



What is ISO 14001?

ISO 14001 is an internationally agreed standard that sets out the requirements for an environmental management system.

It helps organizations improve their environmental performance through more efficient use of resources and reduction of waste, gaining a competitive advantage and the trust of stakeholders.





What is an environmental management system?

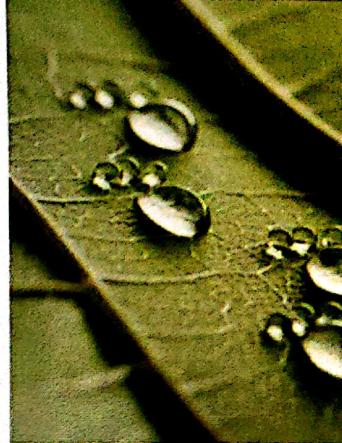
An environmental management system helps organizations identify, manage, monitor and control their environmental issues in a holistic manner.

Like other ISO management systems, it uses a High-Level Structure. This means it can be integrated easily into any existing ISO management system.

It also includes the need for continual improvement of an organization's systems and approach to environmental concerns.



Who is ISO 14001 for?



ISO 14001 is suitable for organizations of all types and sizes, be they private, not-for-profit or governmental.

It requires that an organization considers all environmental issues relevant to its operations, such as air pollution, water and sewage issues, waste management, soil contamination, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and resource use and efficiency.

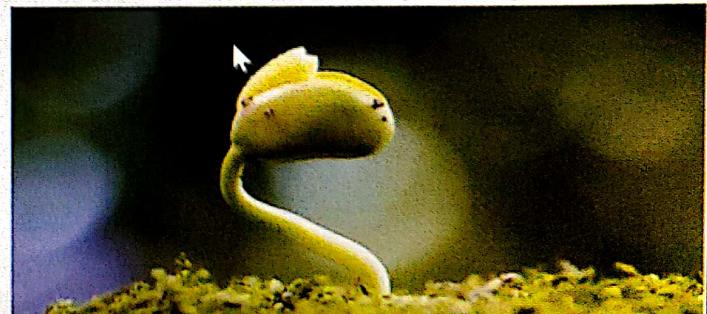




ISO 14001:2015

ISO 14001 has recently been revised, with key improvements such as:

- The increased prominence of environmental management within the organization's strategic planning processes
- Greater input from leadership
- A stronger commitment to proactive initiatives that boost environmental performance





What benefits will it bring to my business or organization?

Users of the standard have reported that ISO 14001:2015 helps:

- Demonstrate compliance with current and future statutory and regulatory requirements
- Increase leadership involvement and engagement of employees
- Improve company reputation and the confidence of stakeholders through strategic communication

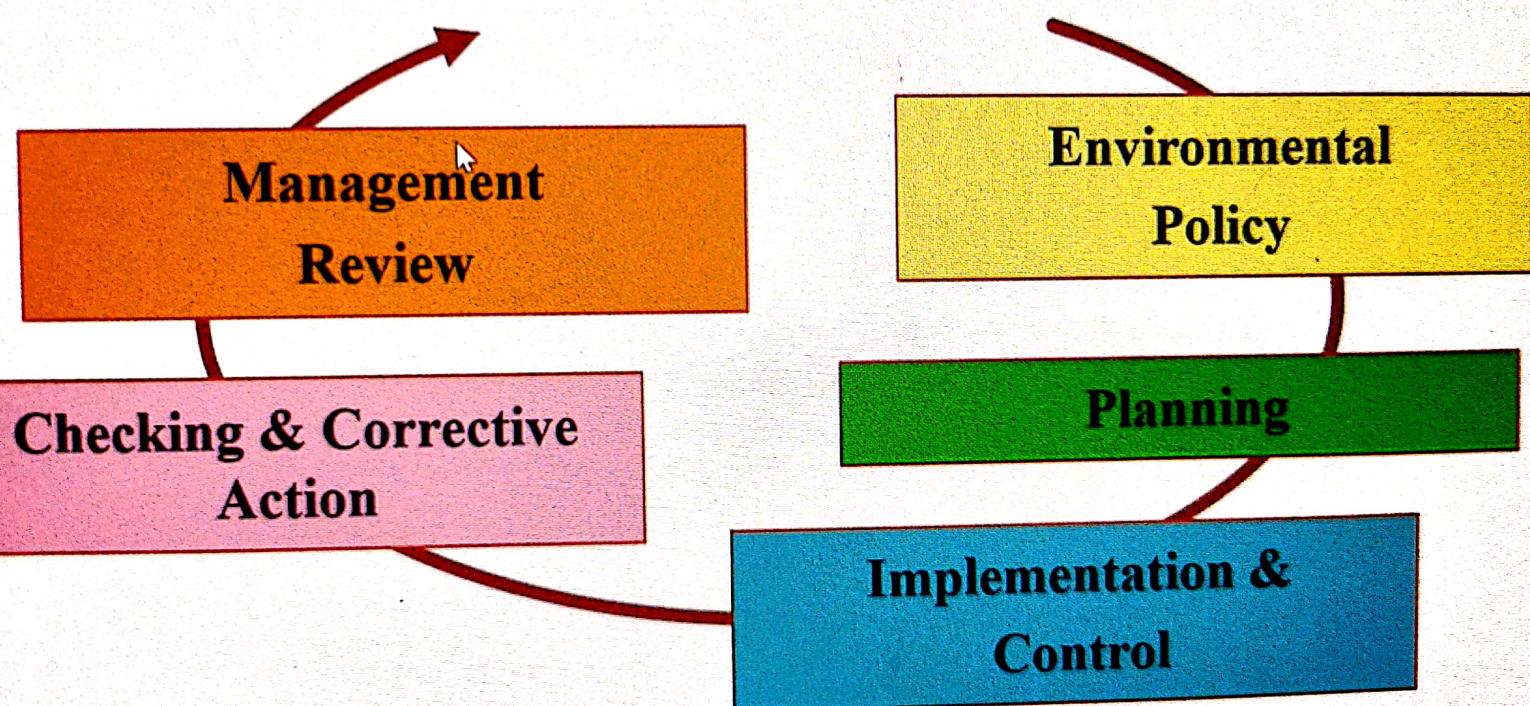
ISO 14001: benefits

- Achieve strategic business aims by incorporating environmental issues into business management
- Provide a competitive and financial advantage through improved efficiencies and reduced costs
- Encourage better environmental performance of suppliers by integrating them into the organization's business systems



Plan Do Check Act

Continual Improvement



4.2 Policy

- Top management shall define the organizations environmental policy and ensure that it:
 - a) is appropriate to the nature, scale and environmental impacts of its activities, products or services;
 - b) includes a commitment to continual improvement and prevention of pollution;

4.2 Policy

- c) includes a commitment to comply their relevant environmental legislation and regulations, and with other requirements to which the organization subscribes;
- d) provides the framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets;
- e) is documented, implemented and maintained and communicated to all employees;
- f) is available to the public.

EARTH SUMMIT:

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, the Rio Summit, the Rio Conference, and the Earth Summit (Portuguese: ECO92), was a major [United Nations conference](#) held in [Rio de Janeiro](#) from 3 to 14 June in 1992.

Earth Summit was created as a response for [Member States](#) to cooperate together internationally on development issues after the [Cold War](#). Due to issues relating to [sustainability](#) being too big for individual member states to handle, Earth Summit was held as a platform for other Member States to collaborate. Since the creation, many others in the field of sustainability show a similar development to the issues discussed in these conferences, including [non-governmental organizations \(NGOs\)](#).

In 2012, the [United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development](#) was also held in Rio, and is also commonly called Rio+20 or Rio Earth Summit 2012. It was held from 13 to 22 June.

The issues addressed included:

- systematic scrutiny of patterns of production – particularly the production of toxic components, such as [lead in gasoline](#), or poisonous waste including radioactive chemicals
- alternative sources of energy to replace the use of [fossil fuels](#) which delegates linked to global [climate change](#)
- new reliance on [public transportation](#) systems in order to reduce vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by polluted air and smoke
- the growing usage and limited supply of [water](#)

An important achievement of the summit was an agreement on the [Climate Change Convention](#) which in turn led to the [Kyoto Protocol](#) and the [Paris Agreement](#). Another agreement was to "not to carry out any activities on the lands of [indigenous peoples](#) that would cause [environmental degradation](#) or that would be culturally inappropriate".

The [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) was opened for signature at the Earth Summit, and made a

Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). In 2010, the CSD was replaced by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development that meets every year as part of the ECOSOC meetings, and every fourth year as part of the General Assembly meetings.

Critics point out that many of the agreements made in Rio have not been realized regarding such fundamental issues as fighting poverty and cleaning up the environment.

Green Cross International was founded to build upon the work of the Summit.

KYOTO PROTOCOL:

The Kyoto Protocol is a protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), aimed at fighting global warming. The UNFCCC is an international environmental treaty with the goal of achieving the "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." The Protocol was initially adopted on 11 December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, and entered into force on 16 February 2005. As of September 2011, 191 states have signed and ratified the protocol.

OBJECTIVES:

Under the Protocol, 37 countries ("Annex I countries") commit themselves to a reduction of four greenhouse gases (GHG) (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride) and two groups of gases (hydro fluorocarbons and per fluorocarbons) produced by them, and all member countries give general commitments.

- At negotiations, Annex I countries (including the US) collectively agreed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 5.2% on average for the period 2008-2012.
- Since the US has not ratified the treaty, the collective emissions reduction of Annex I Kyoto countries falls from 5.2% to 4.2% below base year.
- Each Annex I Party has a binding commitment to limit or reduce GHG emissions and innovative mechanisms have been established for Parties to facilitate compliance with this commitment.

Other commitments include:

- The Montreal Protocol is working. There is clear evidence of a decrease in the atmospheric burden of ozonedepleting substances in the lower atmosphere and in the stratosphere;
- Some early signs of the expected stratospheric ozone recovery are also evident.
- Furthermore, if the Parties were to eliminate all emissions of ozone depleting substances soon after 2006, it would advance by about 15 years (from around 2050 to 2035) the global ozone layer recovery to pre-1980 levels

STOCKHOLM CONFERNCE ON ENVIRONMENT

- In 1968, UN General Assembly convoked a world conference on human development.
 - The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held in Stockholm, Sweden from 5–16 June in 1972.
 - This conference took place with 113 States ■ 400 NGOs ■ 1500 Journalists ■ 6000 People ■ 19 inter-governmental Agencies
 - United Nations Conference on the Human Environment is also known as Stockholm Conference and marked as a turning point in the development of international environmental politics.
 - It was the UN's first major conference on international environmental issues.
 - The meeting agreed upon a Declaration ■ Containing 26 Principles ■ An Action plan containing 109 Recommendations ■ A Resolution on institutional and financial arrangements
 - This was the first step toward " Sustainability Revolution".
- Some Partial Views of Stockholm Conference
- Stockholm Conference
- Conference Themes
- The interdependence of human beings and the natural environment