



DELIVERABLE B4.1

GUIDANCE TOOL for

EMAS-based regulation and better regulatory relief

(FINAL VERSION)



LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Index

1) Introduction	3
2) Background	5
3) B.R.A.V.E.R. project.....	8
4) Objectives and scope of the Guidance Tool	13
5) Recommendations for better regulation measures at European level.....	16
6) Description of the regulatory relief measures at national and regional level	18
7) Annexes.....	72
7.1 Annex I – Recommendations at European level	73
7.2 Annex II – Existing experiences in participating regions and countries in the BRAVER project	84

1) Introduction

The main targets of EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) - the EU System designed to help organizations (private and public) to effectively manage their environmental performances- are to promote environmental improvement and to reduce the environment impact.

Thanks to the adoption of EMAS, organizations of any kinds and sizes, besides reducing their raw materials consumption and their impact on the environment, can implement managerial and organizational processes that increase know-how, improve efficiency and, in many cases, develop competitive capabilities.

The EMAS Scheme was adopted for the first time in 1993 by the European Commission and is now in its third version. Regulation (EC) 1221/2009, which governs EMAS Scheme, establishes mandatory requirements and criteria to obtain the "voluntary registration" and boosts EU Member States to value the organizations able to achieve it, through the development of incentives and administrative simplification, in order to reward the commitment to sustainability.

In its articles 38 and 44, the Member States are invited to incorporate legal instruments to reduce administrative burdens arising from the application of environmental legislation to organizations registered in EMAS. However, despite these demands, there are few measures of regulatory flexibility and promotional incentives that have been introduced into the national and / or regional legislation of many of the EU Member States for their EMAS organizations.

The large number of regulatory requirements and bureaucratic burdens are some of the main obstacles to the companies competitiveness and internationalization. For this reason, the European Commission undertook, since 2005, a long-lasting regulatory process aimed at improving and simplifying the existing legislation, pivoted on the wish to create tangible benefits for citizens, businesses and public administrations. Additionally, businesses consider Environmental legislation one of the major sources of administrative and bureaucratic restrictions and "bundles". Through plentiful EC programmes (figure 1), the Commission aimed to reduce the bureaucratic burden and, above all, its "involved costs" to relieve organizations, especially smaller ones.

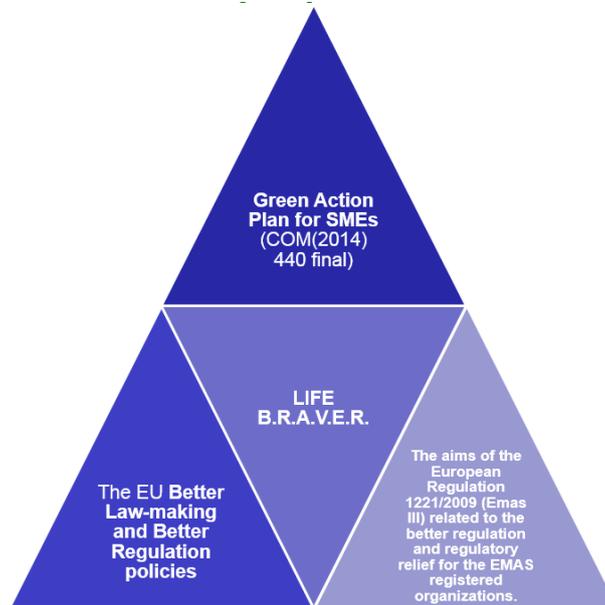


Figure 1.- B.R.A.V.E.R. project aligned with EU Environmental Policies

In many countries (such as Austria, Germany and Italy), the simplification has been explicitly and intentionally associated to the companies' ability to demonstrate their environmental performance improvement. According to this approach, a significant reduction of bureaucracy, and its related cost, is carried out foremost to the benefit of those businesses, who can prove their commitment toward environmental sustainability, for example through voluntarily EMAS registration or other kinds of environmental certification. These States have, in fact, showed significant results in the spread of environmental management systems (in Austria, Germany and Italy, there are about 5,000 EMAS-registered organizations), proving that the environmental simplification (or regulatory relief) can play a significant role in the dissemination of tools for environmental sustainability.

The B.R.A.V.E.R. project is part of this approach, which originating in Europe, has established itself in many Member States and, continuing the efforts of the previous B.R.A.V.E. project, aims to support the full integration of EMAS in the regulatory framework of EU Member States. This can stimulate EMAS uptake by removing, reducing and simplifying the administrative and economic burdens for EMAS-registered organizations.

2) Background

The clear commitment of the EU to promote EMAS Regulation as a proper and efficient tool for the transition towards a Circular Economy and Better Regulation Policy has allowed B.R.A.V.E.R. project to be the perfect framework to companies, Public Administrations, EMAS Verifiers and other interested parties from the 5 participating countries (Spain, Italy, Slovenia, Czech Republic and Cyprus) work together in the definition and establishment of regulatory relief measures. This type of measures will allow EMAS-registered organisations to gain added value in terms of simplification of administrative procedures, costs saving and streamlining of environmental control activities.

In this framework, the B.R.A.V.E.R. objectives are fully aligned with threefold aim of EU Better Regulation Policies since the objective is the environmental legislation improvement through a more effective regulation and the reduction or the streamlining of costs and administrative burdens for EMAS-registered organizations.

In this sense, the role of Public Administration has been essential to overcome the main barriers faced by organisations to adopt EMAS or to use it as a tool to move towards more sustainable model. Thanks to collaboration of competent authorities, the B.R.A.V.E.R. project is promoting and supporting the full integration of EMAS Regulation in national and/or regional legislation in order to facilitate its implementation and to provide greater benefits in terms of reduction or the streamlining of costs and administrative burdens. Not only competent authorities, but EMAS-registered organizations, EMAS Verifiers and other interested parties have been met during the B.R.A.V.E.R. activities, setting up a multinational framework of collaboration (figure 2).



Figure 2.- The main interested parties participating in B.R.A.V.E.R. project

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Different Working Groups and Consultation Boards at national and regional level have been set up in order to encourage the interaction and collaboration among all interested parties in the implementation of the EMAS Regulation. In this sense, a representation of the main stakeholders has put in common their needs and expectations so that EMAS register is taken into account by the competent bodies in the formulation of their legislative acts (better regulation) or in the enforcement of the existing legislation (regulatory relief).

The significance of B.R.A.V.E.R. project objectives is confirmed by the fact that, so far, many companies took advantage of simplifications and existing incentives in support of EMAS. The investigation conducted during the RAVE project to over 740 EMAS-registered organizations, revealed that their mayor satisfaction with the regulatory measures have been linked to tax breaks, reduction of administrative fees and extension of validity of permits/authorisations (figure 3).

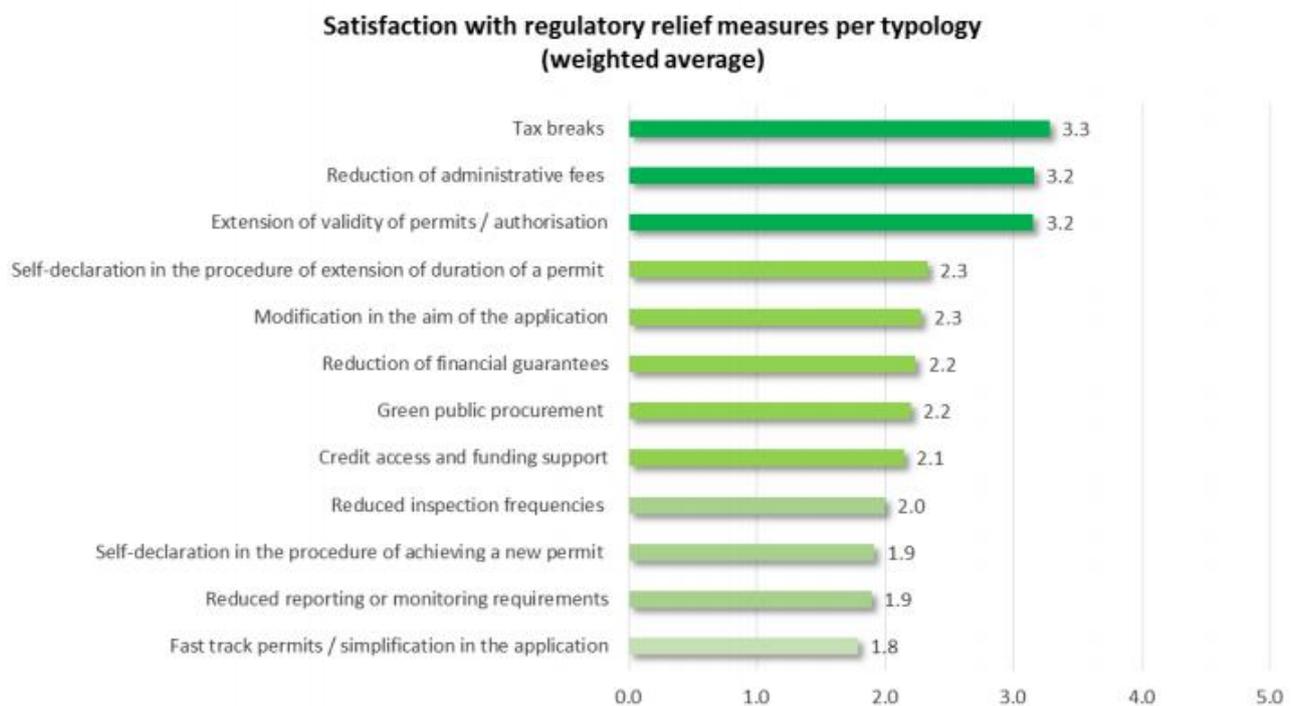


Figure 3.- Satisfaction with regulatory relief measures by EMAS-registered organisations (RAVE project)

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Action B4 Training and Communication

However, the interviewed EMAS-registered organisations have also expressed their dissatisfaction with the current level of implementation in their countries: 50% of the interviewees are somewhat or very dissatisfied with the current availability of regulatory relief measures in their countries, while 16 % are satisfied and only 2% are very satisfied (figure 4).

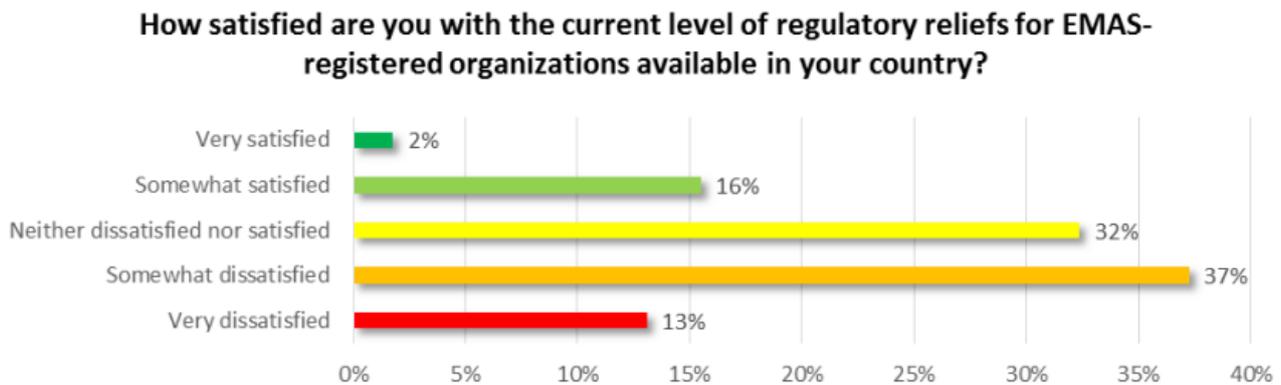


Figure 4.- Availability of regulatory relief measures for EMAS-registered organisations
 (RAVE project)

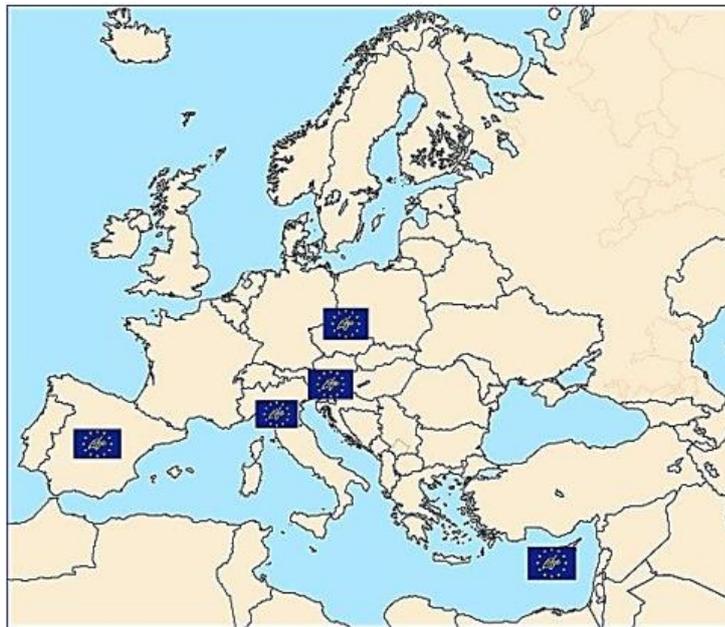
If compared the satisfaction of EMAS-registered to ISO-certified organisations, the first one has benefited more than the second one, which has shown that the efficient application of type of measures could be an incentive to move from ISO14001 to EMAS.

It is with precisely this in mind that the B.R.A.V.E.R. project has been working to continue for searching and analysing what regulatory relief measures and promotional incentives could be properly and efficiently applied for the benefit of EMAS-registered organisations, addressing degree of dissatisfaction shown by EMAS-registered organisations and giving continuity to the study carried out in the framework of the previous B.R.A.V.E. project.

For this reason, this Guidance Tool is made available to the public as a tool to disseminate and replicate the results achieved in the participating regions and countries in the B.R.A.V.E.R. project, providing effective solutions to improve environmental legislation by the corresponding competent bodies and simplify regulatory requirements for EMAS-registered organisations. Likewise, training and communication activities will be promoted to make known the adopted regulatory relief measures and its benefits achieved.

3) B.R.A.V.E.R. project

B.R.A.V.E.R. is a project co-financed by the **LIFE Programme**, which is the main EU's funding instrument for the Environment and Climate Action, and has the participation of 5 European countries (Slovenia Czech Republic, Cyprus, Italy and Spain) and 5 European regions (Emilia-Romagna, Andalusia, Catalonia, Madrid and Basque Country), represented by 7 Partners (University of Bocconi, BISTRA, ENVIROS, ENVITECH, Ministry on Environment of Czech Republic, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies and INERCO).



COORDINATOR



ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARIES



Figure 5.- Participating countries and Beneficiaries of B.R.A.V.E.R. project

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The **main objective** of the B.R.A.V.E.R. project is to increase the adoption of measures of regulatory relief to support EMAS adoption in participating countries and regions.

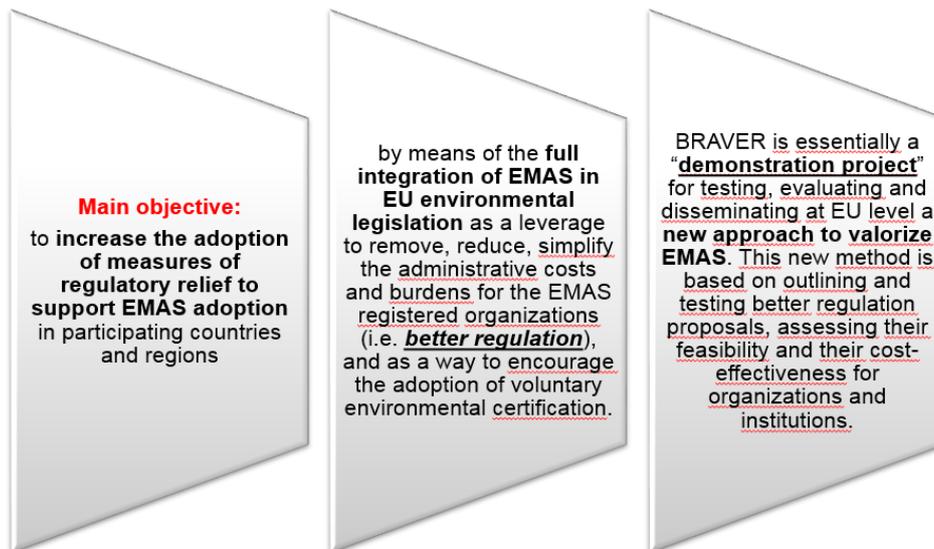


Figure 6.- B.R.A.V.E.R. project objectives

In particular, starting from the experiences of the BRAVE project, the BRAVER aims to involve other EU countries willing to increase the number of EMAS registered organisations. More in detail, the project, aims at demonstrating that:

- “better regulation” in environmental policies is possible if voluntary schemes, as EMAS and the EU Ecolabel, are effectively and proactively used in the development of new legislation and in the revision of the existing one;
- these measures are feasible for all EU Member States and practicable at the EU regulatory level with a reasonable effort both in policy making (e.g.: drafting new or renovate directives or legislative acts) and in policy implementing (changing permitting procedures, communication flows, control modalities, etc.);
- the adoption of an Environmental Management System can be a strong guarantee that a company is able to comply with environmental legislation;
- the companies (and organisations) that apply a voluntary certification scheme, such as EMAS, deserve administrative “regulatory relief” and incentives (e.g.: permits, controls, etc.). This can lead to a better and more efficient application of the environmental policy, included traditional Command and Control instruments;
- if “better regulation” and “regulatory relief” are implemented, this can lead to both benefits and advantages for companies (savings, organisational efficiency, better control and timely

adaptation to policy changes) and for public bodies involved in policy making and implementing (time efficiency in managing the procedures, cost savings in control activities, etc.);

- all in all, this can create a virtuous cycle in which companies are strongly incentivized to adopt voluntary schemes, with a final effective improvement in their environmental impact.

To achieve these objectives, the project has had the following **Implementation Actions** during its timetable **2016-2019**:

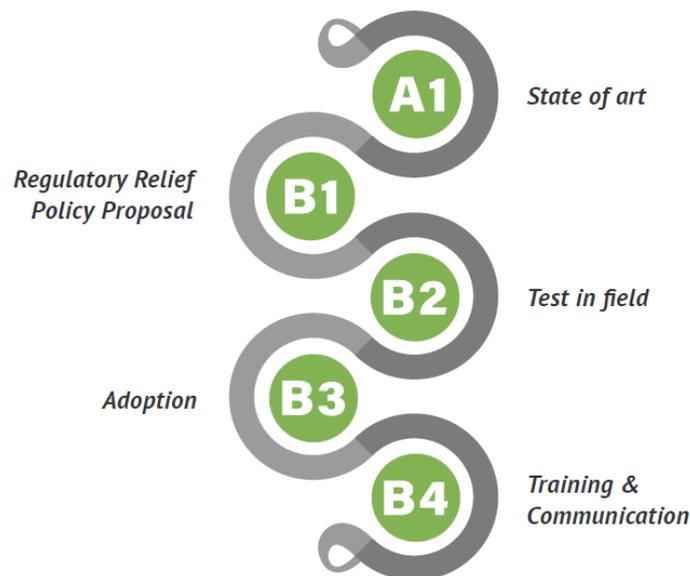


Figure 7.- Project Implementation Actions

Action A.- State of Art on Better Regulation and Regulatory Relief Initiatives

The aim of this action has been to analyse the state of art and effectiveness of regulatory relief measures and incentives for EMAS registered organizations at European, national and regional level. Furthermore, the action investigated also the existing opportunities to include EMAS incentives in European Directives, both in force and at a preparatory stage.

Action B1.- Regulatory Relief policy proposals

The objective of this action has been the elaboration of better regulation and regulatory relief proposals grounding on the idea that if an organization has a voluntary environmental certification (EMAS, ISO 14001), this can help to streamline and simplify the above-mentioned processes. The proposals target the European legislation (Directives and Regulations, both in force or at a revision/preparatory stage) as well as national and regional legislation.

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Action B4 Training and Communication

Action B2.- Test in field

This action aimed to test the “better regulation” proposals for the assessment of their feasibility and their cost effective for both organizations and institutions. This action foresaw the involvement of a wide range of Stakeholders (public administrations, companies, environmental agencies, verifiers etc.).

Action B3.- Adoption

This action deals with the effective implementation of those tested regulatory relief measures identified as being the more promising in terms of adoption by competent authorities. In more details, the activities of this action included:

- The selection of the proposals to be adopted at European, national and regional level;
- The preparation of proposals to amend the existing national and regional legislation; and
- The actual adoption of the amendments into the legislation.

Action B4.- Training & Communication

During this action, the B.R.A.V.E.R. Partners will carry out communication, training and awareness raising initiatives and an ad hoc guidance tool will be developed for policy-makers, SMEs and other relevant actors in order to diffuse the knowledge of the incentives, regulatory relief and other simplification measures for EMAS-registered organizations. This action will target both the territories directly involved in the project and other national and regional contexts where no or fewer EMAS-based regulatory relief measures have been developed.

Besides the implementation of actions described above, the B.R.A.V.E.R. project foresees other Transversal Actions, such as:

- Networking activities with other EU funded projects in order to share experiences and create synergies;
- Dissemination initiatives all along the project duration in order to share project progress and the results and objectives achieved by each action.

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Action B4 Training and Communication

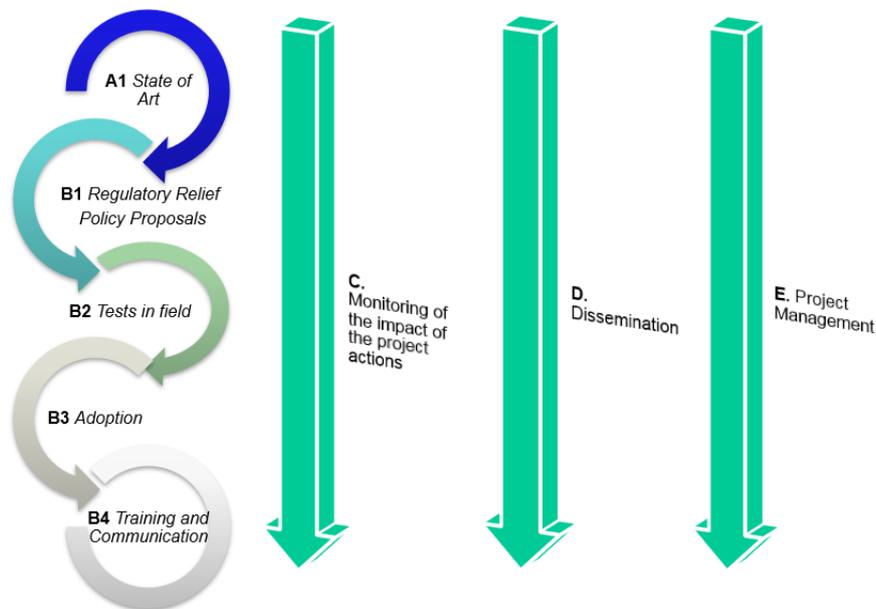


Figure 8.- Project Transversal Actions

The main **expected result** of the B.R.A.V.E.R. project is the identification and development of effective measures for better regulation and regulatory relief for EMAS-registered organisations, and their implementation in order to test their effectiveness and related benefits. To specify, results will include:

- The **drafting of at least 70 EMAS simplification proposals** relevant for the legislative and administrative systems for the 5 EU countries involved;
- The **testing of at least 25 proposals** in the regions and countries involved in the project, to identify the most feasible to be adopted;
- The **official adoption of at least 16 EMAS regulatory relief measures** in the legislation of the 5 EU countries involved.

All these proposals have been shared with the main stakeholders and experts from each of the participating countries and regions, who have met several times throughout the entire life cycle of project. The participation of regional authorities, national and local governments and their corresponding technical teams has been crucial to these proposals have finally been able to be incorporated into their corresponding legal framework and to be effectively and efficiently adopted.

4) Objectives and scope of the Guidance Tool

The main objective of the Guidance Tool is to diffuse knowledge and replicate the project results achieved in participating EU countries and regions in the B.R.A.V.E.R. project.

It provides a compilation of experiences at different levels (European, national and regional) of the regulatory improvements, incentives or other simplification measures for EMAS-registered organizations to support and facilitate the implementation of this kind of measures by the different Member States:

- European level (described in section 5): focused on the future simplifications provided at European level to guide studies of national institutions on possible future amendments;
- National and regional level (described in section 6): devoted to the possible ways to develop regulatory measures and framework laws in the context of better regulation and regulatory relief at national and/or regional level;

This Guidance represents a methodological tool for the operational implementation of the priorities adopted by the EU Programs and it can be considered a technical reference for drafting a “Green Book” about better environmental regulation aiming at modifying the legislative EU references.

In this sense, the Guidance is very useful not only for actors directly involved in the project but for other external actors from non-participating countries and regions, becoming the main tool used for communication, training and sensitization activities foreseen within the framework of the project.

In order to promote the understanding of the scope of each of these measures, instructions and recommendations provided by this Guidance have been grouped into the most relevant topics:

Regulatory relief	Information required for permits: streamlined applications	Much of the environmental information and documentation required for permit applications is already produced as part of the Environmental Management Systems (EMS), such as EMAS. This environmental data and information are continuously monitored and update and, therefore, can be regarded as reliable and suitable for use by public administrations.
	Extension of validity of permits/authorizations	Drawing from the assumption that EMAS-registered organisations have a superior environmental performance and reliable monitoring system of their environmental impacts, competent authorities may provide for an extension of the validity period of released permits and authorizations.
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	If an EMAS-registered organisation can boast a positive record of compliance with environmental legislation or can demonstrate a better environmental performance over a certain period of time, then the enforcement authorities may require less information for verification activities, and less frequently. Furthermore, the implementation of EMAS by firms offers public administrations the opportunity to make advantageous use of all the data and information contained in the Environmental Statement. To specify, the report provides the competent authorities with a full set of data to be used for their own reporting and/or monitoring activities, thus easing their work by avoiding duplication of tasks.
	Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risks/damages and administrative liability.	Based on the consideration that EMAS-registered organisations have not only a better environmental performance but also a more efficient monitoring of their risks for the environment related to their activities, competent authorities may consider them as automatically complying with the legislation on environmental risks/damages and administrative liability.
	Reduced inspections	In a context of scarce resources for enforcement activities (controls and inspections) by competent authorities, EMAS-registered organisations may be subject to fewer controls and/or inspections given that the implementation of EMAS has, as essential requirement, the compliance with environmental legislation.

Promotional incentives	Public procurement	Integrating environmental considerations into public procurement substantially contributes to sustainable development. If, wherever appropriate, public purchasers referred to EMAS or other voluntary schemes in their calls for tenders, this may help create awareness of the schemes and act as an incentive for contractors to adopt them.
	Funding support	By facilitating funding support and ensuring that registration fees are reasonable, Member States may foster the participation of organizations (especially SMEs) in voluntary schemes.
	Economic and fiscal relief	Tax break and fiscal relieves, if properly designed and in accordance with European legislation on State aid, may constitute a very effective incentive for pushing firms to adopt voluntary schemes such EMAS.
	Reduction of financial guarantees	The reduction of the financial guarantees required for EMAS-registered organisations operating in certain sectors (such as waste transport and management, land reclaim, etc.) may significantly reduce administrative and financial burdens for companies and incentivize the adoption of voluntary schemes.
	Technical and information support	Providing proper technical assistance and facilitating access to information may ensure more participation by organizations (especially SMEs) to voluntary schemes

All the measures included in this Guide have been subjected to a participation process and public consultation where the most important actors at national, regional and local level (project partners, competent bodies, experts and professionals) have made contributions and agreed the viability and practical use of the Guide. So, a wider consensus on the feasibility of the tool has been obtained before divulging the final version. Additionally, several meetings have been organised in each one of the territorial contexts involved to present the final version.

This Guidance Tool will be distributed to policy makers, local actors and SMEs through communication, training and sensitization activities developed in the framework of the same Action B4.

5) Recommendations for better regulation measures at European level

European recommendations to guide studies of national and regional institutions on possible future amendments are described in this section.

In a first stage of the B.R.A.V.E.R. (Sub-Action A.1 on Integration of EMAS into EU Policies and Instruments), a preliminary identification and analysis on the potential opportunities for the valorisation of EMAS – and other voluntary certification schemes - into EU policies and instruments was carried out.

Based on this first deliverable, the most promising European Directives and Regulation – both in force and at a preparatory stage – have been screened by B.R.A.V.E.R. Consortium in order to select those that could be viable as potential targets of policy uptakes and valorise better EMAS in a regulatory relief perspective as well as remove the obstacles and difficulties affecting EMAS adopters and potential adopters.

The selection of this set of opportunities for amending the targeted EU legislation has been carried out taking in particular consideration those EU Regulations and Directives that are under revision or for which a revision is scheduled or foreseen consistently with the B.R.A.V.E.R. project.

A total of 39 opportunities for proposing measures of better regulation in favour of EMAS – and of ISO14001 – organizations have been included in the Annex I.

The next figure, Figure 9 depict the recommendations distributed by area. Figure 10 presents the number of recommendations proposed classified by topic.

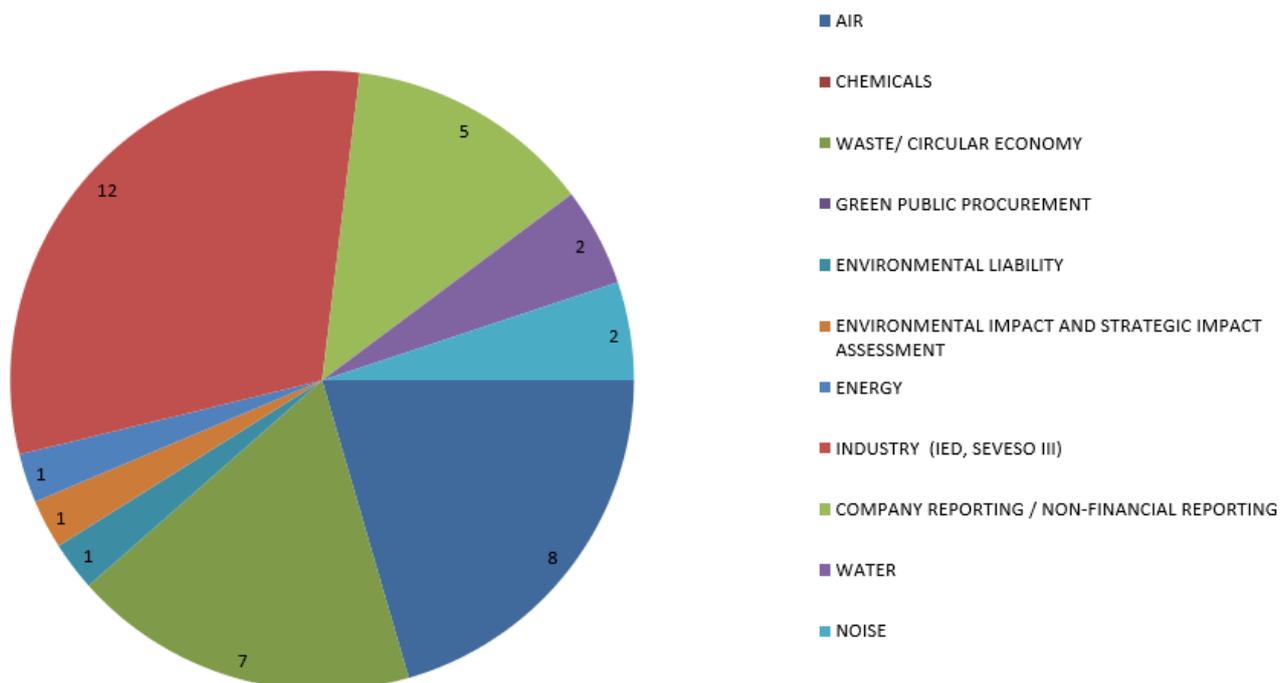


Figure 9.- Recommendations by area

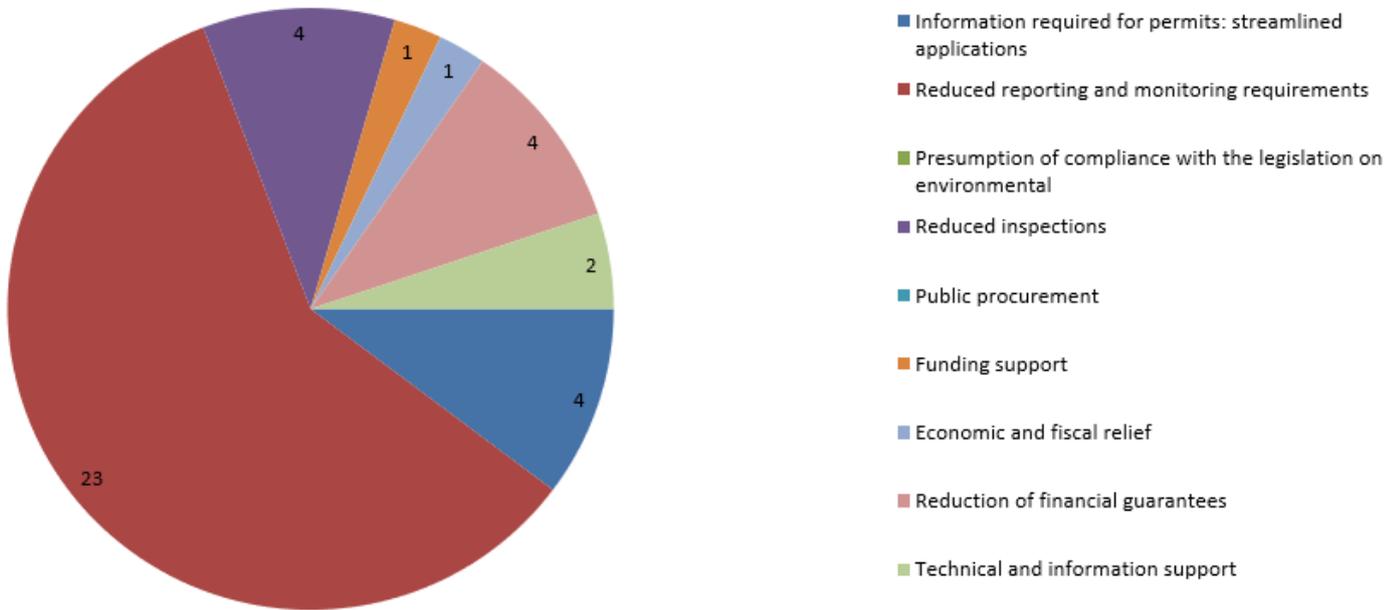


Figure 10.- Recommendations by topic

6) Description of the regulatory relief measures at national and regional level

Aspects related to each of regulatory relief measures already adopted or in an advanced adoption stage in each of participating countries and regions are described in this section. Among other relevant data, the contact details of consortium partner, entity or competent authority responsible for the measure have been included so, in case, more details or any kind of information can be obtained.

All measures addressed during the B.R.A.V.E.R. project at national and regional level (already adopted – in force- in an advanced adoption stage – or in preparatory stage) are included in the Annex II.

However, only the most representative for the B.R.A.V.E.R. Consortium (for its level of adoption and effectiveness, territorial context covered, potential to spread EMAS register, among other aspects) are described in detail to take them as a reference for those Member States thinking about incorporating the EMAS register in the formulation of new legislative acts or in the review of the existing ones or using it as a simplification tool to reduce burdens for EMAS-registered organisations.

All these measures derive from experiences collected from countries and regions participating in the project (Czech Republic, Cyprus, Slovenia, Emilia-Romagna from Italy, and Basque Country, Catalonia, Andalusia and Madrid from Spain) as clear examples of the possible practical applications at national and regional level published in the legislation in force or in preparatory stage. Therefore, this Guidance can be understood as an operational tool for the implementation of the main results obtained throughout the project and considered as a reference to facilitate the understanding of the measures contained in the Guidance Tool.

A total of 40 measures on regulatory relief and promotional incentives at national and regional level in favour of EMAS – and of ISO14001 – organizations have been included in the Annex II, and 12 are described in detail in this section.

The next figures depict the distribution of the measures by topic. Figure 11 presents the number of adopted measures for each topic, while Figure 12 is related to the measures in an advance adoption process.

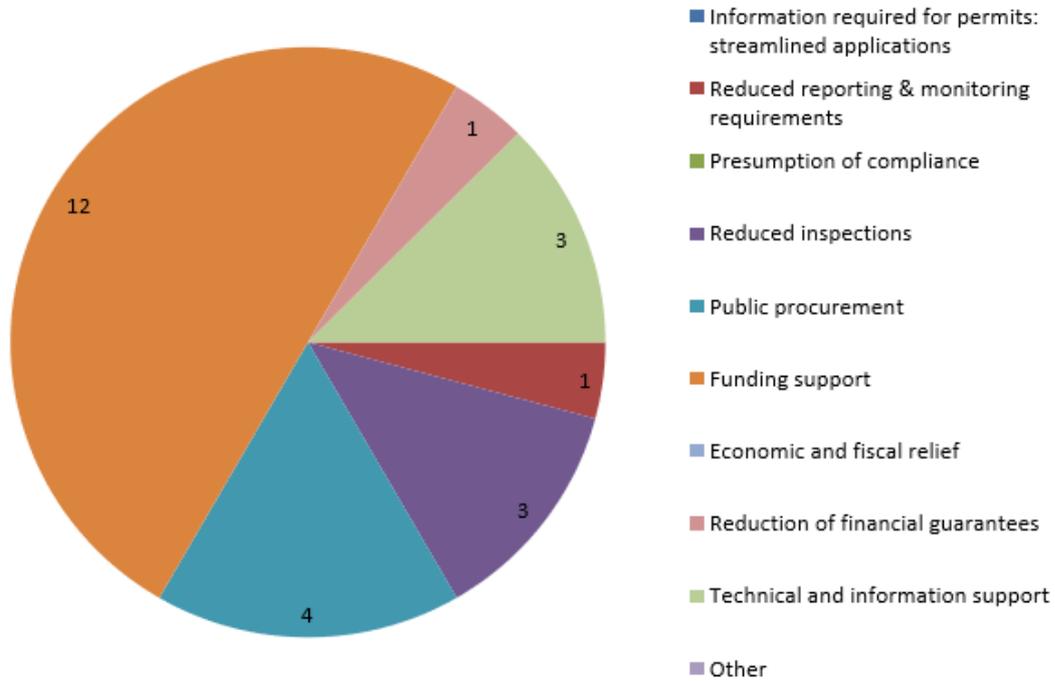


Figure 11.- Adopted measures by topic

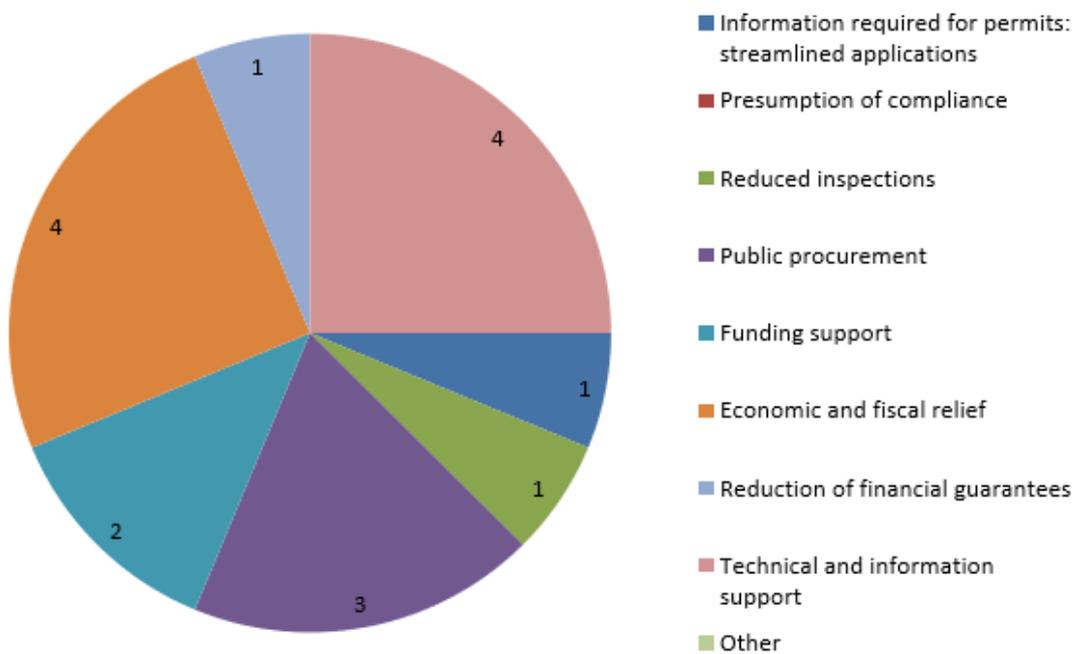


Figure 12.- Measures in an advance adoption stage

The following measures are included, classified by topic:

Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risks/damages and administrative liability

Czech Republic: Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risk/damages and administrative liability

Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements

Basque Country: Frequency reduction of reporting and monitoring requirements (Soil Situation Report) in the legal framework of the Decree approving the Regulation of Development of the Soil Pollution

Reduced inspections

Catalonia: Reduction of inspections for EMAS-registered organisations with Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs)

Emilia Romagna: Reduction of inspections for EMAS-registered organisations with Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs)

Public procurement

Cyprus: Additional points awarded in procurement invitation for organization that implement EMAS or/and other EMS

Funding support

Emilia Romagna: Financial support for the adoption of EMS for the organizations of Aquaculture Sector

Slovenia: Financial contributions for the implementation and maintenance of an EMS according to EMAS and ECOLABEL

Czech Republic: Funding support for EMAS implementation to reduce the energy consumption

Economic and fiscal relief

Madrid: Fees reduction applicable to Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs) permitting procedure for facilities having an Environmental Management System (EMAS)

Andalusia: Fees and taxes reduction dependent on the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality (DGPCA) for organisations having an Environmental Management System (30% for EMAS-registered organisations and 15% for ISO14001-certified organisations)

Reduction of financial guarantees

Basque Country: Frequency reduction of reporting and monitoring requirements (Soil Situation Report) in the legal framework of the Decree approving the Regulation of Development of the Soil Pollution



LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Technical and information support

Andalusia: EMAS Campaign. Development of dissemination and visibility activities for EMAS register in Andalusia

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risks/damages and administrative liability

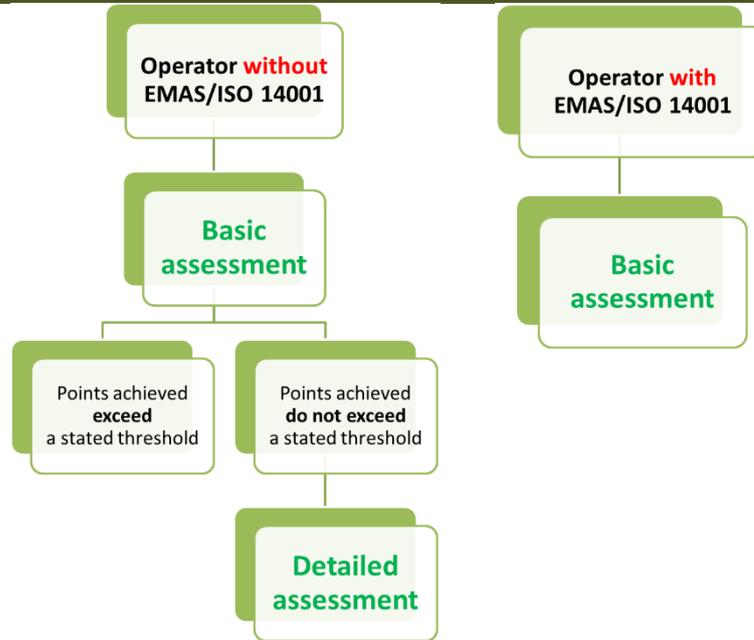
Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risk/damages and administrative liability	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	<i>Regulatory relief (Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risks/damages and liability)</i>
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at regional or national level)</i>
	<i>At national level (Czech Republic)</i>
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS & ISO 14001
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	<p>At European level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2004/35/CE on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage <p>At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No 167/2008 on Prevention of Environmental Damage • Government Order No 295/2011 on the Risk Assessment of Environmental Damage and Conditions of Financial Security.
Justification:	<i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i>
	<p>Directive 2004/35/EC on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage was introduced to fill a gap in the legislation of many Member States regarding regulation of environmental damage issue.</p> <p>The Directive implemented a financial liability for operators in case they cause an environmental damage. In Article 14, it requires that the Member States encourage development of financial security instruments that enable operators to use financial guarantees to cover their responsibilities under this Directive.</p> <p>In the Czech Republic, the Directive was transposed in 2008 by the Act No 167/2008 on Prevention of Environmental Damage, which was followed by the Government Order No 295/2011 on the Risk Assessment of Environmental Damage and Conditions of Financial Security.</p>

Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risk/damages and administrative liability	
	<p>Introduction of the regulatory relief measure for EMAS (and ISO 14001) organizations was proposed by the Ministry of the Environment, and approved and issued by the Parliament (the Act) and the Government (the Government Order).</p> <p>The purpose of the measure introduction was to provide advantage to EMAS-registered organizations recognizing that those organizations manage their environmental risks systematically (using EMAS as a mean for reducing these risks), and thus pose lower danger to the environment. However, it was not politically viable to limit the measure only to EMAS-registered organizations; therefore, operators with ISO 14001 certification were also included.</p> <p>The measure is applicable to all operators who carry out operating activities specified in the Act, and can be applied to both private and public organizations.</p>
Description:	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p> <p>According to the Act, an operator who carries out selected operational activity¹ is obliged to provide financial security for reimbursement of expenses that may result from potential environmental damage caused by this operator. (See "§ 14 - Financial security of preventive and corrective measures.)</p> <p>The extent of the financial security must correspond to the extent of expected costs and the intensity or severity of the risk of potential environmental damage. For this purpose, the operator is obliged to carry out a risk assessment of relevant operating activity and to keep this assessment up-to-date in case of significant changes in the operational activity.</p> <p>Details how the risk assessment shall be carried out are specified in the mentioned Government Order. The operator shall perform a basic environmental risk assessment. In case the total number of points achieved exceeds a stated threshold (50 points), the operator concerned shall perform a detailed environmental risk assessment. (The operator can also perform a detailed environmental risk assessment directly.)</p> <p>The operator that is registered in the EMAS Programme or demonstrably started the activities leading to registration can perform only a basic environmental risk assessment regardless of points achieved. (Again – the same applies to the operator with ISO 14001 certification.)</p> <p>The financial security is not required to be secured by an operator who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proves on the basis of a risk assessment that an operating activity may cause environmental damage which would require reparation costs lower than CZK 20.000.000 (approx. EUR 750.000); or • The operator is registered in the EMAS Programme or demonstrably started the activities leading to registration. The same applies to the operator with ISO 14001 certification.

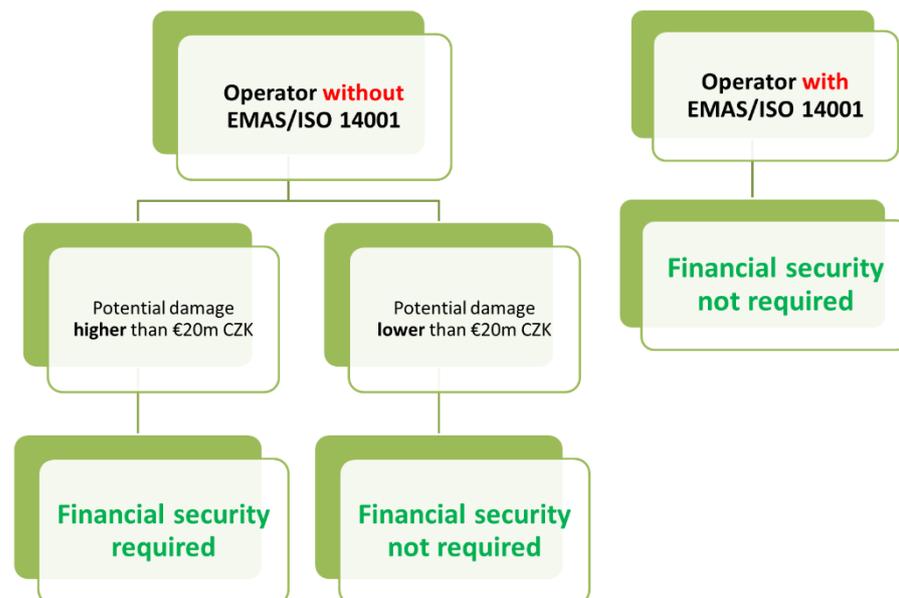
¹ The specified activities include all activities subject to IPPC, and selected activities in waste management, water management, management of chemicals and GMOs, and operation of stationary air emission sources. (Annex 1).

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Action B4 Training and Communication

Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risk/damages and administrative liability



Scheme 1 – Requirement to perform a risk assessment



Scheme 2 – Requirement to provide a financial security

Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risk/damages and administrative liability	
Results:	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p> <p>The regulatory relief measure concerned was introduced within the transposition process of the Directive 2004/35/EC. Although the Directive did not provide any guidance on how to include EMAS, it was proposed by a responsible authority – the Ministry of Environment – as a part of a financial security system.</p> <p>During the adoption process, all other Ministries as well as selected authorities and stakeholders (who always must be consulted – such as regional authorities, Chamber of Commerce, etc.) did not express any major objections, and thus the legislation was approved relatively smoothly.</p> <p>Implementation of this legislation generated new costs as well as new administrative burden for both insurance companies and regulatory and enforcement authorities. While the former had to develop new insurance products (which was beneficial for them from a long-term perspective), the latter had to introduce new administrative and organizational procedures (e.g. control mechanisms).</p> <p>However, it has to be stressed that these additional costs and efforts are not linked to the EMAS regulatory relief measure. They relate to the introduction of the whole new legislation, and would have been the same with or without the measure.</p>
Benefits:	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>As described in the previous section, economic and administrative burden raised for regulatory authorities as a result of introduction of the new legislation.</p> <p>For companies, which are subject to the Act, the costs and administrative burden also raised. They have to invest into an environmental risk assessment and, if relevant, pay the financial security. However, for EMAS/ISO14001 companies, the financial commitment is minimized as they can carry out only a basic assessment and are not obliged to provide a financial security.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the measure alone is not strong enough to motivate companies to implement EMAS (or ISO 14001). It has to be considered as a part of a set of existing measures, which together can become driving factors towards EMAS implementation.</p> <p>EMAS-registered organizations are usually aware of the measure, and use it in their operational practice. They appreciate that exception from the obligation to provide financial security save them financial resources, and also time and human resources are saved as they do not need to carry out detailed environmental risk assessment.</p> <p>The measure is beneficial primarily for large and high-risk companies, because the others often do not exceed the legislative thresholds – so they carry out only a basic environmental risk assessment and do not have to provide financial security, even if they are not EMAS-registered / ISO14001-certified.</p>

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risk/damages and administrative liability	
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 [Back to Index of measures](#)

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements

Frequency reduction of reporting and monitoring requirements (Soil Situation Report) in the legal framework of the Decree approving the Regulation of Development of the Soil Pollution	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at local, regional or national level)</i>
	Basque Country (at regional level)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	<p>At European level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2008/98/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 19th November 2008 on Waste (the Waste Framework Directive). • Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 24th November 2010 on Industrial Emissions (the Industrial Emissions Directive or IED). <p>At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 22/2011, of 28th July, on waste and contaminated soils. • Royal Decree 9/2005, of 14th January, establishing the List of potentially soil polluting activities and standard criteria for Declaration of contaminated soils. • Royal Decree 1/2016 of 16th December approving the consolidated text of the Law on Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control (IPPC). <p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4/2015, of 25th June, on prevention and control of soil pollution. • Decree 2019 implementing Law 4/2015 on prevention and control of soil pollution.

<p>Justification:</p>	<p><i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>Law 4/21015 systematically defines the necessary instruments to know and control the soil quality, which are none others than the declaration procedures in the field of soil quality, soil status reports, detailed exploratory investigations and the final state of the soil. However, this Law projects a regulatory development regarding the content and scope of each of these instruments, as well as the administrative procedures for soil quality.</p> <p>In this sense, this Decree (approved in 2019, which develops Law 4/2015 and repeals the previous Decree 165/2008) establishes the regulatory framework of the procedures regarding soil quality and the content and scope of the instruments to know and control its quality, detailing the documentation that must be submitted to begin to apply the procedures for soil quality and land use aptitude, together with the content of the different resolutions issued by the environmental competent authority in the framework of both procedures, with special emphasis, in addition, on inter-administrative collaboration and public participation.</p> <p>Likewise, this Decree regulates in detail the exemption assumptions from the declaration procedures regarding the quality of the soil contemplated in article 25 of Law 4/2015, as well as the obligations and effects in connection with the recovery of soils declared as contaminated or altered, once the measures required by the environmental competent authority have been adopted and the corresponding report prepared by an accredited entity in soil research and recovery. And it establishes the content, scope and periodicity of the soil situation reports contemplating in article 8 of Law 4/2015.</p> <p>Focusing on the obligation of the owners of potentially polluting soil activities and facilities to periodically submit a Soil Status Report (Article 19) and taking into account the principle of regulatory flexibility established in Article 38 of the EMAS Regulation, this Decree sets a reduction in the frequency of reporting, depending on their classification, to organizations registered in EMAS, while they can boast a positive track in compliance with environmental legislation.</p> <p>If an EMAS-registered organisation can boast a positive record of compliance with environmental legislation or can demonstrate a better environmental performance over a certain period of time, then the enforcement authorities may require less information for verification activities, and less frequently. Furthermore, the implementation of EMAS by firms offers public administrations the opportunity to make advantageous use of all the data and information contained in the Environmental Statement. To specify, the report provides the competent authorities with a full set of data to be used for their own reporting and/or monitoring activities, thus easing their work by avoiding duplication of tasks.</p> <p>Accordingly, and after a long process of consensus among the competent bodies involved (in the field of Contaminated Soils and in terms of EMAS) it has been decided to include such regulatory flexibility measure for organizations that have an Environmental Management System of according to the EMAS Regulation.</p>

<p>Description:</p>	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>Article 19 with reference to the Soil Status Reports establishes that:</p> <p>1.- The operator of potentially polluting soil activities and facilities must submit to the environmental body of the Region the soil situation reports provided for in article 8 of Law 4/2015 with the content and scope described in Annex IX of this Decree and the periodicity indicated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities with low polluting potential in accordance with the provisions of Annex II of Law 4/2015 every 15 year. • Activities with medium polluting potential in accordance with the provisions of Annex II of Law 4/2015 every 10 years. • Activities with high polluting potential in accordance with the provisions of Annex II of Law 4/2015 every 5 years. <p>In case these activities and facilities are registered in the European EMAS Registry, the periodicity shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities with low polluting potential in accordance with the provisions of Annex II of Law 4/2015 every 18 year. • Activities with medium polluting potential in accordance with the provisions of Annex II of Law 4/2015 every 13 years. • Activities with high polluting potential in accordance with the provisions of Annex II of Law 4/2015 every 8 years.
<p>Results:</p>	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The frequency reduction of reporting and monitoring requirements (Soil Situation Report) builds on the numerous measures taken by the Government of Basque Country in favour of EMAS-registered organisations. It is a measure with a high economic impact as the costs derived from the preparation of the report are reduced (around 700-1.000 euros per report, depending on the range of activity).</p> <p>However, the applicability of this measure should be analysed later in order to know if this measure will be applied to existing EMAS-registered organisations and/or new EMAS-registered organisations. Currently, 36 EMAS-registered organisations should benefit currently from this measure, since the frequency of these reports should be reduced.</p>

<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>No changes from the administrative, organizational and technical aspects neither in the Public Authority nor in Enterprises.</p> <p>However, in economic terms, this measure is a saving for EMAS-registered organisations derived from the preparation of the report which is prepared by an authorised external entity. The costs derived from this report are around 700-1.0000 euros, depending on the range of activity. But as the number of existing companies per range of activity is not known, the magnitude of total economic impact cannot be assessed.</p>
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 [Back to Index of measures](#)

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Reduced inspections

Reduction of inspections for EMAS-registered organisations with Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs)	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Regulatory relief (<i>reduced inspections</i>)
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at regional or national level)</i>
	At regional level (<i>Catalonia</i>)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	<p>At European level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 24th November 2010 on Industrial Emissions (IED). <p>At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Decree 815/2013, of 18th October, approving the Regulation for Industrial Emissions. <p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme on Integrated Environmental Inspections 2018 (version on 22nd February 2018).
Justification:	<i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i>
	<p>Starting from the suggestion of the Recommendation 2001/331/EC on the EMAS valorisation in the inspection plans, many EU countries, which adopted regulatory reliefs for inspection reduction: Germany, Italy, Spain and Denmark, among others, have introduced measures reducing the inspections in the EMAS-registered or ISO14001-certified organisations in their environmental legislation.</p> <p>Both organisations receive an annual verification by external verifiers that monitors the environmental legal compliance of firm and the EMS efficacy. The periodical audit in these organizations can be considered a guarantee element for Public Administration that allows awarding the companies commitment in the sustainability.</p> <p>Therefore, presumably, when the institutions should express their belief in Environmental Management Systems (EMS) self-monitoring capability (especially when guaranteed by a</p>

Reduction of inspections for EMAS-registered organisations with Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs)	
	<p>third party certification), they will probably reduce controls intensity and frequency on organisations voluntarily undertaking these inspections.</p> <p>Taking into account the Recommendation 2001/331/EC, following the requirements established by the IED, and considering the results obtained from the first period (2014-2016) of the implementation of the system on integrated environmental inspection, the Directorate General for Environmental Quality and Climate Change has updated the methodology in order to determine the frequency of inspection of facilities having IED operating in Catalonia and to give more weight to EMAS criterion compared to other criteria that evaluate the operator's environmental behaviour.</p>
Description:	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p> <p>The Risk Assessment Methodology to determine inspection frequency in those installations affected by the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) was already including EMAS as a criterion to evaluate the operator's behaviour from 2014 to 2017 (Integrated Environmental Inspection Programme of Catalonia for the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017). However, in February 2018, was approved the Integrated Environmental Inspection Programme for 2018, which included a new Methodology in which the EMAS criterion is given "greater weight" compared to other criteria that evaluate the operator's environmental behaviour (repeated legal infringements, results of the previous inspection report). This greater weight of the EMAS criterion compared to the other criteria that evaluate operator performance has a reduction in the frequency of inspection for facilities that have EMAS.</p> <p>Currently, the 2017-2019 Environmental Inspection Plan covers more than 1,500 establishments with Environmental Authorization that may be subject to integrated environmental inspections. The frequency of the inspections is determined by the assessment of the environmental risk of the organization's activities. For the activities with the highest level of risk, this period may not exceed one year. For those with the lower risk, this period may not exceed three years.</p> <p>The Methodology has been designed according to the principles of the IRAM method (Integrated Risk Assessment Method) developed by IMPEL (European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law), within the IMPEL Easy tools project.</p> <p>The risk is assessed taking into account the severity of the consequences (effect) and the probability. The "effect" depends on the source and the environmental vulnerability and it's represented by impact criteria (IC), while the probability is mainly related to the organization (the level of compliance with the legislation and permits, its attitude, age of the installation, etc.).</p> <p>It is represented by the "Operator Performance Criteria" (OPC). Both IC and OPC are assessed through a comprehensive set of sub-criteria. In the case of OPC, the method assigns a score between "-1" and "+1" for each behaviour criterion: a score of "-1" in case of good behaviour, "0" for moderate or neutral behaviour or "+1" in case of bad behaviour.</p> <p>Environmental Management is one of the sub-criterion assessed in OPC and the score is assigned as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "-1": EMAS registered organizations;

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

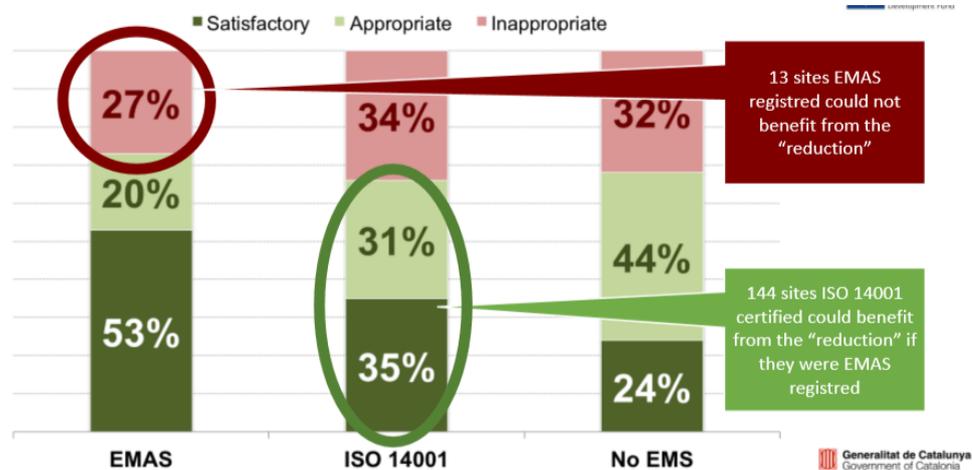
Reduction of inspections for EMAS-registered organisations with Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “0”: other EMS; • “+1”: no EMS. <p>The final OPC average score is obtained as follows:</p> $\text{OPC "A"} = (\sum_{(i=1)}^n \text{nOPCi}) / n$ <p>Lately, the risk of the impact “x” is calculated as follows:</p> $\text{Irx} = \text{Icx} + \text{OPCA}$ <p>After combining OPC value in each impact, the method provides the risk profile of the organisation and this will determine the frequency of the inspection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual frequency: risk value category 5; • Biennial periodicity: value risk category 4; • Three-year periodicity: value risk category less than 4. <p>The risk category of the operator (RC) resulting from the application of the above described method will be furtherly reduced by 1 point for EMAS registered sites who had obtained a favourable status in the last inspection, that means that the inspector report assessed the company as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conditions established in the Environmental Authorization are “satisfactorily fulfilled”; or • It’s guaranteed an “adequate compliance” with the conditions set in the Environmental Authorization.
Results:	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p> <p>The inclusion of a greater weight of the EMAS criterion compared to the rest of the criteria for evaluating the operator’s behaviour has meant a modification of the updated Risk Assessment Methodology published in the Integrated Environmental Inspection Programme for the year 2018 (version of 22nd February 2018), with which it has meant a modification in the corresponding legislative act on the part of the Directorate General for Environmental Quality and Climate Change. It has taken a step beyond what is established by the IED.</p> <p>With the application of this new Methodology, 47 EMAS-registered organisations have been affected, however only 34 of them have been able to benefit from this reduction of inspection frequency, passing from an annual or biennial frequency to a biennial or triennial frequency.</p> <p>The remaining 13 cases have not been able to benefit from this frequency reduction</p>

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Reduction of inspections for EMAS-registered organisations with Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs)

because of the last integrated environmental inspection indicates that "the compliance with the IEA requirements can be not guaranteed", so the inspection frequency remains annual or biennial, but not triennial.

If ISO-certified organisations are considered (218 organisations in total), 144 of them could have benefited from this frequency reduction if they would have EMAS registration, as shown in the following figure:



In terms of type of activity, the 3 leading sectors with organizations that have implemented an EMS are the Chemical Industry, Food & Beverage manufacturing, and Waste Treatment.

<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>On the one hand, administrative burdens associated with inspections procedure have been reduced while inspection frequency has been reduced for EMAS-registered organisations. In the contrary, administrative burdens for Public Administration have been not reduced while inspections to be carried out (in number) are the same, but distributed and focused on those organisations having an Environmental Management System or having not any repetitive non-compliance.</p> <p>Both EMAS-registered organisations and Public Administration have been benefited in economic terms while the frequency inspection has been reduced (less inspection fees to be paid), and in administrative terms while administrative burdens associated with the inspection procedure have been reduced (less staff costs to carry out inspections). These inspection fees for 2018 are the following, depending on whether they are carried out by an External Control Entity or the Public Administration:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="486 996 1356 1220"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fees (2018)</th> <th>Euros</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inspection Report (on-site visit by Control Entity)</td> <td>431,85 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inspection Report (on-site visit by Public Administration)</td> <td>1.086 €</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>On the other hand, no additional technical aspect will be required.</p> <p>And finally, the potential increase of organisations that could benefit from EMAS registration (and so from the frequency reduction) is very high, since there are 144 ISO-certified organisations that could pass to EMAS Scheme and could have benefit from this frequency reduction.</p>	Fees (2018)	Euros	Inspection Report (on-site visit by Control Entity)	431,85 €	Inspection Report (on-site visit by Public Administration)	1.086 €
Fees (2018)	Euros						
Inspection Report (on-site visit by Control Entity)	431,85 €						
Inspection Report (on-site visit by Public Administration)	1.086 €						
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LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Reduction of inspections for EMAS-registered organisations with Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs)	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Regulatory relief (<i>reduced inspections</i>)
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at regional or national level)</i>
	At regional level (<i>Emilia-Romagna</i>)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS & ISO 14001
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	<p>At European level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 24th November 2010 on Industrial Emissions (IED). <p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Authority Resolution n. 2124 of 10th December 2018.
Justification:	<i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i>
	<p>In Emilia-Romagna region about 900 plants have Integrated Environmental Authorization, so the Regional Protection Agency defines a controls plan with the frequency of controls for each plant. The duration of plan is 3 years.</p> <p>About 70 plants have already EMAS registration and nearly 200 have ISO14001 certification. Main sectors involved are waste, food and tiles.</p> <p>The measure is founded on 2 goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewarding of EMAS and ISO14001 certified enterprises, because in past years they have simplified controls and data communication • Spreading of EMAS registrations in the region, in particular in sectors with little or none registrations as farming. Farming is the first EIA sector in Emilia Romagna with more than 350 plants, but only 1 EMAS registration.

<p>Description:</p>	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>Environment Protection Agency of Emilia Romagna defines the controls frequency of companies with IEA on the basis of industrial risk. The more is the risk, the higher is the controls frequency. The frequency can change from 1 year to 3 years. A regional controls plan has to be implemented.</p> <p>The agency uses an algorithm to define inspections frequency. The algorithm calculates a rating based on the industrial risk. For each company 13 factors are considered, related to impacts and vulnerability, to define a risk level between 1 and 10.</p> <p>The model is based on IMPEL (European Union Network for the implementation and enforcement of environmental law) developed in the programme Do the Right Things (IRAM - “Integrated Risk Assessment Method”).</p> <p>Through BRAVER project, EMAS registration and ISO14001 certification have been inserted as elements able to reduce the industrial risk. The risk level is reduced of 0.3 for ISO14001 certification and of 0.5 for EMAS registration.</p> <p>For the period 2019-2021 this new criterion will be used.</p>
<p>Results:</p>	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The adoption of the measure has been implemented through a legislative act of Emilia Romagna Regional Authority.</p> <p>To reach this goal, a technical working group has been activated. At the working group participated the Regional Authority, the Regional Protection Agency and the Industrial Associations.</p> <p>The proposal of control plan has finally been communicated to the Italian Ministry of Environment, that approved.</p>
<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The measure will generate the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic savings both for IEA company and for public authority, because the number of inspections will be reduced. Less inspection fees to be paid by enterprises and less public officers involved. • The administrative burden for regional authority is the same, while for companies is reduced cause the number of procedures per years is lower. • The potential for increase of the EMAS registrations is high, because in Emilia Romagna exist about 900 plants with IEA and only 70 have EMAS.



LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

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 [Back to Index of measures](#)

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Public procurement

Additional points awarded in procurement invitation for organization that implement EMAS or/and other EMS	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Promotional incentive (<i>public procurement</i>)
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at regional or national level)</i>
	At national level (<i>Cyprus</i>)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS, ISO 14001 & ECOLABEL
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	At national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted by the Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus, which is the competent body who determines the requirements for all public procurements.
Justification:	<i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i>
	The 3 facts that led the Treasury of the Republic to adopt this measure are the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The low number of EMAS-registered organizations. 2. The absence of other incentives in relation to the implementation of an environmental system except the funding support given by the Environment Department 3. The environmental policy of Cyprus Republic which aims to improve the environmental impact of businesses / organizations operating in Cyprus. <p>With this measure is expected that a larger number of organizations will be convinced to implement an Environmental Management System (EMS), therefore their environmental impacts will be eliminated. At the same time, low impacts will also arise from actions concerning public works.</p>

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT

Action B4 Training and Communication

<p>Description:</p>	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The Public Procurement Directorate of the Treasury of the Cyprus Republic has been designated as the Competent Authority for Public Procurement, being the official independent contact point for informing all interested parties in the field of public procurement and ensuring the integrity of procedures, thereby enhancing the trust of stakeholders in this field.</p> <p>This measure provides that, in public procurements, and depending the type and the category of the tender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant will receive an additional score in cases where an EMS such as ISO 14001 or EMAS applies. • The applicant will be selected when supplying raw materials if he applies the Ecolabel System. <p>The final score / rating that will be given to the tenders will not be the same for all the procurements but will vary accordingly.</p>
<p>Results:</p>	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The measure was adopted following a decision of the treasure of the Republic of Cyprus. Is an incentives measure with no legislative references.</p> <p>There are not any significant changes regarding administrative, technical and organizational procedures both for EMAS-registered organization and public components.</p>
<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>From the side of the EMAS-registered organization, the implementation of this measure will result an indirect positive impact on the economic sector in case that the organization will be the selected tendered.</p> <p>In the case of public authorities, there may be an increase in the amount to be allocated to supply, since products marked with the Ecolabel may cost more.</p>
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LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Funding support

Financial support for the adoption of EMS for the organizations of Aquaculture Sector	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Promotional incentive (<i>funding support</i>)
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at regional or national level)</i>
	At regional level (<i>Emilia-Romagna</i>)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS & ISO
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	At regional level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Authority Resolution n. 1969 of 4th December 2017
Justification:	<i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i>
	The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) is the fund for the EU's maritime and fisheries policies for 2014-2020. Emilia-Romagna is the first producer at EU level of mussels and clams. More than 1.300 companies, aggregated in 50 cooperatives operate in the Region. The measure has been adopted with the aim of spreading the EMAS registrations in the sector and of reducing related environmental impacts.
Description:	<i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i>
	EMFF is one of the five European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds which complement each other and seek to promote a growth and job-based recovery in Europe. The fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps fishermen in the transition to sustainable fishing • Supports coastal communities in diversifying their economies • Finances projects that create new jobs and improve quality of life along European coasts • Supports sustainable aquaculture developments

Financial support for the adoption of EMS for the organizations of Aquaculture Sector	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes it easier for applicants to access financing. <p>The Regional Authority is responsible for the management of the fund in Emilia Romagna. In December 2017 a Call for tenders has been launched with object “investment for aquaculture”. The amount of financial resources was nearly 7 million EUR (50% EMFF quota, 35% national quota, 15% regional quota).</p> <p>Among the call objectives, there was one related to environmentally sustainable fishing and in this section has been inserted, as admissible cost, the implementation of Environmental Management Systems EMAS and ISO14001.</p>
Results:	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p> <p>The adoption of the measure has been implemented through a legislative act of Emilia Romagna Regional Authority.</p> <p>To develop the call for tenders, a participatory approach has been adopted. Local stakeholders have been involved.</p> <p>The call has been approved by a resolution of Regional Government.</p>
Benefits:	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>The measure will generate the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic savings for companies that obtained the co-financing (50% of admissible costs). The potential for increase of the EMAS registrations is high, because in Emilia Romagna exist about 1.300 aquaculture companies and no one has EMAS. Environmental benefits due to the adoption of sustainable fishing practices, in particular the reduction of plastic waste produced by the fish farming.
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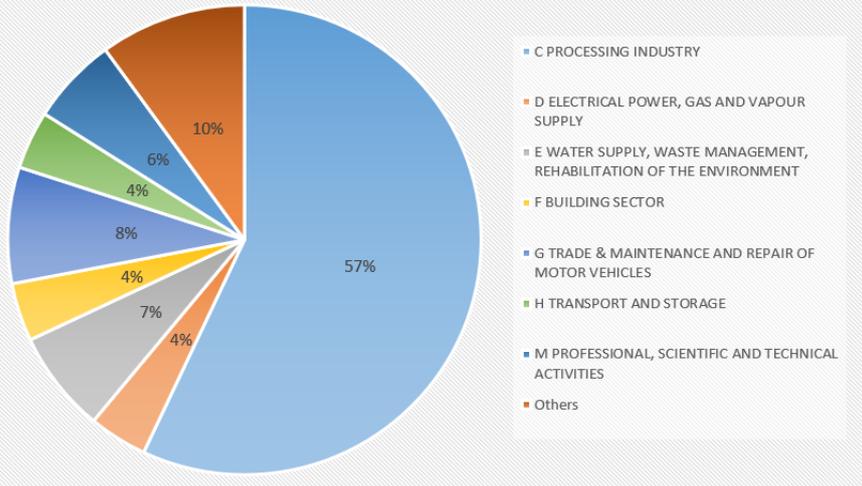
LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Financial contributions for the implementation and maintenance of an EMS according to EMAS and ECOLABEL	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Promotional incentives (funding support)
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at regional or national level)</i>
	At national level (Slovenia)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS, ISO 14001 & ECOLABEL
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	<p>At European level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006. <p>At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Environment for Entrepreneurship Act (102/07, 57/12, 82/13, 17/15, 27/17 and 13/18 – ZSInv). Program for implementing financial incentives of Ministry of Economic Development and Technology 2015 – 2020 (accept. 22.4.2015). Decree on the use of European Cohesion Policy funds in the Republic of Slovenia in the 2014–2020 Programming Period for the "Investment for Growth and Jobs" goal (29/15, 36/16, 58/16 and 69/16 – correc., 15/17, 69/17 and 67/18). Operational and financial plan of the public Slovene Enterprise Fund of RS 2019 (accept. by Government of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 47602-1/2019/3, 15.1.2019).

<p>Justification:</p>	<p><i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>Full implementation of EU climate legislation would reduce emissions in the EU approx. 45% by 2030 (compared to 1990). In achieving climate goals and maintaining a good state of the environment, a crucial role will be played by the circular economy. The European Commission adopted an Action Plan for the Circle Economy (Closing the Loop, EC, 2015), which includes measures to support the promotion of Europe's transition to a circular economy, the promotion of global competitiveness, the promotion of sustainable economic growth and the creation of new jobs. However, the Member States called them to participate in EU measures and integrate them in their national measures. To this end, the Action Plan also proposed a measure to improve the use of EMAS as a tool for the transition to a circular economy.</p> <p>The circular economy is one of Slovenia's strategic development priorities. It is linked to the goals of sustainable development and taken into account in key national documents such as the Vision of Slovenia 2050, the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and the Smart Specialization Strategy. Slovenia also recognizes EMAS as an instrument for the transition to the circular economy and support the economic management of resources in several national strategy papers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework Program for the transition to the green economy (2017), • National Environmental Protection Program by 2030 (draft), • Waste Management Program and Waste Prevention Program of the Republic of Slovenia (draft V-2). <p>For the needs of a transition to a circular, low-carbon economy that is also resistant to the impacts of climate change, it is important to support small and medium-sized enterprises and other legal entities in the private and public sectors that will enable this transition. Increasing resource efficiency is key to securing growth and jobs for Europe. It will bring significant economic opportunities, improve productivity, drive down costs and boost competitiveness. Therefore, the measure related to the financial funds of the Slovenian Enterprise Fund will be dedicated to the adoption of certificates for management systems and products for SMEs through a public call, which will increase the improvement of environmental protection and their competitiveness.</p>
<p>Description:</p>	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>Before the start of the LIFE B.R.A.V.E.R. project financial incentives have been implemented to co-finance the costs of obtaining certificates according to international standards (ISO, I.E.C. and I.T.U.) and/or European standards (C.E.N., C.E.N.E.L.E.C. and ETSI), but only ISO 14001 was included among the environmental ones. The public call aimed to increase the competitiveness of S.M.E.s in foreign markets and to increase the degree of internationalization of these enterprises. The open call provider was the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship, Internationalization, Foreign Investment and Technology (SPIRIT), and the competent authority was the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology.</p> <p>Within the framework of the B.R.A.V.E.R. project, the measure “financial contributions for the EMAS adoption” has been developed and adopted. The measure aims at generating</p>

	<p>amended norms to finance corporate initiatives through EMAS certification or/and their maintenance. This type of measure is used for SMEs to increase the number of ISO 14001 certified or EMAS registered organizations. Analysing results of the research done during the project, we identified that exist at least 450 organizations with 14001, which at the same time represent the highest potential for adopting the EMAS system. Certain requirements of the ISO 14001 system are an integral part of the EMAS system, but EMAS takes into account several additional elements.</p> <p>The aim and goal of the public call are to encourage SMEs to adopt a new certificate or to adopt a new management system and maintain certificates for the management and product systems, thereby increasing their competitiveness, expanding opportunities to foreign markets, raising the quality of business, products and added value Revenues from sales. The subject of the public call / financial incentives is the co-financing of eligible adoption costs, (ISO, IATF, IEC and ITU, CEN, CENELEC and ETSI, EMAS, ECOLABEL, IFS, BRC, FSC, PEFC, COSMOS), and the certification of management systems and products certified on the basis of international / European / equivalent Slovenian standards. The public call provider is the Public Fund of the Republic of Slovenia for Entrepreneurship, and the competent authority is the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology.</p> <p>The introduction of financial incentives should generate benefits for the companies, recognizing the validity of their commitment to improving their environmental performance. These measures have two goals: reduce companies' costs and promote EMAS/ECOLABEL. The spread of incentives allows the companies to gain immediate savings on costs that they must pay out to consultants and/or certifying bodies. The economic savings generated in this way can be used to improve the environmental management of the activity and their environmental performance.</p>
<p>Results:</p>	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p> <p>The measure aims to generate an economic incentive to companies (SMEs) to improve their environment actions by achieving and maintaining certification. To integrate the EMAS system between the other certificates, a supplementing the public call was requested, which was accepted by the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology as part of its Operational Work Program, approved by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. There were no changes in administrative and organizational procedures.</p> <p>If ISO-certified organisations are considered (461 organisations in total), at least 254 of them could have benefited from this financial support to adopt EMAS system on different economic sectors, as shown in the following figure:</p>

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

	<p style="text-align: center;">ISO 14001 by activities</p>  <p>In terms of the type of activity, the three leading sectors that have implemented an ISO 14001 are the Processing industry, Water supply & Waste management and Trade & Maintenance and Repair of motor vehicles.</p> <p>On the other hand, SMEs represent 99,8 % of all business in the EU (Eurostat, 2016). In 2017, 77 % of EMAS organisations were SMEs. In Slovenia case, currently there are only two SMEs that have an EMAS system, and this measure is an important starting point for greater involvement of other SMEs in the EMAS environmental scheme, and at the same time the transition to a circular economy. The increase in the number of EMS certified companies is certainly a functional objective of sustainable economic performance.</p> <p>Order of 9th August 2018 and 25th January 2019 regulates the financial contribution given to enterprises to grant subsidies to SMEs to co-finance preparation costs for certification (external costs coming from external consultancy services) and certification costs or EMAS registration renewal. The maximum financial amount for the EMAS registration or EMAS registration renewal is 10.000 EUR (and the minimum: 1.000 EUR).</p>
<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>The two main benefits caused by the adoption of this kind of incentives are cost savings and promoting EMAS adoption. Consequently, new skills and knowledge on environmental issues can be spread, as well as environmental performances' improving technologies. Besides, the organizations' commitment to reduce pollution and improve environmental risks management grows. Since there are 254 ISO-certified SMEs that could pass to EMAS Scheme and could have benefit from the measure financial supporting for the EMAS adoption and/or maintenance. On the other hand, no additional administrative or organizational procedure will be required.</p>



LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

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 [Back to Index of measures](#)

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Funding support for EMAS implementation to reduce the energy consumption	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Promotional incentive (<i>funding support</i>)
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at regional or national level)</i>
	At national level (<i>Czech Republic</i>)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	<p>At European level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on Energy Efficiency. <p>At national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act 406/2000 Coll on Energy Management. • Government order No. 63/2002 Coll., On Rules for Granting Subsidies from the State Budget to Support Economical Energy Management and Use of Renewable and Secondary Energy Sources, as amended. • State Programme for Support of Energy Consumption announced by Ministry of Industry and Trade – so called, Programme EFEKT.
Justification:	<i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i>
	<p>Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on Energy Efficiency establishes a common framework for measures to promote energy efficiency in the EU with the main objective of helping to reduce consumption by 2020 of primary sources in the EU compared to the business-as-usual scenario by 20%.</p> <p>The Programme EFEKT administered by the Ministry of Industry and Trade serves to promote energy savings and the use of renewable energy sources. This commitment in practice means that beyond the existing policies, further measures will be taken to help reduce primary energy consumption in the EU27 by 2020.</p> <p>As one of the instruments that Member States can use to achieve the energy savings target, the deployment of energy management systems (hereinafter referred to as "EnMS") is promoted. Their format is now standardized by the international standard ISO 50 001.</p>

Funding support for EMAS implementation to reduce the energy consumption	
	<p>Since the introduction of a system for monitoring and evaluating energy consumption by enhancing energy savings has also been achieved by the EMAS implementation, it has been proposed to extend the support of the Programme EFEKT to the introduction of EMAS (in addition to existing ISO 50 001 support).</p> <p>An organization with an established and registered EMAS system continuously and systematically addresses the issue of energy management and increases the efficiency of its use. Promoting the implementation of EMAS will reduce energy consumption and thus contribute to the EU's commitment to reduce energy consumption by 20% by 2020.</p> <p>In addition, registered organizations regularly publish environmental declarations that contain, among other things, information about their energy consumption and measures they are taking to decrease it. The organization must make a mandatory statement in the declaration of the energy efficiency indicator of its operation and the trend over recent years. They must constantly demonstrate continuous improvement in this area. The environmental statement is verified by an independent third party and is mandatory to be published. The organization is under ongoing public scrutiny.</p>

<p>Description:</p>	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>To support organizations to introduce systematic monitoring and evaluation of energy consumption in order to continuously improve its energy efficiency, a system is needed to set goals and action plans to meet them. In addition to the ISO 50001 standard, EMAS is also considered.</p> <p>In order to provide the necessary resources (financial and time) to implement the system (ISO 50001 or EMAS), the Ministry of Industry and Trade comes in the framework of State programme for support of energy consumption announced by Ministry of Industry and Trade – Programme EFEKT with a support scheme for systems implementation phase called “Implementation of energy management systems”.</p> <p>Call for applicants opens each year, programme period is by 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications have been evaluated continuously until the allocation of all funds defined for a particular year is spent. • The beneficiaries are private organizations, regions, towns and town parts over 10,000 inhabitants and business entities. • The maximum grant for system development is 500 thousand CZK (eq. 19 200 EUR) and maximal value of eligible cost is 70%. • The grant is intended for the development of documents necessary for the implementation of the energy management system/EMAS necessary for reducing energy intensity. <p>These documents are e.g.: definitions of processes, definitions of responsibilities, information flows, preparing of systems for energy assessment and energy analysis, etc.</p> <p>The result of all activities is efficient energy management in buildings in the ownership of beneficiary. The beneficiary is obliged to send the project sustainability report to the grant provider no later than one month after the end of one year from the end of the project implementation and every five years following the completion of the project and quantification of savings achieved in energy management buildings over the past year.</p>
<p>Results:</p>	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The implementation of this measure did not need to open the legislative process.</p> <p>The change (text addition) occurred only in the regulations for the State programme for support of energy consumption announced by Ministry of Industry and Trade, i.e. the "Programme EFEKT" in a call for “Implementation of energy management systems”, the addition was made by the Ministry of Industry and Trade within the new program period for EFEKT (2019-2021).</p> <p>The measure was adopted on the basis of close cooperation of experts of Ministry of Industry and Trade and Ministry of Environment. The reason for EMAS inclusion into the EFEKT scheme was to bring some advantage to EMAS registered organizations, eventually to encourage organizations to register in EMAS. The other important aim was to avoid</p>

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT

Action B4 Training and Communication

	<p>duplicity of system management (EnMS implementation in organization registered in EMAS and vice versa).</p>
<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>For organizations that will implement EMAS, it is assumed that the implementation of 35 man-days and 350 thousand CZK for external assistance as well as some annual demand for maintenance of the system is needed. The financial resources for implementation of EMAS (except the certification and operation) will be covered by the subsidy (measure).</p> <p>The organization will benefit from energy savings developed from EMAS implementation, which can be 5 to 10% reduction of energy consumption before the EMAS implementation.</p> <p>Due to the EMAS (dealing with a wider range of environmental aspects than the "only" energy savings addressed by the law in question, such as material savings, water savings, waste management, etc.), the improvement of all environmental aspects is expected. It depends on the particular organization, especially its sectoral focus. The "universal" environmental aspects that will be affected by most organizations include energy, waste, water (sanitary) and office supplies.</p>
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 [Back to Index of measures](#)

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Economic and fiscal relief

Fees reduction applicable to Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs) permitting procedure for facilities having an Environmental Management System (EMAS)	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Economic and fiscal relief
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at local, regional or national level)</i>
	Madrid (at regional level)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	<p>At European level:</p> <p>There is not a specific legal framework for fees at European level; this issue is regulated by national or regional legislation (depending on the authority of national and regional governments of different Member States). Moreover, the sectorial legislation establishes the obligation to pay these fees, but frequently it does not establish the amounts or percentage of reduction.</p> <p>The measure is somehow based on the Polluter Pay Principle (PPP), ratified by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFUE), article n. 191.</p> <p>Also, the Environmental Liability Directive (Directive 2004/35/EC) with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage it's directly linked with the proposal.</p> <p>The normative related to the Integrated Environmental Authorisation (IEA) is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 15th January 2010 on Industrial emissions. <p>At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 5/2013, of 11th June, on amending the Prevention and Integrated Control of pollution Law and the Waste and contaminated soils Law. • Royal Decree 1/2016, of 16th December, implementing Law 5/2013, on amending the Prevention and Integrated Control of pollution Law and the Waste and contaminated soils Law.

Fees reduction applicable to Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs) permitting procedure for facilities having an Environmental Management System (EMAS)	
	<p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic Law 3/1983, of 25th February of Statute of Autonomy of the Community of Madrid. • Decree 84/2018 laying down the organic structure of the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Planning.
Justification:	<p><i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i></p> <p>Decree 1/2016, of December 16, which approves the consolidated text of the Prevention and Integrated Pollution Control Law, incorporate in a single text the successive amendments introduced in Law 16/2002, of July 1, on prevention and integrated pollution control, which transposed Council Directive 96/61 / EC of September 24, on prevention and integrated pollution control, through which measures are established to prevent , or at least reduce, the emissions of these activities in the atmosphere, water, soil, including waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection considered as a whole.</p> <p>To ensure effective prevention and integrated control, European regulations made the commissioning of the facilities included in its scope, subject to obtain a written permit, which must be granted in a coordinated manner when several competent authorities intervene in the procedure.</p> <p>This authorization sets out the environmental conditions required for the operation of the facilities and, among other aspects, the emission limit values of polluting substances are specified, which will be based on the best available techniques, taking into account the technical characteristics of the installation, its geographical implementation and the local conditions of the environment.</p> <p>The granting of the abovementioned authorization requires the implementation of a very exhaustive preliminary study of the file which main purpose is on the one hand, to establish all those conditions that guarantee the compliance object of this Law. And, on the other, to have a prevention and pollution control system that integrates in a single act of administrative intervention all existing environmental authorizations in the field of waste production and management, including the incineration of municipal and hazardous waste and, where appropriate , those of discharges to the sanitation system and discharges from land to the sea.</p> <p>For this reason, in 2002, published Law 16/2002, of July 1, established three types of fees for the application of the IEA. Due to the regulatory changes indicated, new administrative procedures have been introduced, for the processing of modification files and review of the IEA, the creation of a new rate with the following value is proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for substantial modification of the IEA: 500 euros + 25 euros x (N. of authorizations that it integrates) + 30 euros ordinary procedure or 15 euros if it is a simplified environmental procedure.

Fees reduction applicable to Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs) permitting procedure for facilities having an Environmental Management System (EMAS)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officio review of the IEA: 500 euros + + 25 euros x (N. of authorizations included) + 30 euros ordinary procedure or 15 euros if it is a simplified environmental procedure. <p>On the other hand, the description of the rates of the application procedure for integrated environmental authorization are modified because of the regulatory change and update them based on the experience throughout the years of processing, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate (62.01 (type A): To apply to those requests that require, environmental impact assessment by the procedure ordinary and more than two sectoral environmental authorizations: 1,802 euros, (currently 2133.51 euros). • Rate 62.02 (type B): To be applied to those applications that require one or two sectoral environmental authorizations, and must submit an environmental impact assessment procedure (ordinary or simplified): 1,239.26 euros (currently 1466.82 euros). • Rate 62.03 (type C): To be applied to those applications that require a sectoral environmental authorization or none or an environmental assessment by the simplified procedure: 946.34 euros (currently 1120.11 euros). <p>For those companies that have the certificate of the community environmental management and audit system (EMAS), a bonus of 20% of any of the rates established here will be granted.</p>

<p>Description:</p>	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>This measure consists on the inclusion of % fees reduction in the IEAs permitting procedure for those facilities having an Environmental Management System (EMAS) in the legal framework of the Law on Public Prices and Fees of the Local Government of Madrid.</p> <p>The measure should be inserted in the legal framework of the Law on Public Prices and Fees of the Local Government of Madrid through an additional provision or amendment in order to avoid a direct modification or updating of this Law and speed up its application, so it would require a medium legislative effort.</p> <p>The inclusion of this fee reduction for IEAs permitting procedure for EMAS-registered organisations will be accompanied by the inclusion of new fees applicable to substantial modification and renewal of IEAs in Local Government of Madrid.</p> <p>Prior to the modification, updating or amendment of the Law on Public Prices and Fees of the Local Government of Madrid, the Area on Air Pollution of the Regional Ministry on Environment should prepare a supporting report including these 3 proposals, its respective amounts and reduction.</p> <p>This is a measure in an advanced adaptation stage. So far, the report where the measures to be adopted are described is available, “Memoria justificativa para la creación de dos nuevas tasas y modificación de la existente relativa a la solicitud de AAI de instalaciones potencialmente contaminantes”. The elaboration of this report is the previous phase to the legal adoption, it could be included in the update of the Prices Law, or it could be considered in the budget of the DG of Madrid.</p>
<p>Results:</p>	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The reduction of the fees for the reporting of the integrated environmental authorization builds on the measures taken by the Area on Air Pollution of the Regional Ministry on Environment, Local Administration and Spatial Planning, Government of Madrid in favour of EMAS-registered organisations has a high economic impact as the costs derived from the preparation of the report are reduced (20%, depending on the range of activity).</p> <p>The number of EMAS-registered organisation with IEAs could be increased, so the indirect environmental impact derived from this increase could be also improved.</p> <p>However, the applicability of this measure should be analysed later in order to know if this measure will be applied to existing EMAS-registered organisations and/or new EMAS-registered organisations. Currently, there are 160 facilities affected by IEAs in Madrid, of which only 4 have EMAS, so the potential for an increase in the number of EMAS registrations among IEAs in Madrid could be higher.</p>

<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>The incorporation of this measure does not imply any change in administrative, organizational and technical procedures for neither EMAS-registered organizations nor Public Administration.</p> <p>However, in economic terms, the fees reduction for the EMAS-registered organizations would be a saving (positive impact) for EMAS-registered organizations. On the other hand, the economic impact for Public Administration would be negative since the fee reduction would reduce revenues in public finances.</p> <p>The % fees reduction for IEAs permitting procedure would be very welcome by IEAs facilities with EMAS registration.</p>
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[← Back to Index of measures](#)

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT

Action B4 Training and Communication

Fees and taxes reduction dependent on the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality (DGPCA) for organisations having an Environmental Management System (30% for EMAS-registered organisations and 15% for ISO14001-certified organisations)	
Type of measure	Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)
	Economic and fiscal relief
Level of application	Promoting region/country of the measure (at local, regional or national level)
	Andalusia (at regional level)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)
	EMAS & ISO 14001
References:	Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)
	<p>At European level:</p> <p>There is not a specific legal framework for fees and taxes at European level; this issue is regulated by national or regional legislation (depending on the authority of national and regional governments of different Member States). Moreover, the sectorial legislation establishes the obligation to pay these taxes, but frequently it does not establish the amounts or percentage of reduction.</p> <p>The measure is somehow based on the Polluter Pay Principle (PPP), ratified by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFUE), article n. 191.</p> <p>Also, the Environmental Liability Directive (Directive 2004/35/EC) with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage it's directly linked with the proposal.</p> <p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4/1988 on Public Prices and Fees of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia. • Law 18/2003, of December 29, which approves Fiscal and Administrative Measures.

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

<p>Justification:</p>	<p><i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The measure is based in the Polluter Pay Principle (PPP), so the fact of dealing with potential problems of pollution and environmental impact from prevention. The PPP is an environmental policy principle which requires the costs of pollution to be carried by those who cause it or who could cause it. In its original gradual appearance, the PPP aims at determining how the costs of pollution prevention and control must be allocated: the polluter must pay. Most of the time, the PPP takes the form of a tax collected by government and levied per unit of pollution emitted into the air, water, etc.</p> <p>Organizations with a certified EMS have under control their environmental impact, with specific procedures, and make investments to improve environmental performance according to their environmental programme, that contains information on specific environmental objectives and targets to be achieved. So, these organizations are less polluter than the rest. So, the fact of being less polluter is the reason to decrease taxes that must be paid by those organisations with a certified EMS.</p> <p>The tax/fees reduction is a very interesting and attractive kind of measure to support the EMAS adoption.</p> <p>In the case of taxes, in most of Member States, the tax reduction is used as a tool for the promotion of green initiatives of the organizations. At European level there is not a fiscal framework, so the measure must be included at national or regional/local level, depending on the authority of national and regional governments of different Member States.</p> <p>Organisations could benefit from the measure just by the fact of having a certified EMS (with a valid and updated certificate). They could take advantage of a reduction of the percentages of a particular value (also known as the tax base), that is usually defined in sectorial legislation.</p> <p>However, in the case of fees, and unlike taxes, fees are fiscal burdens that natural and fiscal persons have to pay for financing the Public Administration, but, in this case, these are characterized by requiring consideration by the Public Administration to provide a service or to perform an activity defined by legislation, in the case of environmental fees by sectorial regulations.</p> <p>The organizations with a certified EMS have under control their environmental impact and the environmental management of the firm with specific procedures, so they have all the documents and information in order and under the supervision of a responsible. So, in the case of request to the Public Administration they are able to supply information in a structured way and respecting deadlines.</p> <p>Not only, employees working in an organization with a certified EMS know very well the regulatory requirements, so they prepare all the needed information without making Public Administration to lose time, facilitating the work of officers. This is the justification to the measure, because these organizations are more efficient, they could have the right to a reduction of administrative fees to be paid in the environmental sector, and they can guarantee the compliance.</p>

<p>Description:</p>	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>The reduction will be incorporated to the updating of the Law 4/1988 on Public Prices and Fees of Andalusia (modified by the Law 18/2003, approving the administrative and fiscal measures) in which fees and taxes dependent on the DGPCA are regulated, or it could also be included in the DGPCA budget.</p> <p>Anyway, with modification of the law or the inclusion in the DGPCA budget, the reductions are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally-related taxes about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas emissions to the atmosphere and its respective deductions (25% for ISO-certified or EMAS-registered organisations and 15% for other organisations). • Discharges to Coastal Waters and its respective deductions (25% for ISO-certified or EMAS-registered organisations and 15% for other organisations). • Administrative fees for the provision of public services for the prevention and control of pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Environmental Authorisation (permitting, renewal and/or modification). • Discharge permit. • Dangerous waste permit. • Inspection services. <p>With the modification and/or updating of the Law 4/1988, the fees reduction dependent on the DGPCA will be included (15% for ISO-certified and 30% for EMAS-registered organisations).</p>

<p>Results:</p>	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p> <p>The fees reduction dependent on the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality (DGPCA) for organisations having an Environmental Management System, builds on the measures taken by the Regional Ministry of Andalusia, in particular, the Service on Environmental Inspections and the Department on Eco-Management and Incentives, both belonging to the General Directorate for Environmental Prevention and Quality has a high economic impact as the costs are reduced (15% for ISO-certified and 30% for EMAS-registered organisations).</p> <p>The number of EMAS-registered organisation could be increased, so the indirect environmental impact derived from this increase could be also improved, although there are not available data to estimate the potential of new EMAS registrations in Andalusia. Only is known the current number of EMAS registrations in Andalusia (72 EMAS-registered organisations), which could benefit from this fees reduction.</p>
<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>The incorporation of this measure does not imply any change in administrative, organizational and technical procedures for neither EMAS-registered organizations nor Public Administration.</p> <p>However, in economic terms, the fees reduction would be a saving (positive impact) for EMAS-registered organizations. Nevertheless, the economic impact for Public Administration would be negative since the fee reduction would reduce revenues in public finances.</p> <p>The % fees reduction dependent on the DGPCA would be very welcome by EMAS-registered organizations since a relevant economic saving and an increased public administration recognition increasing will be achieved. Furthermore, the largest allocation in the% reduction for EMAS-registered versus ISO-certified organizations could be the lever for moving towards an increasing EMAS registration in Andalusia since it would mean a greater economic compensation (they would increase from 15% to 30% of reduction).</p>
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LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Reduction of financial guarantees

Frequency reduction of reporting and monitoring requirements (Soil Situation Report) in the legal framework of the Decree approving the Regulation of Development of the Soil Pollution	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Reduction of financial guarantees
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at local, regional or national level)</i>
	Basque Country (at regional level)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	<p>At European level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2008/98/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 19th November 2008 on Waste (Waste Framework Directive). <p>At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 22/2011, of 28th July, on waste and contaminated soils. • Royal Decree 9/2005, of 14th January, establishing the List of potentially soil polluting activities and standard criteria for Declaration of contaminated soils. <p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4/2015, of 25th June, on prevention and control of soil pollution. • Decree 2019 implementing Law 4/2015 on prevention and control of soil pollution.

<p>Justification:</p>	<p><i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>Law 4/21015 systematically defines the necessary instruments to know and control the soil quality, which are none others than the declaration procedures in the field of soil quality, soil status reports, detailed exploratory investigations and the final state of the soil. However, this Law projects a regulatory development regarding the content and scope of each of these instruments, as well as the administrative procedures for soil quality.</p> <p>In this sense, this Decree (approved in 2019, which develops Law 4/2015 and repeals the previous Decree 165/2008) establishes the regulatory framework of the procedures regarding soil quality and the content and scope of the instruments to know and control its quality, detailing the documentation that must be submitted to begin to apply the procedures for soil quality and land use aptitude, together with the content of the different resolutions issued by the environmental competent authority in the framework of both procedures, with special emphasis, in addition, on inter-administrative collaboration and public participation.</p> <p>Likewise, this Decree regulates in detail the exemption assumptions from the declaration procedures regarding the quality of the soil contemplated in article 25 of Law 4/2015, as well as the obligations and effects in connection with the recovery of soils declared as contaminated or altered, once the measures required by the environmental competent authority have been adopted and the corresponding report prepared by an accredited entity in soil research and recovery.</p> <p>Focusing on the Declaration of Soil Quality (article 6) and the Authorization of the Recovery Plan (article 7), in both cases, and when considered necessary, it may be required to guarantee compliance with the measures imposed, the constitution of guarantees, bonds or other guarantees in sufficient quantity for this purpose.</p> <p>Financial guarantees are primary regulatory requirements, mandatory for high environmental risk activities. A guarantee should ensure that the operator has sufficient financial resources to undertake all the costs derived from the adoption of measures to prevent, avoid or repair the possible environmental damages associated with its activities.</p> <p>In this connection, several European Directives refer to the need of the stakeholders in being able to deal with the possible damage that operators may cause to the environment, including the Waste Framework Directive, Landfill Directive, Directive of Mining Waste, etc. These provisions allow Member States the possibility to regulate the introduction of such guarantees in order to prevent or reduce, as far as possible, the negative effects on the environment, although it is true that they do not include measures of simplification, reduction and / or exemption, but give to the Member States broad discretion to define procedures and quantities. What is certain is that the constitution of this type of financial guarantees represents a relevant economic burden for organizations.</p> <p>Given the economic importance that these financial guarantees can have, companies with a better risk management should be rewarded. In this sense, companies that have an Environmental Management System according to the EMAS Regulation should give institutions enough guarantees to be considered as companies with "limited environmental risk". These types of EMAS organizations that have an EMS, verified by third parties, should in fact better manage their environmental aspects, reducing their environmental impacts and related risks.</p>

	<p>Thus, the Basque Government, adding to the numerous measures approved supporting EMAS organizations; has decided to give credit to Basque companies that have the EMAS registry, rewarding through the exemption of the constitution of the corresponding financial guarantees required in articles 6 and 7 of the Decree of development of Law 4/2015.</p>
<p>Description:</p>	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p> <p>Specifically, article 6 with reference to the Resolution of the Declaration of Soil Quality states that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The resolution of the declaration of soil quality shall declare it as contaminated, altered or, when applicable, unaltered, in accordance with the provisions of Law 4/2015, of June 25. 2. The resolution declaring the soil quality will include at least the following aspects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Legal and technical motivation on which the resolution is based, including the level of research used as the basis of the declaration. b) Delimitation of the soil object of declaration including reference of the Administrative Registry of the Soil Quality and of the Property Registry or in its absence of Catastro. 3. When the provisions of article 38 of Law 22/2011, of July 28, on Contaminated Waste and Floors, on voluntary recovery of contaminated soils, and the adoption of recovery measures, the resolution declaring the resolution Soil quality will impose the obligation to adopt the necessary recovery measures, establishing the identity of the persons obliged to adopt them if they were not those who have promoted the investigation, as well as the deadlines for their execution. 4. In the case that the reference parameters applicable to both soil and groundwater have been exceeded in any of the phases of investigation of a soil, the environmental body may establish the control and monitoring measures referred to in section 2. f of this article. 5. Supposing as necessary, it may be required to guarantee compliance with the measures imposed, the creation of guarantees, bonds or other guarantees in sufficient quantity for this purpose. In any case, this type of guarantee may be imposed when the execution of a recovery plan is necessary due to the existence of an unacceptable risk at the location or when the presence of hazardous waste is detected on the ground or underground. Likewise, in the cases of control and monitoring measures, these guarantees may be imposed on the obligated persons even if they are not owners or possessors. <p><i>Organizations that are registered in the European EMAS Registry will be exempt from providing the guarantees referred to in this article.</i></p> <p>And, for its part, article 7 on the content of the Resolution Authorizing the Recovery Plan establish that:</p>

	<p>1) The resolution authorizing the recovery plan will contain at least the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Delimitation of the area to be recovered including reference of the Administrative Registry of the Quality Soil and of the Land Registry or in its absence of the Catastro. b) Graphic support in which the investigated site, the parcel / s that appear in the Land Registry and the parcel / s that appear in the Inventory of soils with potentially activities or facilities overlap soil contaminants <p>2) In the case of considering it necessary, to guarantee compliance with the conditions imposed in the resolution authorizing the recovery plan, the constitution of guarantees, bonds or other guarantees may be required in sufficient quantity for this purpose.</p> <p>Organizations that are registered in the European EMAS Registry will be exempt from providing the guarantees referred to in this article.</p>
<p>Results:</p>	<p><i>Lessons learnt from the adoption of the measure (how the measure has been adopted, e.g. operational steps needed to adopt the measure, legislative efforts needed to adopt the measure, stakeholders involved (regulatory authorities, private parties, etc.), changes of administrative and organizational procedures, economic costs, environmental aspects impacted, other raised difficulties, etc.)</i></p> <p>There has been general consensus among Public Authority and private stakeholders from the beginning, which facilitated the initial approach of the measure.</p> <p>The exemption of the financial guarantee to be deposited by the EMAS-registered organisations has been added to the numerous measures taken by the Government of Basque Country in favour of EMAS-registered organisations, but in this case, with a high impact on the financial costs since it is a deposit of a financial guarantee, not a saving of economic costs. The amounts of these financial guarantees cannot be determined a priori since they depend on the measures to be taken to recover the contaminated soil, not the risk of the activity. An estimate can be made taking as reference the guarantees to be deposited by the waste managers, which are around 10-15% of the budget to recover the land.</p> <p>The applicability of this measure should be analysed later in order to know if this measure should be applied to existing EMAS-registered organisations and/or new EMAS-registered organisations. Currently, 36 EMAS-registered organisations companies should benefit from this measure, since the financial guarantee should be reduced.</p>
<p>Benefits:</p>	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>No changes from the administrative, organizational and technical aspects neither in the Public Authority nor in Enterprises.</p> <p>However, in economic terms, companies should save costs as lodging guarantees will be not imposed, but it is not possible to know a priori what would save EMAS-registered organisations in determining the financial guarantee, since it depends on the recovery of the land, not on the risk of the activity. Instead, the economic impact will be considered as neutral for Public Administration in so far as the guarantee is not money that enters the public funds, but a guarantee that you can have that money if the company does not</p>

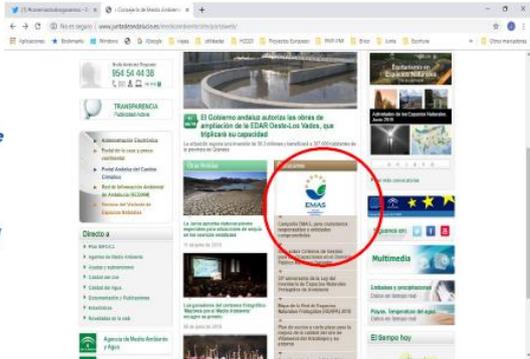
	<p>accept the payments of the corrective measures. If there is no guarantee, the Administration would advance a money that later would recover the corresponding insurance.</p> <p>Financial costs should be analysed later in order to know the magnitude of economic impact, but these data will be calculated once the measure is implemented, meanwhile knowing is not possible.</p>
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 [Back to Index of measures](#)

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

Technical and information support

EMAS Campaign. Development of dissemination and visibility activities for EMAS register in Andalusia	
Type of measure	<i>Type of measure (promotional incentive or regulatory relief)</i>
	Technical and information support
Level of application	<i>Promoting region/country of the measure (at local, regional or national level)</i>
	Andalusia (at regional level)
Voluntary scheme(s) addressed	<i>Voluntary scheme(s) addressed (EMAS, ISO 14001, EMAS & ISO 14001, Ecolabel, other)</i>
	EMAS
References:	<i>Legislative references (what legal instrument has supported to the adoption of the measure)</i>
	Not applicable. There is not a legal framework for this kind of activity.
Justification:	<i>Background (why a measure has been adopted, e.g. the replicability potential of the measure in your region/country, its effectiveness in the spread of EMAS registrations in your region/country, results derived from the feasibility assessment carried out during the previous actions, etc.)</i>
	EMAS is considered as a strategic tool to implement circular economy and therefore all EU Member States and Regions are invited to disseminate it among the organizations. But the lack of knowledge on EMAS and the still low visibility are a barrier to the development of this EU environmental tool.
	This action has been selected for results derived from its legal and technical feasibility as well as its growing interest among EMAS registered organizations and other members of the Stakeholders Group of Andalusia as one of the main measures to know and disseminate EMAS registration among companies, Public Administrators and Society in general. This activity has been carried out in the framework of the Interreg Project ENHANCE. ENHANCE Project overall objective is to improve the implementation of regional policy instruments oriented to increasing the efficiency of resources by the exchange of experiences and practices on supporting EMAS registration. The competent authority in EMAS Scheme of the region of Andalusia is part of the consortium. The information related to the project and the regional action plans are published in the following link: https://www.interregeurope.eu/enhance/ .
	Both, public administrations and private organisations can benefit from this initiative. So, this is the reason to decide to develop an EMAS campaign to disseminate the advantages of being an EMAS registered organisation.

EMAS Campaign. Development of dissemination and visibility activities for EMAS register in Andalusia	
Description:	<p><i>Detail description of the measure (general functioning, scope, objective, sector addressed, actors involved, (e.g. institutional governments, enforcement authorities, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>Taking into account the results obtained from the learning process (EMAS Awards, EMAS is more than a logo and campaigns for EMAS dissemination), carried out in the framework of ININTERREG ENHANCE (https://www.interregeurope.eu/enhance/), and the need to improve EMAS registration in Andalusia, the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality will work on the establishment of set of dissemination and visibility measures for EMAS promotion in Andalusia, among others.</p> <p>In this sense, the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality will develop a Prospective Study on Best Available Techniques (BATs) for EMAS Communication and Visibility in order to know about those BATs more susceptible to be adapted to the specific needs of Andalusia. In addition, a Catalogue on Examples of Dissemination Resources will be available from the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality.</p> <p>Once the BATs and dissemination resources have been identified and analysed, the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality will make a proposal to the Vice-Ministry for the establishment of an EMAS Dissemination Strategy for Andalusia, including design of specific dissemination material, publication of short videos, EMAS appearance in social media, etc.</p> <p>It includes the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a Prospective Study on Best Available Techniques (BATs) for EMAS Communication and Visibility by the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality. 2. Development of a Catalogue on Examples of Dissemination Resources about EMAS. 3. Proposal for the EMAS Dissemination Strategy for Andalusia developed by the General Directorate on Environmental Prevention and Quality to the Vice-Ministry. <p>The result of the activity is the creation of different ways to disseminate the EMAS Scheme. The following figure depicts the logo and the slogan created for the EMAS campaign.</p> <p style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">EMAS CAMPAIGN (ACTION 5)</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">#ConEMASTodosGanamos</p> <p style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">Three main concepts about EMAS: compromise responsibility transparency</p> <p style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">Slogan: for responsible citizens and committed organizations. With EMAS, everybody win</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1;">  </div> </div> <p>Several kinds of materials for the dissemination of EMAS Register have been created, such</p>

LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

EMAS Campaign. Development of dissemination and visibility activities for EMAS register in Andalusia

as a campaign video, a roll up, a brochure and a dynamic infographic. All these resources are available in the link:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/porta/web/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=917d009ec65ca610VgnVCM100000341de50aRCD&vgnnextchannel=c71540671c192310VgnVCM10000055011eacRCRD&lr=lang_es

The following figures depicts these elements:



Example: brochure about EMAS benefits and procedure in Andalusia



EMAS Campaign. Development of dissemination and visibility activities for EMAS register in Andalusia

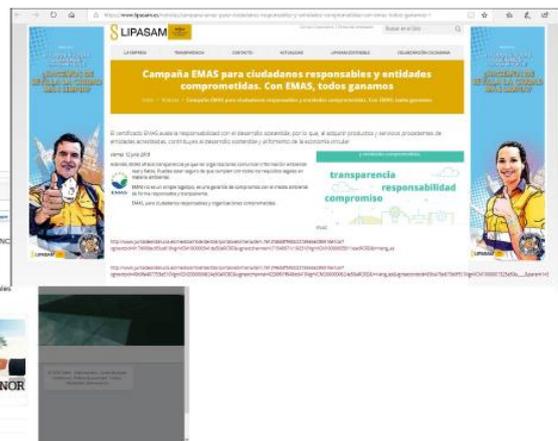
Example: roll-up



Additionally, the Enhance Project is on the social networks, and the stakeholders involved in it have contributed to the diffusion of the EMAS Scheme information.

HELP BY STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders ENHANCE:
help yo spread the institutional
campaign



LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

EMAS Campaign. Development of dissemination and visibility activities for EMAS register in Andalusia	
	videos, 1 static and 1 dynamic infographics, 3 gifts for social media, a roll-up and a brochure about EMAS benefits and procedure in Andalusia); more than 72 EMAS registered companies informed about the EMAS campaign, 2 document proposals of EMAS Dissemination Strategy for Andalusia, and the appearances in RGA social media.
Benefits:	<p><i>Economic, administrative, organizational and/or environmental benefits for EMAS-registered organizations and/or regulatory authorities (economic savings, reduction of the administrative burdens, simplification of the organizational procedures, increase of the EMAS registrations, environmental improvements, etc.)</i></p> <p>The incorporation of this measure does not imply any change in administrative, organizational and technical procedures for neither EMAS-registered organizations nor Public Administration.</p> <p>The efforts are focused on the dissemination of the EMAS scheme. This way organisations are aware of the benefits of being an EMAS registered organisation. Additionally, people as citizens and consumers can use this aspect as a personal criterion when deciding what type of products or services to choose. Therefore, EMAS registered companies can obtain benefits as selected options for consumers.</p> <p>This measure has been adopted recently, the results obtained from its adoption could be evaluated later on.</p>
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 [Back to Index of measures](#)



LIFE15 ENV/IT/000509 – B.R.A.V.E.R. PROJECT
Action B4 Training and Communication

7) Annexes

[Annex I – Recommendations at European level](#)

[Annex II – Existing experiences in participating regions and countries in the BRAVER project](#)



7.1 Annex I – Recommendations at European level

Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
Directive 2008/50/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 st May 2008 in ambient air and quality and cleaner air for Europe	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	Member States shall, to the extent necessary, include EMAS in their Air Quality Plans (add new point 3 in article 23)
Directive 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 th December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	Member States shall, to the extent necessary, include EMAS in their National Air Pollution Control Programmes (add new paragraph e) in article 6.2)
	Information required for streamlined permits: applications	In force	EMAS	Member States should foresee a simplified procedure of granting for registration for facilities with EMAS (add new point 9 in article 5)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	Member State shall foresee the adaptability of a simplified monitoring procedure for EMAS-registered organisations (add new point 10 in article 7)
	Reduced inspections	In force	EMAS	Member State shall foresee a simplified procedure for environmental inspection activities for EMAS-registered organisations (add new point 4 in article 8)
	Reduced inspections	In force	EMAS	Member State shall foresee the reduction of inspection



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
				frequency for EMAS-registered organisations, provided the minimum and maximum frequencies are respected (add new point in Annex III, part A)
Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 th January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	Environmental Statement according the EMAS Regulation if the facilities want, including the registration number, scope of the EMS and validity period of the registration under EMAS (add new point d) in article 4.3)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	New section related to EMAS registration, including the registration number, scope of the EMS and validity period of the registration under EMAS (add new section in Annex III)
Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances	Information required for streamlined permits: applications	In force	EMAS	For EMAS-registered organisations, the notification shall be considered as accomplished if the Environmental Statement consist all data referred to in comma (a) to (g) is provided" (add new comma (h) in article 7, paragraph 1)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	EMAS-registered or ISO-certified organisations shall be excluded from the obligation to periodically update the MAPP (add new point in article 8, paragraph 4)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	The MAPP shall be implemented by appropriate means, structures and by a safety management system, in accordance with Annex III, proportionate to the major-accident hazards, and the complexity of the organisation or the activities of the establishment. For lower-tier establishments, the obligation to implement the MAPP may be fulfilled by other appropriate



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
				means, structures and management systems (e.g. EMAS or ISO 14001), proportionate to major-accident hazards, taking into account the principles set out in Annex III (amendment in article 8, paragraph 5)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	The requirements of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of article 13 shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 2011/92/EU, Directive 2001/42/EC and other relevant EU legislation. Member States may provide for coordinated or joint procedures (e.g. EMAS or ISO 14001) in order to fulfil the requirements of this article and the requirements of that legislation, inter alia, to avoid duplication of assessment or consultations (amendment in article 13, paragraph 4)
	Reduced inspections or exemption	In force	EMAS	The period between two consecutive site visits shall not exceed one year for upper-tier establishments (2 years with EMAS) and 3 years for lower-tier establishments (5 years with EMAS), unless the competent authority has drawn up an inspection programme based on a systematic appraisal of major-accident hazards of the establishments concerned (amendment in article 20, paragraph 4)



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 th November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants	Information required for streamlined applications permits:	In force	EMAS	Member States should foresee a simplified procedure of granting for registration for facilities with a EMAS registered Environmental Management System (Article 5 Add new point 9)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	Member States should foresee a simplified procedure of monitoring of emissions for facilities with a EMAS registered Environmental Management System (add new paragraph in article 7.1)
	Reduced inspections or exemption	In force	EMAS	Member States should foresee a simplified procedure of environmental inspections for facilities with a EMAS registered Environmental Management System (add new paragraph in article 8.2)
Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - IED Directive	Information required for streamlined applications permits:	In force	EMAS	For EMAS-registered organisations, the application referred to in article 12 shall be considered as accomplished if the Environmental Statement provided that all data referred to in comma (a) to (k) is provided (add new point in article 12)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	For EMAS-registered organisations, the communication referred to in comma (d) shall be considered as accomplished if the Environmental Statement is provided (article 14, paragraph 1, comma (d), letter (iii))



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	The frequency of the periodic monitoring referred to in article 14.1.e) shall be determined by the competent authority in a permit for each individual installation or in general binding rules. When determining the frequency, the competent authority takes in account the EMAS registration of an organization (add new point in article 16, paragraph 2)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	The baseline report shall contain the information necessary to determine the state of soil and groundwater contamination so also make a quantified comparison with the state upon definitive cessation of activities provided for under paragraph 3. For EMAS-registered organisations, the baseline report shall be considered as accomplished if the Environmental Statement consist all data referred to in comma (a) and (b) is provided (add new pint in article 22, paragraph 2)
Directive 2014/95/EU on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups (amending Directive 2013/34/EU)	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	In requiring the disclosure of the information referred to in the first subparagraph, Member States shall provide that undertakings may rely on national, Union-based frameworks (such as EMAS) or international frameworks, and if they do so, undertakings shall specify which frameworks they have relied upon (add new point in article 19a, paragraph 1)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	Member States shall ensure that the statutory auditor or audit firm checks whether validates the non-financial statement referred to in paragraph 1 or the separate report referred to in paragraph 4 (change article 19a, paragraph 5)



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
				<p>Member States may require that the information in the non-financial statement referred to in paragraph 1 or in the separate report referred to in paragraph 4 be verified by an independent accredited assurance services provider (add new point in article 19a, paragraph 6)</p> <p>The statutory auditor or audit firm shall express an opinion in accordance with the second subparagraph of article 34.1 regarding information prepared under points (c) and (d) of paragraph 1 of this article and shall check that validate the information referred to in points (a), (b), (e), (f) and (g) of paragraph 1 of this Article has been provided (change article 20, paragraph 3)</p>
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	<p>In requiring the disclosure of the information referred to in the first subparagraph, Member States shall provide that the parent undertaking may rely on national, Union-based frameworks (such as EMAS) or international frameworks, and if it does so, the parent undertaking shall specify which frameworks it has relied upon (add new point in article 29a, paragraph 1)</p>
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	<p>Member States shall ensure that the statutory auditor or audit firm checks whether validates the consolidated non-financial statement referred to in paragraph 1 or the separate report referred to in paragraph 4 has been provided (change article 29a, paragraph 5)</p> <p>Member States may require that the information in the</p>



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
				consolidated non-financial statement referred to in paragraph 1 or in the separate report referred to in paragraph 4 be verified by an independent accredited assurance services provider (add new point in article 29a, paragraph 6)
	Technical and information support	In force	EMAS	The Commission shall prepare non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information, including non-financial key performance indicators, general and sectoral, with a view to facilitating relevant, useful and comparable disclosure of non-financial information by undertakings. The Commission shall refer to EMAS. In doing so, the Commission shall consult relevant stakeholders (add new point in article 2)
Directive 2000/53/EC on the end-of-life vehicles	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	<p>Member States shall require in each case the relevant economic operators to publish information on (article 9 paragraph 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design of vehicles and their components with a view to their recoverability and recyclability • The environmentally sound treatment of end-of life vehicles, in particular the removal of all fluids and dismantling, • The development and optimisation of ways to reuse, recycle and recover end-of life vehicles and their components,



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The progress achieved with regard to recovery and recycling to reduce the waste to be disposed of and to increase the recovery and recycling rates. In the case of EMAS registered operators, this requirement may be accomplished via the EMAS Environmental Statement.
Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators	Economic and fiscal relief	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	Member States may reduce the requirements of article 16 (1) for producers that participate in EMAS or ISO 14001 on the condition that this does not impede the proper functioning of the collection and recycling schemes set up on the basis of articles 8 and 12 (add new paragraph 2 in article 18).
Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	Each producer, or each authorised representative where appointed under article 17, provides the information set out in Annex X, Part B. EMAS-registered organizations are allowed to provide the EMAS Environmental Statement (add paragraph c in article 16).
	Reduction of financial guarantees	In force	EMAS	Member States shall ensure that each producer provides a guarantee when placing a product on the market showing that the management of all WEEE will be financed...Member States may provide that this guarantee is reduced for EMAS-registered or ISO-certified producers (add paragraph 3 in article 12).



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste	Reduction of financial guarantees	In force	EMAS	Member States may declare that this point does not apply to landfills for inert waste and to EMAS-registered operators (paragraph a) point (iv), article 8).
	Reduction of financial guarantees	In force	EMAS	Member States may also declare that the financial security is reduced for EMAS registered operators and/or ISO14001 certified operators (paragraph a) point (iv), article 8)
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	The obligation on the applicant to report at least annually to the competent authority on the types and quantities of waste disposed of and on the results of the monitoring programme as required in articles 12 and 13 and Annex III. Member States may declare that this point does not apply to EMAS-registered operators (paragraph d), article 9)
Directive 2004/35/EC on Environmental Liability	Reduction of financial guarantees	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	Member States shall take measures to encourage the development of financial security instruments and markets by the appropriate economic and financial operators, including financial mechanisms in case of insolvency, with the aim of enabling operators to use financial guarantees to cover their responsibilities under this Directive. In taking these measures, Member States shall encourage the reduction of financial security costs and financial guarantees for operators being registered under EMAS or other certified EMS (paragraph 1, article 14).



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
Directive 2000/60/ES on water framework	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	Member States shall ensure the establishment and/or implementation of: a) the emission controls based on best available techniques. EMAS organization and ISO 14001 are both subject to a small number of implementations of emission control (paragraph 2 a), article 10).
	Technical and information support	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	In preparing its proposal, the Commission shall take account of recommendations from the Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment, Member States, the European Parliament, the European Environment Agency, Community research programmes, international organisations to which the Community is a party, European business organisations including those representing small and medium-sized enterprises, EMAS and ISO 14001 organisations, European environmental organisations, and of other relevant information which comes to its attention (paragraph 5, article 16).
Directive 2002/49/EC on Environmental Noise Directive	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	Member States may use supplementary noise indicators for special cases such as those listed in Annex I (3). Member States may declare that this point does not apply to EMAS-registered organizations (paragraph 2, article 5).
	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS	Harmful effects may be assessed by means of the dose-effect relations referred to in Annex III. If necessary, specific dose-effect relations could be presented - Member States may declare that this point does not apply to EMAS-registered



Policy Instrument	Topic	State of implementation	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Proposal of Amendment (content and article)
				organization (paragraph 3, article 6).
Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency	Funding support	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	In the case of EMAS-registered or ISO-certified organization, the funding support is higher and the loaning processes is easiest (paragraph 2 (c), article 12).
Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment	Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	In force	EMAS & ISO 14001	Enterprises which hold EMS (EMAS or ISO 14001) and applied for EIA in any new project development will promote as followed (paragraph 5, article 2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be in priority to check their application form from Authorities. • Any environmental conditions to be part of their environmental programs. • To increase their environmental license for waste management / disposal that is in force from 3 to 8 years.



7.2 Annex II – Existing experiences in participating regions and countries in the BRAVER project

Topic	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Country or region involved	Description of the measure	State of implementation	Policy Instrument
Information required for permits: streamlined applications	EMAS & ISO14001	Slovenia	Simplification of administrative procedures: Abandon of the obligation to draw up a Waste Management Plan	In preparatory stage	-
Presumption of compliance with the legislation on environmental risks / damages and administrative liability	EMAS & ISO14001	Czech Republic	Exemption of the obligation to provide financial security for potential environmental damage for operators with EMAS or ISO 14001	In force	Act No 167/2008 on Prevention of Environmental Damage
Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	EMAS	Basque Country (Spain)	Frequency reduction of reporting and monitoring requirements (Soil Situation Report) for EMAS-registered organisations	In force	Order approving the Project of Decree for the Development of the Soil Pollution Law
Reduced inspections	EMAS & ISO14001	Catalonia (Spain)	The inclusion of a greater weight of the EMAS criterion compared to the rest of the criteria for evaluating the operator's behaviour in the Risk Assessment Methodology (reduction of inspection frequency)	In force	Integrated Environmental Inspection Programme for 2018
	EMAS & ISO14001	Emilia-Romagna	Reduction of inspections for EMAS and ISO 14001 companies based on factors in the methodology for	In force	Delibera di Giunta Regionale



Topic	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Country or region involved	Description of the measure	State of implementation	Policy Instrument
		(Italy)	inspection planning used by the regional environmental agency ARPAE		2124 of 10th December 2018
	EMAS & ISO14001	Czech Republic	Energy audit can be replaced by certified management system ISO 50 001: Introduction of EMAS as a possible system	In preparatory stage	-
	EMAS & ISO14001	Czech Republic	Methodology document of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate for simplification of environmental inspections for organisations with EMS (EMAS or ISO14001)	In force	Internal document of the CEI
Public procurement	EMAS & ISO14001	Czech Republic	Methodology document of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate for Public Procurement for Public Procurement	In force	Methodology document for Green Public Procurement
	EMAS & ISO14001	Slovenia	Contracting entity can encourage reduction of environmental strains by evaluating tenderer's offering with EMAS or ISO 14001 as better	In force	Decree on green public procurement (Article 7) (51/17, 64/19)
	EMAS & ISO14001	Slovenia	Contracting entity can include EMS system as a criteria (for 7 objects), where additional points awarded for EMAS or ISO 14001	In force	Environmental requirements and criteria examples, Version 1.0, January 2018 (for the 7 objects of green public procurement: P9, P10, P11,



Topic	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Country or region involved	Description of the measure	State of implementation	Policy Instrument
					P12, P13, P19, P20 ²
	EMAS, ISO 14001 & ECOLABEL	Cyprus	Additional score in cases where EMS such as ISO 14001 or EMAS applies. Selection of supplier when applies Ecolabel System to their raw materials.	In force	Adopted by the Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus
	EMAS	Basque Country (Spain)	Inclusion of EMAS as a criterion for Technical Solvency in the Public Procurement Guideline of Public Procurement Guideline for the local Government of Basque Country	In preparatory stage	-
	EMAS	Basque Country (Spain)	Inclusion of EMAS as a criterion for Technical Solvency in the Public Contract Documents for the local Government of Basque Country	In preparatory stage	-

² P9 Water heaters, space heaters and combinations thereof and hot water storage tanks; P10 Sanitary fittings; P11 Flush lavatory equipment and urinal equipment; P12 Wall panels; P13 Design and/or construction of facilities; P19 Cleaners, cleaning services and laundry services; and P20 Gardening services, agricultural and other products and gardening equipment and machinery.



Topic	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Country or region involved	Description of the measure	State of implementation	Policy Instrument
	EMAS	Catalonia (Spain)	Promotion of EMAS through the Green Public Procurement procedure (under ENHANCE project)	In preparatory stage	-
Funding support	EMAS	Slovenia	Inclusion of EMAS in the co-financing of certification costs and external costs	In force	Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 25/2019, ob-1996/19 (page: 847)
	EMAS	Slovenia	Financial support for adoption of EMAS for tourist accommodation establishment (co-financing audit cost and promotion activities)	In force	Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 12/2019, ob-1428/19 (page: 339)
	EMAS	Slovenia	Inclusion of EMAS as award criterion in public calls for the projects within measure "supporting the transition to a circular, low carbon and climate-resistant economy"	In preparatory stage	-
	EMAS	Czech Republic	Incentives for EMAS implementation to reduce the energy consumption (to extend the detailed guideline. It currently exists for ISO 50001 implementation not for EMAS implementation)	In force	State Programme for Support of Energy Consumption announced by Ministry of Industry and Trade – so called, Programme EFEKT
	EMAS & ISO14001	Emilia-Romagna (Italy)	Financial support for the adoption of EMS for the organizations of Aquaculture Sector	In force	Regional Authority Resolution n. 1969 of 4th



Topic	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Country or region involved	Description of the measure	State of implementation	Policy Instrument
					December 2017
	EMAS	Emilia-Romagna (Italy)	Introduction of rewarding criteria in the regional regulation to increase the financing by European Structural Funds to EMAS-registered organizations	In force	Economic and Financial Document for 2019 containing a provision stating that "within the framework of the simplification initiatives for companies, ad hoc measures will have to be implemented in favour of EMAS and ISO 14001 certified"
	EMAS	Basque Country (Spain)	Inclusion of EMAS as an award criterion (additionally 3 points)	In force	Regulatory bases for granting aid for the constitution and start-up of Ecodesign projects (Call 2018)
	EMAS	Basque Country (Spain)	Inclusion of EMAS as an award criterion (additionally 3 points)	In force	Regulatory bases for granting aid for the constitution and start-up of Circular Economy, Eco-design and Eco-innovation projects (Call 2019)
	EMAS	Basque Country (Spain)	Grants for the implementation and renewal of EMAS	In force	Order of June 11st, 2019



Topic	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Country or region involved	Description of the measure	State of implementation	Policy Instrument
	EMAS	Catalonia (Spain)	Subsidies or grants for the implementation and renewal of EMAS register	In force	Resolution TES/1465/2019 (Call 2019)
	EMAS	Catalonia (Spain)	EMAS has been included as award criterion (3 points) in the framework of the projects of prevention and preparation for the reutilization and recycling of industrial waste	In force	Resolution TES/1106/2019, of 25th April
	EMAS	Catalonia (Spain)	EMAS has been included as standard scoring and weight factor in the framework of projects of prevention and preparation for the reutilization and recycling of municipal waste	In force	Resolution TES/1251/2019, of 8th May
	EMAS	Catalonia (Spain)	EMAS has been included as award criterion (3 points) in the framework of the projects of Circular Economy	In force	Resolution TES/1252/2019, of 8th May
	EMAS	Andalusia (Spain)	Search and launch of financial support for the promotion of EMAS among SMEs in Andalusia (under ENHANCE project)	In preparatory stage	-
Economic and fiscal relief	EMAS & ISO14001	Madrid (Spain)	Fees reduction applicable to Integrated Environmental Authorisations (IEAs) permitting procedure for facilities having an EMS	In preparatory stage	-



Topic	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Country or region involved	Description of the measure	State of implementation	Policy Instrument
	EMAS & ISO14001	Andalusia (Spain)	Fees reduction dependent on the General Directorate on Environmental Quality and Climate Change for organisations having an EMS	In preparatory stage	-
	EMAS	Czech Republic	Decrease of environmental fees in air, waste and water areas	In preparatory stage	-
	EMAS	Catalonia (Spain)	Fees reduction for EMAS registered companies	In preparatory stage	-
Reduction of financial guarantees	EMAS	Basque Country (Spain)	Exemption of Financial Guarantee for EMAS-registered organisations in the framework of soil pollution	In force	Order approving the Project of Decree for the Development of the Soil Pollution Law
	EMAS	Catalonia (Spain)	Reduction of Financial Guarantees for waste treatment activities having EMAS Scheme	In preparatory stage	-
Technical and information support	EMAS	Andalusia (Spain)	EMAS Campaign. Development of dissemination activities for EMAS Register in Andalusia (under ENHANCE project)	In force	Communication material
	EMAS	Andalusia (Spain)	Development of a Prospective Study for the launching of an EMAS Club in Andalusia (under ENHANCE project)	In progress	-
	EMAS	Andalusia	Dissemination and promotion of the Guideline for EMAS implementation in health sector (Hospitals,	In preparatory	-



Topic	Voluntary Scheme addressed	Country or region involved	Description of the measure	State of implementation	Policy Instrument
		(Spain)	Clinics and Health Centres) developed by Andalusian Service on Health	stage	
	EMAS	Basque Country (Spain)	Technical support to companies for the transition from Ekoskan Scheme to EMAS.	In progress	-
	EMAS	Slovenia	Inclusion of EMAS promotion for awareness raising, training and education of different stakeholders (Section 9: technical assistance – workshops, conference...).	In force	Internal instructions/recommendations to the Funding Programme for Climate Change Fund (Section 9: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)
	EMAS	Czech Republic	Introduction and adoption of training or educational programme for public authorities	In preparatory stage	-