SafeAssignment Report

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Suspected Sources

[1] http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1121

[2] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm

[3] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/about/summary_en.htm

[4] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/about/enviro_en.htm

[5] http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/import/userfiles/puffk/slovakrep_environment_forum_aidememoire.pdf

Paper Text

Environmental management and its application in the Slovak Republic Ing. Mariana Dubravská, PhD.
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Abstract. The Paper aims at implementation of environmnental management in the condition of Slovak Republic. Systems of the environmental management represent the mean of practical realization of environmental requirements, competitiveness indicator, tool of the sustainable development support and acknowledgement of good environmental behaviour by regulation of the business activities impacts. Standard scientific research methods included synthesis, analysis and comparative method.
Keywords: environmental management, EMAS, EMS, Slovak Republic JEL Codes: Q56, Q59, O13 Introduction Ongoing globalization process has different meanings. Globalization is a process connecting people, places, institutions and events in the world. Globalization is a growing tendency directing to the achievement of the unified network of the cash flow, human resources, products and ideas. It is worldwide distribution and interaction of the economical, political and cultural processes.
[1; 100%] The term globalisation is generally used to describe an increasing internationalisation of markets for goods and services, the means of production, financial systems, competition, corporations, technology and industries. [1; 99%] Amongst other things this gives rise to increased mobility of capital, faster propagation of technological innovations and an increasing interdependency and uniformity of national markets.
Environmental criticism is based on the finite resources and envirnoment. It mentions several facts. The most important are regional disparities as a result of globalisation. Increasing interest in an environmental issue has disclosed deficiences and faults in practicability of the environment issue. It has reflected by nature of the making decision process and approaches of the practical solution of the environmental problems. These have been considered as a regional but nowadays we focus on them as on global ones.
The most serious global environmental problems are:
global warming weakening of the stratospheric ozone layer acidic atmospheric deposition biodiversity threats soil degradation water contamination waste production.
Based on the rapidly worsening situation in the environment the relationship among the man and the environment has changed during the last decades. Many documents have been ratified. They have resulted from the praxis and they have become the basis for management concept of systemic policy and enviromental management as well as many national and international activities.
[2; 100%] The interest in the environmental performance of organisations is continually increasing. [2; 100%] Taking a proactive approach to environmental challenges is now the hallmark of successful organisations.
Environmental Management Management represents the file of the voluntary environmental policy tools that enables the implementation of the systematic approach to the solution of the environment protection problems by the application of the environmental inovations of the firms. The most imporatnt tools are:
environmenatl management systems acording to the standard ISO 14 001 (EMS) or acording to the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) system of the environmental management of the supply chain environmental accounting environmental reporting environmental audit life cycle assessment (LCA) materials flow statement environmenatl communication „green Office" EMAS The EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is a management instrument developed by the European Commission for companies and other organisations to evaluate, report, and improve their environmental performance. *[2; 100%] EMAS is open to every type of organisation eager to improve its environmental performance. [2; 99%] It spans all economic and service sectors and is applicable worldwide.*
[2; 100%] Currently, more than 4,500 organisations and approximately 8,150 sites are EMAS registered worldwide, among them are many multinational enterprises, smaller companies as well as public authorities.

EMAS is a voluntary tool available for any kind of organisation aiming to:
Improve its environmental and financial performance;
Communicate its environmental achievements to stakeholders and society in general.
[3; 100%] EMAS' distinctive key elements are performance, credibility and transparency:

PERFORMANCE: *[4; 91%] EMAS is a voluntary environmental management instrument based on a harmonised scheme throughout the EU. [4; 99%] Its objective is to improve the environmental performance of organisations by having them commit to both evaluating and reducing their environmental impact, and continuously improving their environmental performance.*
CREDIBILITY: *[3; 93%] The external and independent nature of the EMAS registration process (Competent Bodies, Accreditation/Licensing Bodies and environmental verifiers under the control of the EU Member States) ensures the credibility and reliability of the scheme. [3; 99%] This includes both the actions taken by an organisation to continuously improve its environmental performance, and the organisation's disclosure of information to the public through the environmental statement.*
TRANSPARENCY: *[4; 100%] Providing publicly available information on an organisation's environmental performance is an important aspect of the scheme's objective. [4; 99%] It is achieved externally through the environmental statement and within the organisation through the active involvement of employees*

in the implementation of the scheme. [3; 100%] The EMAS logo, which can be displayed on (inter alia) letterheads, adverts for products, activities, and services, is an attractive visual tool which demonstrates an organisation's commitment to improving its environmental performance and indicates the reliability of the information provided.

EMAS Institutional provision in the Slovak Republic:
Ministry of Environmnet of the Slovak Republic – coordinator of the section of Eco-Management and Audit in the context of the The revised Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament Slovak National Accreditation Service – national accreditation organization performing an accreditation of the environmental verifiers and supervision of their activities Slovak Environmental Agency - professional organisation of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE SR) with nationwide scope of powers, which focuse on the environment protection and landscape planning in accordance with principles of sustainable development

Table 1: List of Slovak companies registered in EMAS Register

Source: Slovak environmental agency, 2013 The List of organizations established in the Slovak Republic are registered in EMAS Register - an online database hosted by the European Commission which lists all EMAS registered organisations and sites. Slovak companies listed in EMAS Register are mentioned in Table 1.
EMS It is voluntary tool of the environmental management in the organization, established to manage its important environmental aspects and to achieve conformity with legal requirements. It involves organizational structure, planning, liablity, processes, procedures and sources for the preparation, application, review and maintenance of the organizational environmental policy. It enables then achievement and systematic management of the organizational environmental behaviour. It is generally used management principle that links environment protection approaches with the total organizational management aimed to achieve environmental and business goals.
EMS is usable for any type of organization in the industry, agriculture, services, health service, trade, financial sector or in the government.

EMS Benefits can be find in these fields:
Economical benefits Energy saving Water saving Waste minimization Economical use of raw materials Recycling Costs overview and monitoring

Minimization of the environmental fees and fines for pollution Reduction of the cost of insurance Benefits for the organization management Tool for the data acquisition needed for planning Means of the objective assessment of the business environmental performance and efficiency of the adopted measures Minimization of the environmental emergencies risks Organizational ethics increasingr Environmental problems and risks overvies and monitoring

Relations with employers Reduction of the negative impacts on the employers Increased involvement of the employers into the environmental management process Environmental knowledge formation Public relations Valuable tool of the communication with interested groups Organizational image improving Good relations with the public and local government

Benefits for business activity and marketing Gaining certification as required in Standard ISO 140001 or EMAS represents for businesses competitive advantage in the world market even domestically Market opportunities increasing Image improving

EMS Institutional provision in the Slovak Republic:
Coordinator of the EMS implementation in the Slovak Republic through the basic and standardization provision is Ministry of Environmnet of the Slovak Republic.
Slovak National Accreditation Service was determined as a national accreditation organ of the Slovak Republic. Number of certificates from the year 1990-2012 is shown in a Fig. 1.

Fig. 1: EMS Certification according to Standard 14001- increase of the certificated organizations Source: *[5; 73%] Slovak environmental agency, 2013*

EMAS vs. EMS Documents resulting from the common principle –to initiate the active approach of the businesses towards the improving of the relationship with the environment. They differ by fact that some system components are recommended by one document and required by another. Both systems are similar and they differ formally. They are used concurrently in one organization only exceptionally. The most important differences in extents and requirements between EMS and EMAS are appointed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: The most important differences in extents and requirements of EMS and EMAS

Source: own processing according to Environmental magazine and Slovak University of Technology, 2007 Conclusion We can not expect significant changes in the Slovak Republic in the field of „green" procurement that would be conditional on EMS introduction at authority and products and services suppliers Implementation of the environmental managerial systems in the conditions of the Slovak republic is often conditional by relations with organizations and business partners. Businesses that act as subcontractors of the foreign companies are very often bound by duty to implement corresponding quality system as well as environmental managerial system. These businesses are even effective by environmental goals achievement as their relations with partners are conditioned by ensuring the environmental managerial systems quality and by observing corresponding standard of these systems that directly influence the quality of their production and services.
The importance of the EMS implementation however consists of the fact that it enables to create framework rules for the effective organization management as a whole or its individual parts. The other advantage of the EMS implementation in conjuction with other voluntary tools is marketing asset of these systems.

References ENVIRONMENTAL MAGAZINE. [online, quoted to 20.10.2013]. Available at: http://www.enviromagazin.sk/enviromc1_3/systemy14.html EUROPEAN COMISSION. [online, quoted to 20.10.2013]. Available at: *[2; 69%] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/about/index_en.htm CENTRE OF SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND ECOLOGY.* [online, quoted to 20.10.2013]. Available at: http://www.ekologika.sk/environmentalne-manazerstvo.html OECD: *[1; 92%] Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, WTO, 2002 – Annex II, Glossary PROJECT GO ECO!* ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FOR SMEs. [online, quoted to 20.10.2013]. Available at: http://www.go-eco.sk/userfiles/file/10%20Environmentalne%20manazerske%20systemy.pdf SAKÁL, P.: Environmental business strategy. Trnava: Slovak University of Technology, 2007, 82p., [online, quoted to 20.10.2013]. Available at: http://www.scss.sk/smpmcd/files/semestralne_projekty1/environmentana%20strategia%20podniku/Environmentalna%20strategia%20podniku.pdf SHORT, J.R.: Global Dimension. London: FOCI publ., 2001, 189p., ISBN 1-86189-102-4J.
[5; 85%] SLOVAK ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY. [online, quoted to 20.10.2013]. Available at: http://www.sazp.sk/public/index/go.php?id=1723

Registration number Organization Date of registration Validity of the environmental statement SK - 000008 Gold-Pack spol. s r.o., Beluša 23.07.2013 17.05.2016 DE-158-00016 Schaeffler Group INA Kysuce, a.s., Kysucké Nové Mesto INA SKALICA, spol. s r.o., Skalica 14.03.2013 31.07.2015 SK – 0006 SEWA, a.s.,Bratislava 01.11.2008 13.05.2015

Extent EMS EMAS Teritorial operation worldwide European Union Management system contained contained Validity for types of activities all types mainly manufacturing industrial activities Input analysis recommended required Impact register recommended required Environmental statement

not required required Competent authority Not required Required Business subject registration Not required Required Audit cycle undetermined the longest period of three years End process management certification environmental statement verification, locality registration

8

7