,043	1,958	1,377	529	170	1	0	2	343	382	958	2,000	9 763 m ³

There was no available precise data for month 12 in 2007 and month 12 in 2008; therefore, the annual average value of the winter months of 2007 and 2009 were applied in those months.

Figure 2. LBDCA's natural gas consumption (m³)

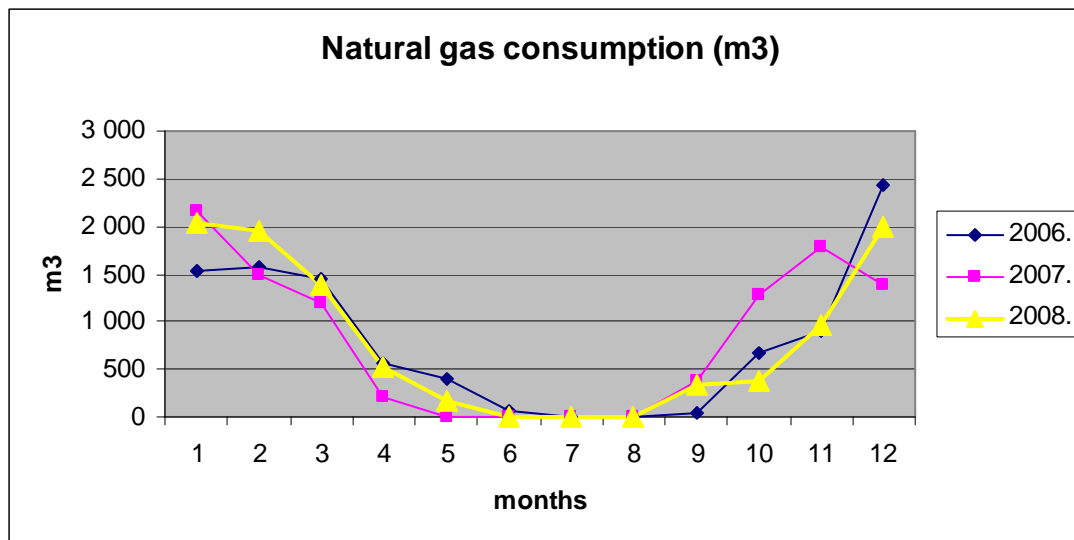


Figure 2 shows the amount of natural gas consumed by the LBDCA. The amount of consumed heat energy slightly increased in 2007 in contrast to the previous year. The increased consumption is justified as the area of the office building was extended. By analysing the data of 2008, it can be realized, that less natural gas (by approximately 100 m³) was consumed in contrast to data of 2007.

Water consumption

Water consumption and the related sewage emission also belong to the environmental aspects. The amount of utilized water is measured by a consumption meter. The produced communal sewage depends on the amount of consumed water.

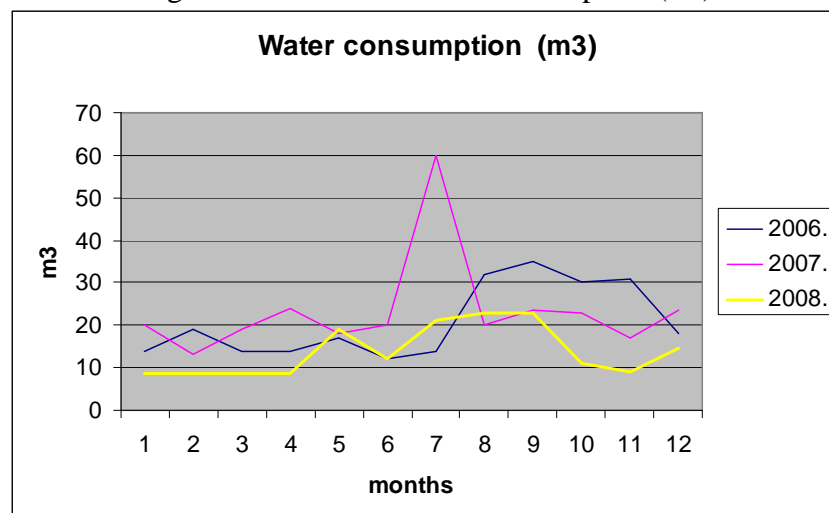
Table 6. LBDCA's water consumption (m³)

Year	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12	Total
2006	14	19	14	14	17	12	14	32	35	30	31	18	250 m ³
2007	20	13	19	24	18	20	60	20	23	1,257 23	17	23	1,515 m ³ 281 m ³
2008	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	19	12	21	23	23	11	9	14.4	166.4

The outstandingly high consumption in the 10th month in 2007 was occurred by a busted pipe (which could not be noticed over the surface). There are no available measured data for month 9 and 12 in 2007; thus, the monthly average of 2007 (excluding the outstandingly high consumption value) was applied in those months. As the outstandingly high value is not taken into account, the real consumption is considered to be 281 m³. In 2007, 31 m³ more water was consumed. This surplus is justified by the extended area of the office building.

The water consumption meter was read in the 1st month in 2008, but not read in the following three months. The relevant values are estimations made on the data provided by the supplier (Thermofok Kft.). The monthly consumption was 21 m³ in the 1st month in 2008. The next monthly consumption, that was read, was in the 5th month (19 m³). The difference on the consumption meter was 12 m³. Therefore, the 33 m³ (21+12 m³) was divided proportionally for the first four months. As there is no available data for the 12th month of 2008; the monthly average of 2008 was applied in that month.

Figure 3. LBDCA's water consumption (m³)



In spite of the fact, that the purchase of a dishwasher was not implemented, the LBDCA's water consumption decreased; which is shown in Figure 3. The reduced consumption was achieved as specific emphasis had been dedicated to water saving activities during the trainings.

Car utilization (fuel consumption)

A significant amount of travels are required by the office and non-office activities of the LBDCA. Besides the utilization of own vehicles, the colleagues use the office cars during the travels related to their work. Taking into account, that the competency of Agency involves the entire area of the Lake Balaton Recreational Area (LBRA) - consisting of 164 local municipalities - and the office activities related to regional development, environmental protection, project management or event organisation often crosses the borders of the Lake Balaton region, the car utilization and the related pollutant material emission constitute an important environmental aspect.

In addition to the domestic trips and travels, the colleagues attend a significant number of international meetings as well (e.g. in the framework of international projects). The colleagues travel abroad by using the services of different airlines. However, in case of closer distances, colleagues also often travel by car.

Figure 4. Car utilization by LBDCA's colleagues

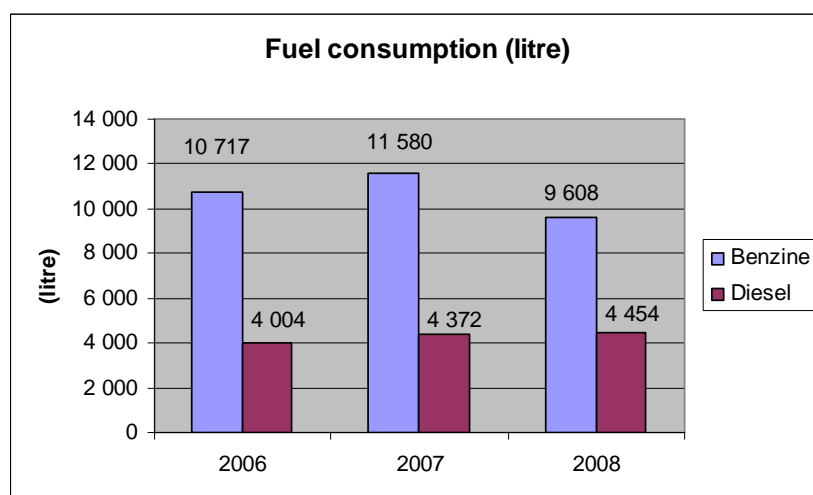
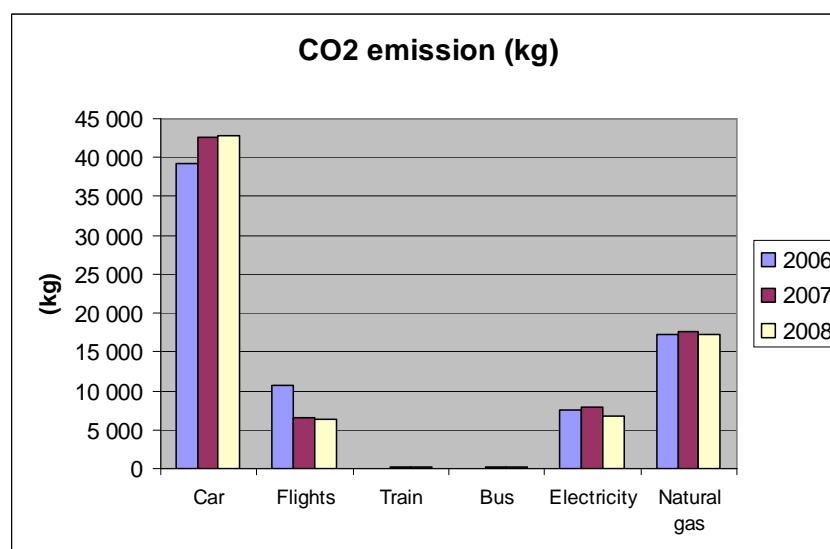


Figure 5. Emission of air pollutant materials in the course of travels of the LBDCA's colleagues (CO₂ emission, kg)



The distance travelled by car was almost the same in 2007 and 2008. However, less amount of fuel was consumed in 2008 as longer distances were travelled by office cars (instead of using the colleagues' own cars), which consumes less fuel.

The distances (km) travelled in Hungary were calculated based on the MOL Zrt. (Hungarian Oil and Gas Company) invoices registered in the accounting system and the road registers filled out by the colleagues.

The distances travelled abroad were calculated based on the data given during booking the flight tickets and the values given by route planning software.

The emission of air pollutant materials (CO₂ emission) in the course of domestic and international travels was calculated on specific values, which are:

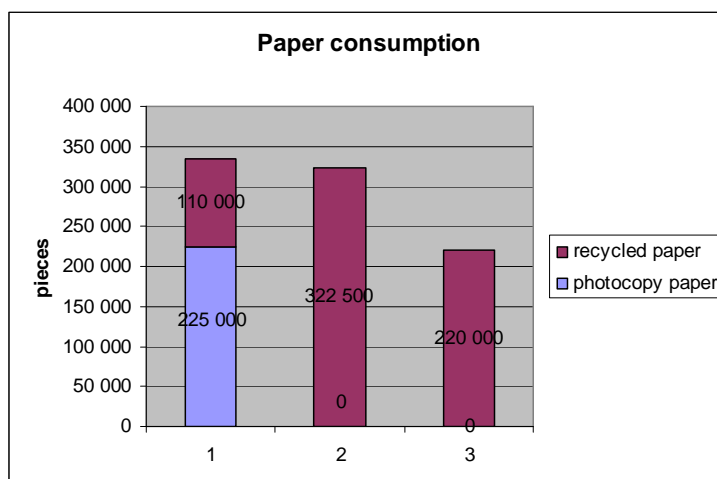
- Car: 223 g/km
- Flights: 180 g/km
- Train and bus: 62 g/km
- Electricity: 530 g/kWh
- Burning of natural gas: 1,775 kg/m³

Waste management

The production of waste is an additional side effect of the LBDCA's office activities; therefore, it also represents a considerable environmental aspect. Its significance is based on the amount of produced wastes on hand, and the dangerous impacts of produced wastes on the other. The communal and paper waste constitute the major amount, while the plastic and hazardous wastes (e.g. cartridge toners, batteries, telephone and computer batteries) represent a smaller amount of wastes produced in the course of office and non-office activities of the Agency.

There is no available precise data on the amount of produced communal waste. Pursuant to the contract signed, the Zöldfok Zrt. (waste management company) undertakes to remove the waste container (110 litre) and dispose the waste at its landfills at once a week. The paper and plastic waste is collected selectively in the entire building of the office. In order to facilitate recycling, labelled bins are located in each office. Upon request, the Zöldfok Zrt. also removes the collected paper and plastic waste, and it looks after their re-utilization.

Figure 6. Characteristic data of paper consumption in the course of the LBDCA's office activities

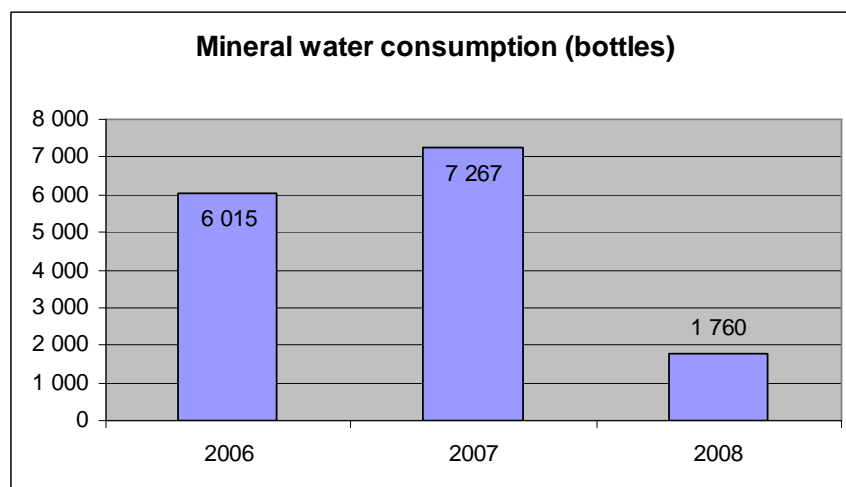


In 2006, relatively small amount of environmental friendly paper was utilized. However, since 2007 only environmental friendly paper (BIO TOP 3) has been being used. The figure shows that the amount of consumed paper decreased slightly in 2007. The amount of consumption decreased in spite of the fact, that several events were organised in that year. Actually it was restricted that how much paper could be used; therefore, the electronic communication methods were perforated (e.g. sending the invitation letters by e-mail). The amount of consumed paper further decreased in 2008, as less events and meetings were organised. Moreover, instead of printing out the conference papers, the information was disseminated on CD-s.

Regarding the consumption of bottled mineral water, unfortunately the results are not as good in 2007. The consumption of mineral water increased in 2007 in contrast to the previous year due to the increased number of organized events.

There was a change in the consumption of mineral water in 2008. The reason for the radical decrease is the less events and the purchase of glass bottled mineral water instead of the plastic bottled ones. Every month the Agency purchased mineral water in glass bottles of 1 litre and 0.25 litres. The empty bottles/crates were removed and refilled monthly by the producer; thus, the amount of produced plastic waste decreased significantly.

Figure 7. Characteristic data of bottled mineral water consumption in the course of LBDCA's activities



In addition, the hazardous waste produced in the course of office activities of the Agency is also collected separately in a special container. The ink cartridges and toners used by printers and photocopiers are sent to company to be re-filled. The batteries (of which many are brought into the office by the colleagues) and computer accumulators are disposed at the petrol station operated by the MOL Zrt. in Siófok.

Figure 8. Amount of recycled hazardous waste in the course of the activities of LBDCA

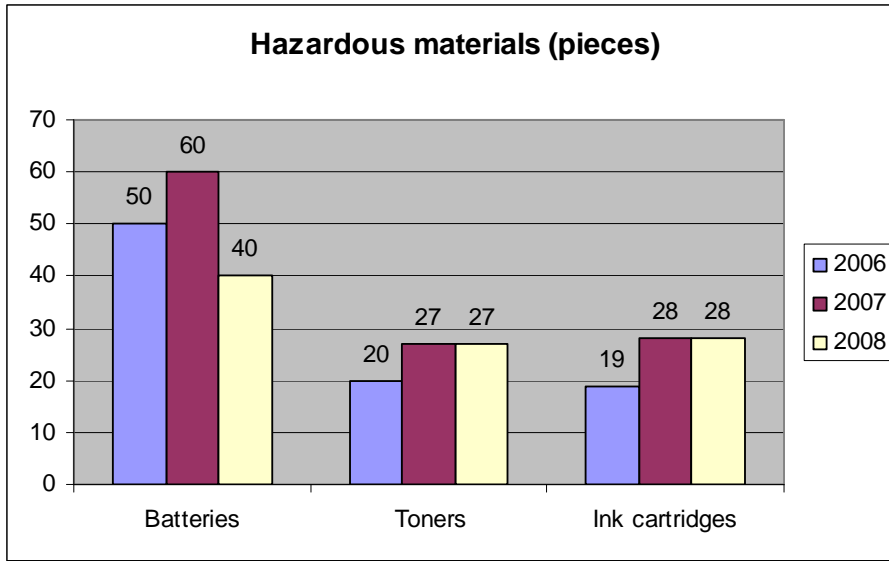


Figure 8 shows that the amount of used batteries decreased in 2008. However, the amount of utilized ink cartridges and toners remained almost the same. It should be emphasized, that re-filled ink cartridges and toners were used in the printers and photocopiers in the second half of the year (through the cooperation of Print Sister Kft.). 26 were re-filled from the 55 toners and ink cartridges, which represented a 47% growth in their utilization.

Specific indicators

The number of employees significantly influences the production of office waste and the utilization of energy. The LBDCA employed 21 people in 2006 and 2007, and 22 people in 2008. The quantitative differences resulting from the different number of employees can be analysed by specific indicators. As a consequence, most of the indicators show improvement in 2008.

Table 7. Specific indicators of LBDCA in the last three years

Description	Relative measurement	Year			Results
		2006	2007	2008	
Water	m ³ /year/person	12	13	7	☺
Cleaning products	litre/person/year	2	3	3	☹
Air					
Car	km/person/year	8,394	9,101	8,711	☺
Flights	km/person/year	2,838	1,714	1,599	☺
Train	km/person/year	38	95	126	☺
Ship	km/person/year	0	0	6	☺
Bus	km/person/year	38	214	135	☹
Fuel					
Fuel	litre/person/year	701	760	639	☺
<i>Petrol</i>	<i>litre/person/year</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>437</i>	☺
<i>Diesel</i>	<i>litre/person/year</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>202</i>	☺
Plants					
Plants	plants/person	3	3	4	☺
<i>inside</i>	<i>plants/person</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	☺
<i>outside</i>					
<i>trees</i>	<i>trees/person</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	☹
<i>bushes</i>	<i>bushes/person</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	☹
Energy					
Water	m ³ /year/person	12	13	7	☺
Electricity	kWh/year/person	669	705	584	☺
Natural gas	m ³ /year/person	461	471	444	☺
Waste					
Paper	pieces/year/person	15,952	15,357	10,000	☺
<i>photocopy paper</i>	<i>pieces/year/person</i>	<i>10,714</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	☺
<i>env. friendly ph.copy paper</i>	<i>pieces/year/person</i>	<i>5,238</i>	<i>15,357</i>	<i>10,000</i>	☺
Batteries	pieces/year/person	2	32	2	☺
Cartridge toners	pieces/year/person	1	1	1	☹
Ink cartridges	pieces/year/person	1	1	1	☹
Paper towel	pieces/year/person	714	1,190	1,260	☹
Mineral water	bottles/year/person	130	346	80	☺
Non-env. friendly stationeries	pieces/year/person	17	10	9	☺
Environm. friendly stationeries	pieces/year/person	5	9	8	☺
Non-env. friendly forms	pieces/year/person	71	86	59	☺
Environm. friendly forms	pieces/year/person	0	0	45	☺

Legal correspondence

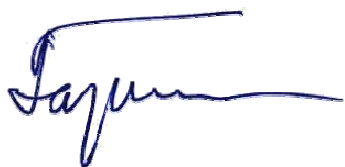
The applicable legal regulations were indicated by environmental elements at each eco-map. The correspondence to the legal regulations is supervised in the course of internal audits. The Legal Adviser and the Managing Director of the LBDCA are constantly monitoring and understanding the changes occurred in the legal regulations based on the registration system of legal regulations applied by the Parliament (available in CD format). As a consequence, the activities of the LBDCA have been carried out in accordance with the legal regulations.

Contact

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In the course of the supervisory audit, the authenticity of the data and information included in this simplified environmental statement has been examined and they are declared to be valid.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Fajon', written over a horizontal line.

EMAS lead auditor