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Annex to the

**Report from the Commission to the Council and
the European Parliament**

ON INCENTIVES FOR EMAS REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS

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ANNEX 1:

Regarding the list of incentives provided by Member States sorted by type and country

Regulatory flexibility:

Austria

A Law¹ addresses the simplification of administrative formalities for EMAS-registered organisations in the following fields:

- Under Forestry Law and Mineral Resources Law notification procedures, changes to installations do not require a permit. This does not apply to installations listed in Annex I to Council Directive 96/61/EC on integrated pollution prevention and control.
- Adoption of a consolidated permit decision at the request of an organisation which has carried out at least an internal environmental audit.
- Non-imposition of administrative penalties on the companies' environmental representatives should they detect non-compliance during the first environmental review, provided they immediately inform the authorities and take the necessary measures to remedy the situation.
- Waiver of the obligation to nominate a waste representative or a waste water representative.
- Limitation of official monitoring obligations. Unless otherwise specified under Community law, official monitoring is applicable for only five years from the EMAS registration date. This provision is void in cases where it is presumed that the organisation has infringed administrative provisions on environmental matters.
- Waiver of the obligation to notify environmental information, to keep records and to provide environmental information under certain national laws.
- Exemption from the obligation to carry out the regular inspection prescribed by the Austrian law Gewerbeordnung, GewO 1994 governing trade and industry.

Denmark

Since 1995 some 1000 companies rated by the administration as being the most polluting have had to publish an obligatory annual environmental report, known as the Green Account. A Danish Order² accepts submission of the EMAS environmental statement as being equivalent to the Green Account thus avoiding duplication of work.

Germany

1. An Ordinance³ provides regulatory flexibility for EMAS-registered companies based on the principle of functional equivalence.⁴ The Ordinance reduces the volume of documentation to

¹ Federal Law of 7 August 2001

² Danish Statutory Order N° 594 of 5 July 2002

be submitted in licensing and notification procedures. Regulatory flexibility is granted in the following fields:

- The organisation's own staff are allowed to measure emissions provided they have the necessary expertise and technology and at wider intervals than the three years prescribed by the Federal Emission Control Act.
- Organisations may request permission to use their own staff for safety checks.
- Authorities accept validated environmental declarations and environmental audit reports containing the necessary information, instead of the documents required for permits.
- Provided equivalent data is available in the eco-audit, the presentation of annual reports is not required.
- Provided that equivalent information is submitted for the EMAS application, organisations do not need to notify to the competent authority information on the organisation of the company.
- The competent authority is required to increase by one year the intervals between measurements taken at EMAS installations as required by the Order limiting emissions of highly volatile halogenated organic compounds.

2. Most of the German Bundesländer regulate enforcement activities on EMAS-registered organisations under provisions based on Environmental Pacts (Umweltpakte/Umweltallianzen/Umweltpartnerschaften). These Pacts are co-operative ventures between the Government and industry with the aim of improving environmental protection. The promotion and increase of EMAS registration is often one of their objectives.

For example, in Bavaria, the Umweltpakte set targets for 50% of employees in the manufacturing sector to be working in EMAS companies by the end of 2005. Under Bundesländer provisions, the monitoring activities of these organisations in the fields of environmental protection and waste and water management are to be facilitated. In particular, monitoring frequency may be reduced, the EMAS environmental statement may replace reports if it contains equivalent information, and measuring requirements may be reduced, or allowed to be fulfilled by the organisation's own staff.

Italy

1. A Decree⁵ provides that EMAS organisations may require their registration to be annexed to the notification document requested under the Seveso II Directive.
2. In accordance with Directive 96/61/EC an IPPC permit expires after five years. A Decree⁶ grants an extra period of eight years to EMAS-registered organisations.

³ German Ordinance of 28 June 2002 in the field of pollution control and waste

⁴ Functional equivalence exists where certain elements of the system provided in the Regulation and similar monitoring instruments can be regarded as being equivalent since they are equally effective in the pursuit of enforcement objectives.

⁵ Decree N° 344/99 transposes the Seveso II Directive

⁶ Decree N° 372/99 transposes the Directive 96/61/EC

3. A Law⁷ provides that EMAS companies can replace IPPC authorisation by self-certification and a copy of the EMAS registration.

Luxembourg

An agreement on energy use includes simplification of administrative burdens for EMAS companies.⁸

- Fast track permits as well as longer duration permits for EMAS and/or ISO companies;
- Avoidance of duplication of administrative tasks for EMAS companies if the information required on waste and water management and VOCs emissions can be obtained from the Environmental Statement;
- Operators may request that their own staff take regular emissions measurements. The frequency of inspections will be proportional to the risk and extent of pollution. EMAS is taken into account when the authority does its emissions control planning.

Norway

The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority has instructed regional environmental authorities to reduce the frequency of inspection for organisations implementing EMAS and/or EN ISO 14001.

Portugal

There is an unwritten agreement between the EMAS Competent Body and the General Inspectorate for the Environment, both under the Ministry for the Environment, whereby registered organisations are less targeted and thus less inspected by the competent authority. This agreement is based on the assumption that EMAS organisations have a better knowledge of their environmental performance, so national inspection efforts are better targeted at non-EMAS organisations.

Slovakia

A legal Act⁹ recognises EMAS-registered organisations for the purposes of reviewing and renewing permits, and when planning inspections in the areas of waste management, air protection, accident prevention, and health and safety. These organisations benefit from the following incentives:

1. Under the Seveso Directive, the permit period is extended from 12 to 18 months for category B organisations; and
2. Under IPPC Directive, the permit period is extended from 8 to 10 years.

⁷ Law N° 93/2001 regarding *Provisions in the Environmental Sector for the renewal of authorisations in the field of IPPC, waste management, water and air pollution prevention*

⁸ Voluntary agreement of 29 April 2002 between Fedil and the Minister of the Economy and Minister of the Environment

⁹ Slovak Parliament Act N° 468/2002 implementing the EMAS Regulation

Spain

1. In Catalonia a Law¹⁰ defines various categories depending on potential impact on the environment, safety and health. The activities listed in Annex I and Annex II.1 of the Law are subject to verification of compliance with environmental requirements every two and four years respectively. In these cases EMAS-registered organisations are exempt from the verification process.

2. In the Region of Castilla y León a Legislative Decree¹¹ provides that operators of EMAS-registered companies carrying out activities included in Annex III (e.g. production of chemical fertilisers, production of vehicles) are exempt from preparing an environmental report.

3. In Navarra, a Decree¹² provides that industrial sites shall perform a number of emission controls. In this respect, the Decree invites EMAS-registered organisations in agreement with the authorities to carry out their own controls as suits their management system.

4. In the Region of Madrid a Law¹³ obliges managers of hazardous waste to submit to the authorities an environmental audit every two years. The audit entails evaluation of compliance with environmental requirements and financial information regarding that compliance, e.g. expenditure necessary to avert environmental damage. EMAS-registered organisations are exempt from the obligation to submit these audits to the authorities.

Sweden

Competent supervisory authorities require organisations which hold special pollution permits to submit an annual environmental report. The report contains general company information about annual activities with regard to the environment, the overall impact on the environment and an emission declaration (for large companies only).

A Legislative Act¹⁴ allows the EMAS environmental statement to be substituted for the above report, except for the emissions declaration where applicable.

Netherlands

1. A Legislative Act¹⁵ requires annual environmental reports from organisations. The report must describe the type of organisation, its activities and processes and their impact on the environment, and the technical, organisational and administrative measures taken in order to protect the environment.

¹⁰ Law 3/1998 regarding on regular environmental inspections of public and private activities that could have an impact on the environment

¹¹ Legislative Decree 1/2000 of 18 May 2000 regulates the Evaluation of Environmental Impact and Environmental Audits

¹² Decree of 6 January 2002 regulating the conditions applicable to the establishment and operation of activities that can result in polluting emissions into the air

¹³ Article 53(2)(c) of Law 5/2003 of 20 March 2003 regarding waste management provides regulatory flexibility to managers of hazardous waste

¹⁴ Act of 2000 regarding the delivery of annual environmental reports from environmentally hazardous organisations holding pollution permits

¹⁵ Act in force since 1 January 2000

The Act exempts EMAS-registered organisations from the obligation to submit this report and considers the EMAS environmental statement as an equivalent means of reporting.

2. There is an Outline licence designed for both EMAS-registered and ISO-certified organisations. This licence focuses on the main emissions of the site as a whole, and sets a maximum year-load as the minimum to be respected by the organisation. This provides flexibility for organisations in the process of introducing the equipment needed to attain the agreed emission levels.

3. A Circular¹⁶ ensures the licensing and monitoring link with the use of the environmental management system. A licensee who applies EMAS and/or EN ISO 14001 is allowed flexibility as to the means used to lessen the environmental impact, the improvements made to the organisation and prioritisation of environmental targets. Clear advantages of this customised licensing are the shorter processing time for new licenses and less frequent visits by enforcement officers. Any breaches are settled through discussion with the authorities.

4. Between 2000 and 2010 eleven industry covenants signed by the Ministry of Environment, local authorities and companies set out specific targets encouraging companies to invest in improvement of their environmental performance. The companies have to draw up an environmental plan which covers all environmental issues. The implementation of an environmental management system to the standard of EMAS and/or EN ISO 14001 is part of each covenant.

UK

1. On 23 April 2002, the UK adopted a document on climate change agreements. Guidance is provided on the way in which the environmental authorities propose to assess performance against targets and how operators should present information for auditors to examine. This requirement does not apply to EMAS-registered organisations, which produce environmental energy data and production data for the periods specified in the agreements.

2. Since 1997, the UK Environmental Agency has been implementing OPRA.¹⁷ This vetting scheme enables enforcement authorities to better target industry using the risk manager's analysis of level of risk and environmental performance. Scores obtained through the application of OPRA can be used to determine the effort made at compliance and can be linked to charges made for permits.

The UK Environment Agency gives the highest level of recognition to EMAS - more than EN ISO 14001 - in this risk-rating scheme under the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control regime. OPRA is linked to the fees and charges levied on industrial sites; achieving a better OPRA score means that companies pay lower fees and charges to the regulator.

¹⁶ *Circular on the framework licence and the customised licence*, adopted in 1999.

¹⁷ *Operator and Pollution Risk Appraisal* of industrial sites regulated under Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) and for waste management facilities

Public procurement:

Austria

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management has a questionnaire for potential contractors that includes questions on the use of EMAS or/and EN ISO 14001, and on their environmental policy.

Denmark

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has issued around 50 guidelines on environmental considerations regarding different product groups in public procurement. EMAS is mentioned in the guidelines. In Denmark, central government institutions are required to have a green procurement policy.

Germany

In Saxony, under the relevant procurement legislation, the Umweltallianz requires that EMAS and/or EN ISO 14001 companies are favoured in public procurement processes. Likewise, in Schleswig-Holstein, a Regulation¹⁸ states that EMAS should be stipulated in calls for procurement tenders.

Italy

A Law¹⁹ regarding conservation of water resources sets out provisions for public procurement processes. For example, in the case of the construction of industrial water networks EMAS-registered EN ISO 14001-certified companies are preferably considered.

Norway

A national regulation regarding public procurement requires environmental impacts to be taken into account in all public purchases. In order to facilitate the procurement process the authorities have issued guidelines on how EMAS can be taken into account.

Spain

1. An Order²⁰ regulating supply and service contracts explicitly includes an environmental criterion in the public procurement processes.

In the case of supply contracts the environmental criterion is evaluated by taking into account the following requirements in order of importance: European eco-label, reused or recycled products, products able to be reused or recycled, products from companies applying EMAS, and finally products from companies applying EN ISO 14001. In the case of services contracts, services produced by EMAS companies top the list of requirements, followed by services produced by companies applying EN EN ISO 14001.

¹⁸ Landesbeschaffungsordnung Schleswig-Holstein (Abl. Schl. H. 2000, page 422, N° 11.3)

¹⁹ Law N° 152/99

²⁰ Order of 14th October 1997

2. The autonomous region of Madrid²¹ takes the EMAS registration of bidders into consideration during the public procurement processes. EMAS is accepted as a proof of technical capacity of the organisation.

Support funding:

Austria

Since 1995 the Environment Ministry has been running a promotion programme designed to introduce EMAS to SMEs. The level of support has been up to €21.800/per business site. The majority of Austrian EMAS-registered sites (80% are SMEs) are involved in this promotion programme where the measures eligible for funding directly depend on the results achieved under the EMAS environmental programme.

Belgium

1. In Wallonia EMAS-registered or ISO-14001 certified organisations receive financially support for up to 70% of total costs for SMEs and 60% for larger companies. Additionally, EMAS organisations receive a bonus of 5% on the total costs of their investments.

2. The Walloon Regional Authorities provide financial support for the training of employees of EMAS or EN ISO 14001 companies.

3. The Walloon Regional Ministry for the Environment has linked the granting of support funds to the compulsory implementation of EMAS in landfills, water treatment plants and incinerators, over a total of 40 sites.

4. In Belgium, no registration fees are charged to registered organisations.

Czech Republic

1. Three main funding programmes are available for Czech companies wishing to implement an EMAS system: a support programme for SMEs, contributions from the national environment fund, and regional support.

2. The Government has offered a subsidy to 700 IPPC companies for the implementation of an EMAS system.

3. Funds are available for training key actors in the implementation of EMAS e.g. environmental champions.

4. Advantageous conditions for EMAS companies have been negotiated with banks and insurance companies.

Denmark

1. An Order²² allows a 50% reduction on the supervision fees payable by all industries to the local or regional environmental authority.

²¹ Decree N° 25/2003 of 27 February 2003

²² Statutory Order N° 965 of 16 December 1998

2. Until the end of 2002 there was a scheme²³ that provided financial support for the training of employees and the use of external expertise to SMEs applying EMAS.

France

1. Organisations are entitled to be repaid up to 50% of the costs incurred in the implementation of EN ISO 14001 and/or EMAS.

2. Since December 2002 a reduction in pollution taxes of €2 per tonne of waste has been applied to EMAS-registered or ISO-certified organisations.

Finland

In 2000, there was a recommendation from the Ministry of the Environment which allows a reduction in the permit fee to companies with environmental management systems such as EMAS. The percentage reduction applicable directly corresponds to the percentage of time saved.

Germany

1. Financial support for SMEs is provided by the Länder.²⁴ This support mainly covers the costs of advice, audits and staff in connection with either EMAS implementation or a step-by-step approach. Since 1 January 2004, financial support has been available for management systems in the agricultural sector.

2. In Baden-Württemberg the project Öko-Audit im Konvoi launched in October 2000 is designed for SMEs. The total grant is €700,000, limited to €4,000 per registration. Groups (“convoys”) of 3 to 10 organisations work together with the help of a consultant to achieve EMAS registration. The goal is that 50% of the organisations belonging to a convoy should achieve registration under EMAS. To date, 14 of the 30 convoys already started have reached this goal.

3. Bavaria, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lower Saxony, Saarland and Thüringen have Environmental Pacts whereby the authorities allow a 30% reduction (20% in Hessen) in the fees for site permits issued under the Emissions Law. There are also reduced fees for permits under the law on genetically modified organisms and for water discharges under the regional water law.

4. An Austrian initiative known as Oekoprofit has been set up in Hamburg, North-Rhine/Westphalia and other federal countries as a first step towards an environmental management system. SMEs get financial support for the introduction of any management system. However, special advice is given to help organisations move towards EMAS. Some other Länder have introduced their own similar systems, known as Eco-Step (Hessen) or the Grüner Gockel (for churches in Baden-Württemberg

²³ The Environmental Competence scheme regulated by Order N° 731 of 9 October 1998

²⁴ Statutory Order N° 965 of 16 December 1998

Greece

1. Two programmes provide financial support for the implementation of EMAS under the Competitiveness Operational Programme for 2000-2006. Firstly, "Support for Environmental Plans" provides up to €176,000 to help individual processing businesses implement plans that ultimately lead to EMAS registration. Secondly, "Support for Integrated Business Plans for SMEs" provides a maximum of €440,200 for any individual business plan aimed at ISO and/or EMAS registration.
2. In 2001, the Ministry of Development set up a €2,750,000 programme for the implementation of EN ISO 14001 and EMAS in manufacturing companies. Seven companies obtained EMAS registration under this initiative.
3. In Greece, no registration fees are charged to registered organisations.

Italy

1. A Law²⁵ awards companies located in economically undeveloped areas and leading to EMAS or/and EN ISO 14001 additional points for final evaluation of their cases.
2. A Law²⁶ provides funds to cover costs of technical assistance with the implementation of EMAS by SMEs.
3. A Protocol²⁷ of 2003 encourages participation of SMEs in EN ISO 14001 and /or EMAS. Subsidies worth €25 million are available in 2003 and 2004 for companies which obtain certification and/or registration.
4. The Green Bank in Italy provides reduced loans for EMAS-registered agri-food industries.
5. In March 2004, the Association of Industry (Confindustria) signed an agreement with the Insurance Companies Association (ANIA) whereby a reduction in annual risk premiums is applied to companies holding EMAS and/or EN ISO 14001 registration.
6. The National Financial Institution (Unicredito) and the Environment Ministry have signed an agreement to provide cheap loans to SMEs to support EMAS implementation.

Latvia

1. The Latvian Environmental Investment Fund finances environmentally friendly projects, granting long-term loans on favourable conditions for projects in private and public sectors. Some of the eligible conditions relate to building an effective state support system for facilitating the implementation of international standard systems (ISO 14 000 series and EMAS) and cleaner technologies; and the facilitation of collaboration for local manufacturers and service providers with institutions responsible for certification under ISO 14 000 series, EMAS and Eco label.
2. In Latvia, no registration fees are charged to registered organisations.

²⁵ Law N° 488/92

²⁶ Law N° 133/99

²⁷ Protocollo di intesa of 6 August 2003 signed between the Ministry for the Environment and the Chairman of *Confcommercio*

Norway

1. Since 2003, the Norwegian administration has been allowing a reduced registration fee for EMAS companies. In addition, Norway reduces by 50% the environmental audit and inspection fees.

2. A number of insurance companies allow reduced premiums for companies implementing environmental management systems.

Portugal

The Economic Operational Programme on SMEs provides financial benefits for organisations provided they comply with all the legal requirements pertaining to their activity. Organisations opting for an EMAS system receive 5% more benefits than those opting for EN ISO 14001.

Slovakia

A Resolution²⁸ allows SMEs funds for training, consulting and certification of environmental management systems, including EMAS.

Spain

1. An Order²⁹ regulating port services in Spain provides financial incentives for companies which implement EMAS and/or ISO systems. As of January 2007 the financial incentive, the amount of which is determined according to environmental commitments and new investments, will be available solely to EMAS-registered companies.

2. A Decree³⁰ exempts from the tax regime investments designed to protect the environment. It allows companies tax deductions if their investments are, inter alia, directed at compliance with environmental legislation on air, water and waste.

3. In Madrid an Order³¹ provides subsidies totalling €227,695 for the implementation of EMAS and/or EN ISO 14001. In the case of EMAS the subsidy covers 100% of costs up to a maximum of €12,020. For EN ISO 14001 only 75% of costs are covered and up to a maximum of only €9,015. In the Canary Islands an Order³² provides subsidies totalling €120,202, but for the implementation of EMAS only. In Catalonia an Order³³ provides subsidies worth € 390,000. The subsidies for EMAS (€7,250) are higher than for EN ISO 14001 (€4,550). Finally, in Castilla and Leon an Order³⁴ provides subsidies for EMAS and/or EN ISO 14001 companies limited to €25,000 per case. The beneficiaries are the industrial sectors such as repairs, conversion, maintenance, packaging and waste management.

²⁸ Resolution N° 673/1998 setting up the National Programme for Quality with effect until 2003

²⁹ Orden FOM/818/2004 of 24 March 2004 regarding, inter alia, financial incentives in the field of ports services.

³⁰ Royal Decree N° 283/2001 of 16 March 2001

³¹ Order N° 1210/2002 of 27 May 2002. Applicable in the autonomous region of Madrid

³² Order N° 619 of 13 May 2002. Applicable in the autonomous region of Canaries

³³ Order MAB/66/2002. Applicable in the autonomous region of Catalonia

³⁴ Order of 26 November 2002

4. In all the autonomous regions of Spain (with the exception of Murcia) EMAS registered organisations are exempt from paying registration fees.

Netherlands

EMAS-registered organisations are exempt from paying registration fees.

Technical and information support:

Austria

1. Informative brochures and manuals provide guidance for the measurement of environmental performance and on how to develop a method for evaluating environmental aspects in accordance with EMAS.

2. EMAS awareness-raising conferences are held annually. There is also an Eco Audit Award which rewards the best Austrian environmental report.

3. The Federal Ministry often organises specific workshops for Austrian verifiers, environmental consultants and EMAS organisations in order to provide information and training on recent developments, including legal matters.

Belgium

1. In June 2002 the Walloon region published a practical guide EMAS Tool kit for SMEs.

2. Since September 2001, the Fil de l'eco-gestion managed by the Walloon Business Association UWE has been campaigning for EMAS and facilitating access to information and support funds for organisations wanting to participate in EMAS. In addition, the Cellule des Conseillers en Environment helps SMEs to identify significant environmental impacts and promotes the use of environmental management systems as a way of counteracting those impacts.

3. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Luxembourg is financed by the Belgian authorities. It provides the infrastructure for two environmental clubs, where companies can exchange information and experience.

4. An SMEs programme for the Brussels Region entitled Entreprise éco-dynamique grants a label to organisations which are following a progressive approach towards EMAS. In February 2002 there were 49 public and private enterprises registered. There is a high participation of SMEs.

Denmark

1. A partnership on industry and the environment has been set up with the aim of supporting voluntary activities, including local networks of companies and local authorities.

2. Professionals from private consultancies and public advisors, especially those from the energy sector, are given training on the benefits of environmental management systems, including EMAS.

3. Between 1996 and 2002, some 100 projects and activities were implemented in order to promote environmental management systems in Danish SMEs with funding of over DK110 million. Special environmental management systems guidance was provided in 21 sectors.

4. Since 2000, there have been projects and activities to encourage companies to implement environmental management systems as part of their programme for the promotion of cleaner products. As part of these programmes, information, guidelines, and toolkits are now available to all companies that wish to implement management systems.

Estonia

During 2003, seminars, articles and information material were provided by the authorities to tell organisations about the use of environmental management systems.

Finland

1. During 2001 and 2002, seminars and workshops were organised by the authorities with the aim of giving support and exchanging information and experience among EMAS-registered companies.

2. During 2001 and 2002, Finland raised awareness about EMAS with the publication of information brochures, leaflets, newsletters and national seminars.

3. Specific training was given to permit and supervising authorities to raise awareness of EMAS values to the regulators and promote regulatory flexibility in their areas of action.

France

1. Programmes such as Bretagne Environment Plus are designed to use a network of stakeholders to promote the use of environmental management systems in SMEs. Partnerships which include industrial organisations, training institutes and environmental associations try to develop environmental management initiatives.

2. A guide entitled Plane Environment Enterprises, directed at companies willing to start an environmental management system, includes a chapter on EMAS.

Germany

1. Technical assistance to SMEs is provided through the Chambers of Industry and Commerce and the Chambers of Trade. Handbooks have been published sorted by industrial activity.

2. In 2004, a “convoy” project under the Federal Ministry of the Environment helps local authorities through to EMAS registration.

3. All Federal Länder organise award ceremonies to promote EMAS. Business representatives and local and regional authorities are brought together mainly to build up confidence between the different actors in the field of legal compliance and enforcement.

4. The Cologne Public Transport Company launched the first EMAS Train which displays prominently on the coaches the new EMAS logo in large format. Likewise, public transport buses in Lübeck display the EMAS logo.

5. In 2001, Germany launched an awareness-raising campaign in popular national newspapers. In 2003, EMAS pins were produced, and brochures were published giving best practice examples on the use of the logo and on the environmental statement. Starting in 2004, a German Newsletter (EMAS Aktuell) is being published quarterly and distributed electronically. Finally, a 40-minute film on EMAS in agriculture has been released.

Greece

1. The Hellenic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Hellenic Organisation for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises give their members guidance on implementing EMAS.

2. A number of guides have been published on the implementation of EMAS in hotels, local authorities, and industrial enterprises.

Ireland

1. Since 1998, the Irish Productivity Centre, together with the National Standards Authority of Ireland, has been running Phased Implementation of EMS. This is a five-step implementation initiative leading to EN ISO 14001 certification, with a possible sixth step leading to EMAS registration.

2. In March 2003, Ireland formally launched the Environmental Management System Training Programme developed by the Irish environmental training unit (FAS). The scheme is designed to help local authorities implement EMAS. It is directed at county managers and services directors and gives an overview of EMAS requirements, and its costs and benefits, and encourages support for the training programme.

Italy

1. Guidelines have been published on the application of EMAS to fish farms, hospitals, oil terminals and local authorities.

2. Promotion and technical support has been provided for areas with a large number of EMAS sites, such as the textile industrial area of Prato, the tourist area of Bibione, and the ceramic industries of Sassuolo-Fiorano, and to several local authorities.

3. EMAS brochures for the agricultural sector have been widely disseminated.

4. There have been conferences at national and regional level and programmes targeting the general public.

5. The Italian EMAS Competent Body has developed a training scheme for consultants and auditors, to help them guide SMEs through a step-by-step approach, eventually leading to EMAS registration.

Latvia

A co-operation project with Finland is providing support for companies through workshops, conferences and general information on EMAS.

Luxembourg

On 1 December 2003, the national authorities together with the chamber of commerce published a document to promote EMAS by informing and raising awareness about the steps, benefits, costs and regulatory flexibility available for EMAS companies.

Norway

1. A foundation called GRIP is in charge of promoting environmental management systems in private and public organisations. GRIP has developed tools and methods to help organisations implement these systems and thus increase the number of certified organisations.

2. Articles have been published in selected magazines to inform the public about the changes introduced by the new EMAS Regulation.

3. A guide has been produced on how to implement EMAS and EN ISO 14001 in the hotel sector.

Poland

During 2002, the Polish Forum organised a cycle of five regional seminars at which participants received guidance on how to implement EMAS.

Portugal

1. Conferences, seminars and workshops have been organised throughout the country.

2. Marketing material, e.g. posters and brochures, have been disseminated to interested groups.

Slovakia

1. A capacity-building Phare twinning project organised in October 2002 trained professionals from the EMAS Competent Body, the Accreditation Body, verifiers and consultants. They will form the initial EMAS network in Slovakia.

2. In November 2002, a course was organised for SME professionals interested in implementing EMAS. The course explained the steps leading to registration and how the process for SMEs was simplified.

3. A 3-year programme of education in EMAS is providing the framework for systematic training of professionals.

4. Information material, e.g. leaflets and posters, have been distributed to the general public. Specialist newsletters, brochures and periodicals are published regularly.

Spain

1. In 2002, an interactive CD-Rom designed to help SMEs with the implementation of an EMAS system was distributed. This tool is practical and user-friendly and encourages authorities at all levels to facilitate access to information, funds and technical assistance.

2. Manuals have been published covering a wide range of activities, such as hotel and leisure, mining and transport, together with guides designed to encourage the use of environmental systems, and specifically EMAS.

3. A number of EMAS awareness-raising conferences took place in various Autonomous Communities during 2002.

Sweden

During 2001 and 2002, Sweden launched an advertising campaign about the new EMAS logo in daily newspapers and technical magazines.

Netherlands

The Environment Ministry and the Ministry of Economic Affairs are managing a programme to encourage the implementation of EMAS and/or EN ISO 14001 by all public authorities before the end of 2005. To this end, the national authorities have organised projects and conferences, and produced a handbook.

UK

1. The two-year ACORN programme aims to support small business in their quest for environmental excellence. The programme offers a five-level approach to implementing environmental management systems, with an optional sixth level that facilitates public reporting and EMAS registration.

2. *Green business clubs* link local authorities, chambers of commerce, universities and local businesses in order to exchange know-how and experience in the field of environment practice and management.

3. *British Standard 8555* provides guidance for all organisations seeking to implement a formal environmental management system, such as EMAS. The standard makes particular reference to SMEs. It outlines an implementation process that can be undertaken in up to six separate phases and allows for phased acknowledgement of progress towards full environmental management system implementation. The last phase 6 consists of two stages: stage 1 prepares organisations to implement EN ISO 14001 standards, while stage 2 extends it to EMAS registration.

4. EMAS study notes are published on topics such as “EMAS in the supply chain” and “product declarations”. In addition, an information circular for local authorities explains the features of the new Regulation and there is a series of promotional seminars and conferences.

ANNEX II

Regarding the quantitative assessment per country of external incentives

	Regulatory flexibility	Public procurement	Support funding	Technical assistance / Information support
Austria	7	1	1	3
Belgium	0	0	4	4
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	0	0	4	0
Denmark	1	1	2	4
Estonia	0	0	0	1
Finland	0	0	1	3
France	0	0	2	2
Germany	7	1	4	5
Greece	0	0	3	2
Hungary	0	0	0	0
Iceland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ireland	0	0	0	2
Italy	3	1	6	5
Latvia	0	0	2	0
Liechtenstein	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithuania	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	3	0	0	1
Malta	0	0	0	0
Norway	1	1	2	3
Poland	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1	0	1	1

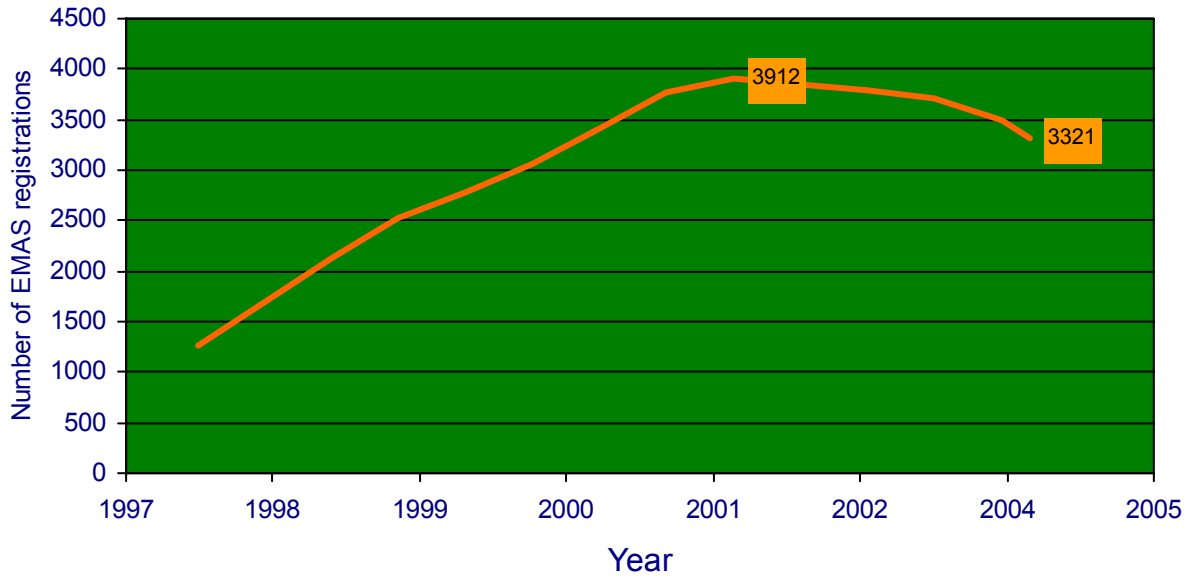
Slovakia	2	0	1	4
Slovenia	0	0	0	0
Spain	4	2	4	3
Sweden	1	0	0	1
Netherlands	4	0	1	1
UK	2	0	0	4

ANNEX III

Subject: Statistics regarding EMAS registrations

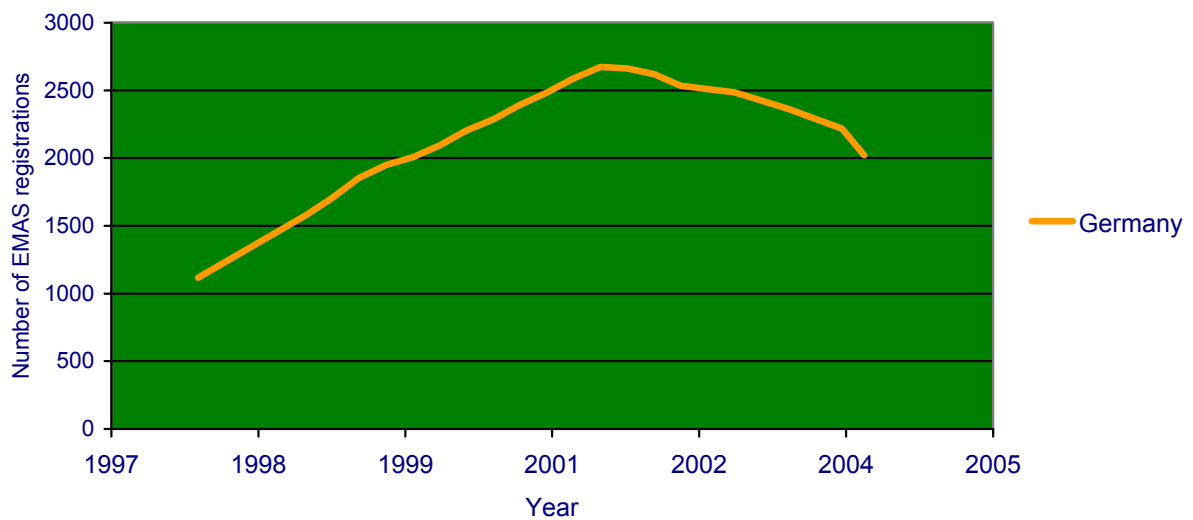
EMAS registrations in EU and EEA

Graphic 1

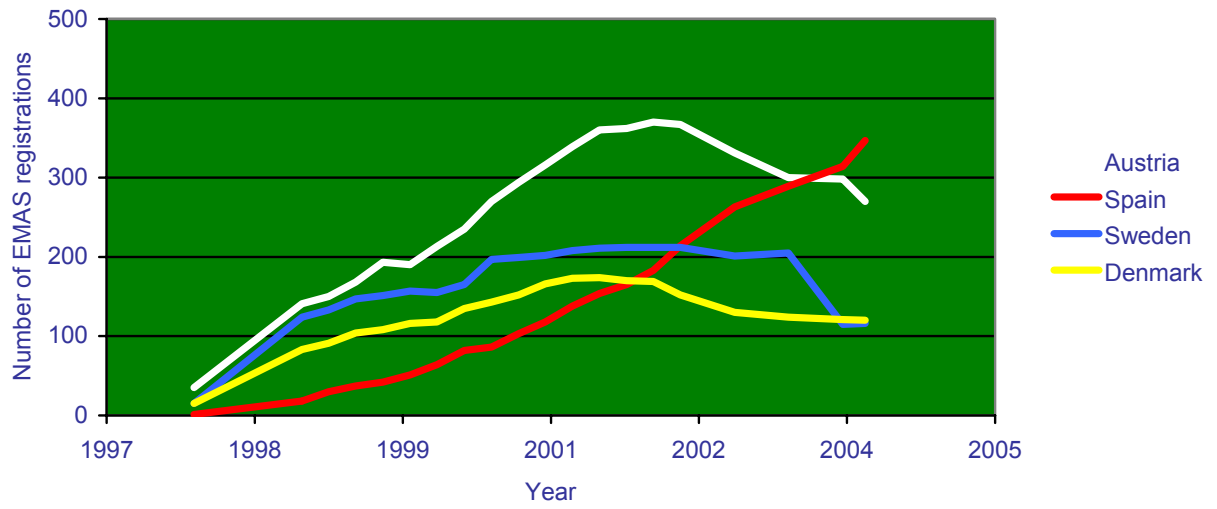


Annual registration development by member state

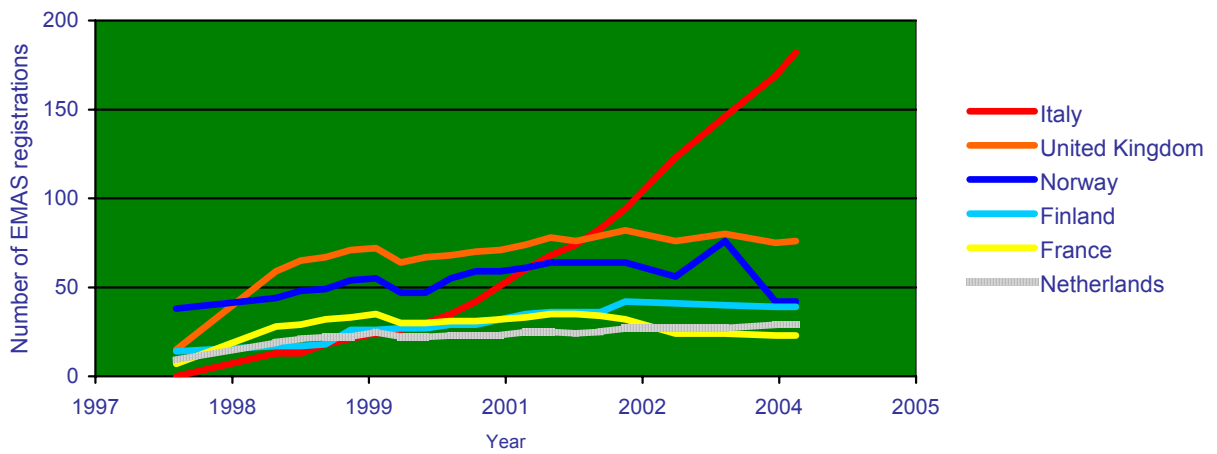
Graphic 2



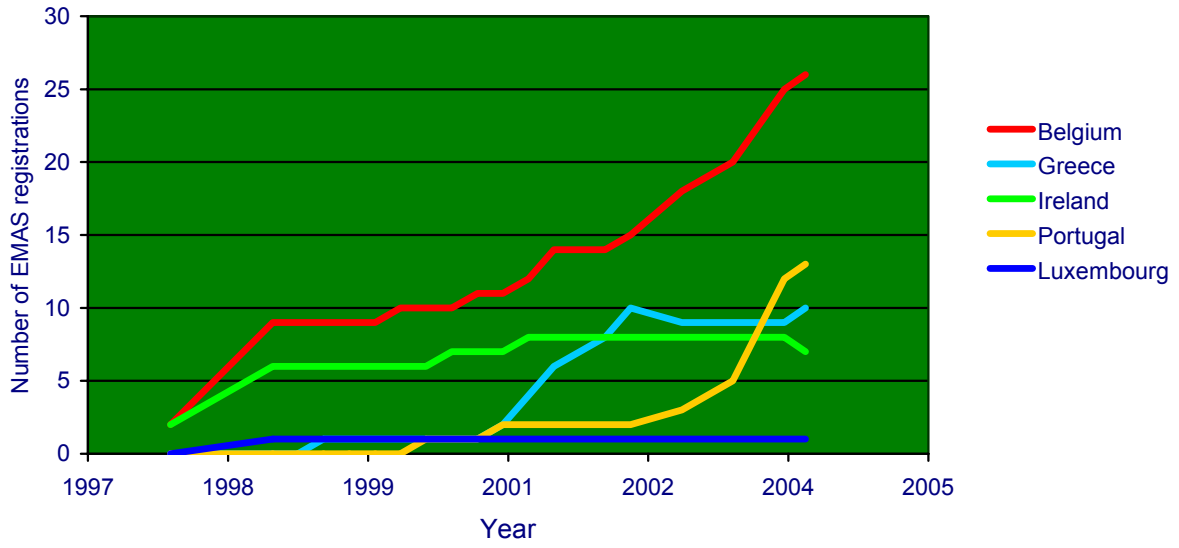
Graphic 3



Graphic 4



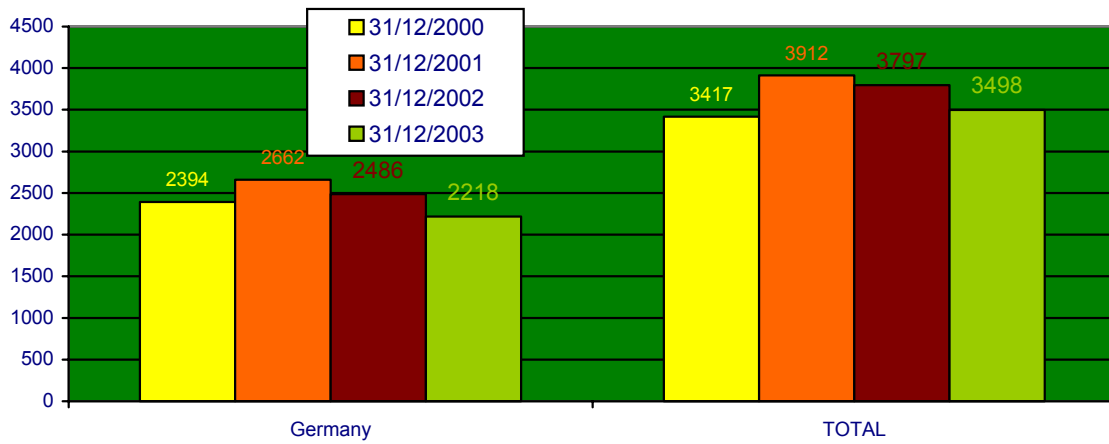
Graphic 5



Evolution over the years 2000 to 2003

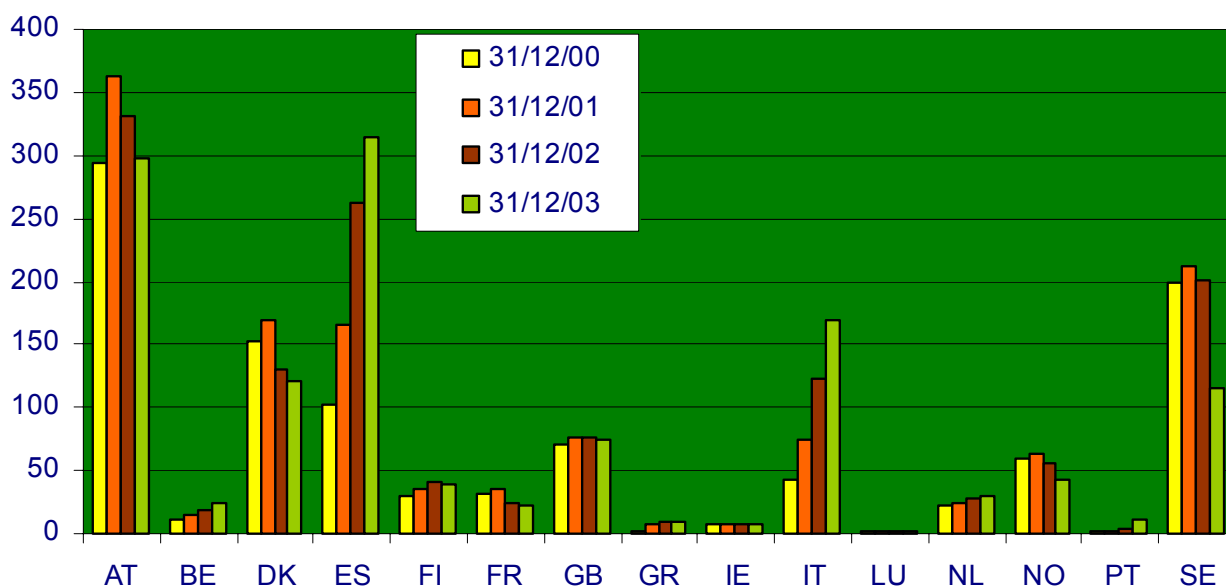
Germany vs. total figures

Graphic 6



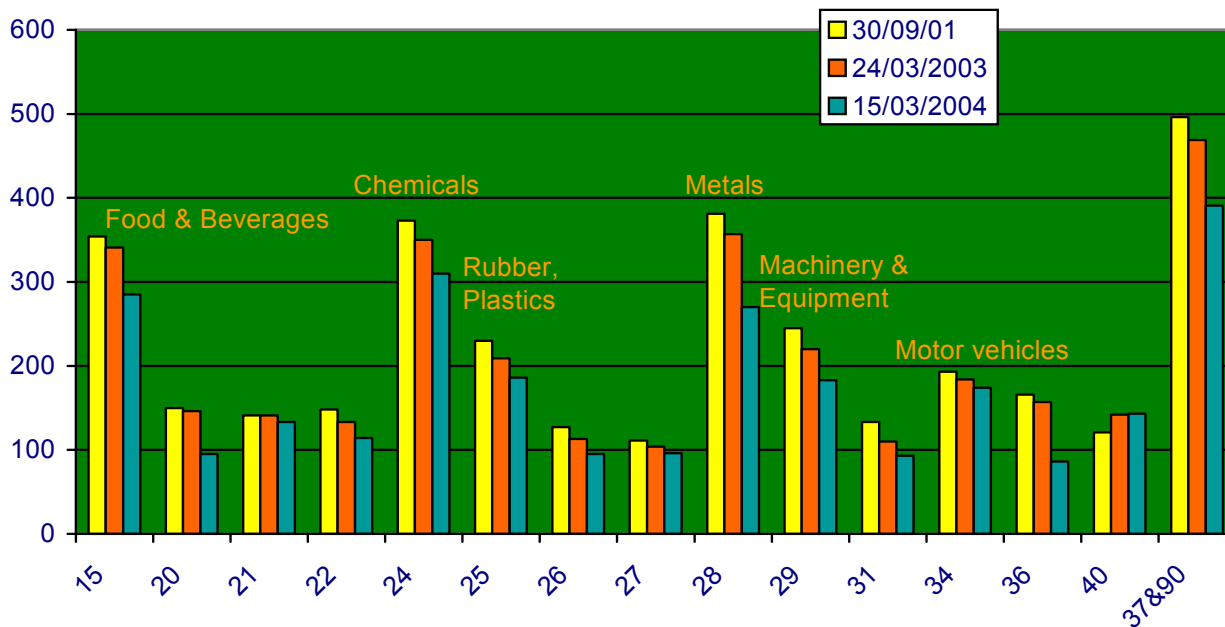
Evolution of registrations in the Member States apart from Germany

Graphic 7



Evolution of registration in manufacturing and waste & recycling sectors

Graphic 8



Number of registered SMEs in EU 15

(no data available for Germany, Norway and UK)

Graphic 9

