



Certification scheme for environmental management systems according to ISO 14001:2026

We at SCCM are convinced – and our experience has proven – that any organization, large or small, will achieve better environmental performance by using the ‘plan-do-check-act’ approach outlined in the ISO 14001 standard.

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Certification scheme for environmental management systems according to ISO 14001:2026*

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* This (translated) certification scheme is based on NEN-EN-ISO 14001:2026, the Dutch translation of the European standard EN ISO 14001:2026. This European standard is identical to the international standard ISO 14001:2026. For convenience, in this certification scheme, the term ISO 14001 is used instead of NEN-EN-ISO 14001:2026.

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Introduction

By entering into an agreement with SCCM (the Association for the Coordination of Certification of Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems in the Netherlands), accredited certification bodies can use this certification scheme, which is based on the worldwide standard ISO 14001:2015 (ISO: International Standardization Organization, based in Geneva). The certification scheme was developed by a Central Committee of Experts (CCE) operating within SCCM and has been approved by the board of SCCM. SCCM qualifies as scheme owner in conformance with the requirements set by the Council for Accreditation. Certification bodies (CBs) associated with SCCM are obliged to follow the scheme drawn up by SCCM for certification based on the ISO 14001 standard.

The Dutch Council for Accreditation (CA) (RvA) is a body designated by the government to supervise the functioning of the certification and inspection bodies. Certification bodies complying with the requirements set by the RvA can be accredited by the RvA. If a CB develops a certification scheme, it must involve the relevant interested parties. Using an independent scheme owner obviates the need for each CB to develop its own separate scheme. In addition, a uniform interpretation of the underlying standard is promoted, and an independent scheme owner adds value by providing information to both auditors from certification bodies and organizations that are certified or wish to become certified.

SCCM concludes agreements solely with certification bodies accredited by the RvA or an accreditation body accepted by the IAF (International Accreditation Forum), which is an MLA (Multilateral Recognition Agreement) partner for ISO 14001. In addition to the ISO 14001 standard, there are specific requirements from the following documents that are of importance for environmental management systems and accrediting CBs:

- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC ISO 17021-1: Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems Part 1: Requirements.
- ISO/IEC TS 17021-2: Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems Part 2: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of environmental management systems.
- NPR-ISO/IEC TS 17022: Conformity assessment - Requirements and recommendations for content of a third-party audit report on management systems.
- IAF MD 1: Certification of multiple sites based on sampling.
- IAF MD 2: Transfer of Accredited Certification of Management Systems.
- IAF MD 5: Mandatory document for duration of QMS and EMS audits.
- IAF MD 11: Audits of integrated management systems.
- EA-7/04: a clarification of the European co-operation for Accreditation on legal compliance within the ISO 14001 standard.
- SAP-C005: the CA's Accreditation Protocol specifically for ISO 14001.
- Any new guidelines published by the EA and/or IAF related to ISO 14001 certification.

This requirement concerns the most recently published version of the above documents, keeping in mind possible transition periods. As far as these documents are freely available, the latest versions can be found on our website, www.sccm.nl. References to sections of ISO 17021-1 are based on ISO 17021:2015.

SCCM's aim is to prepare a high-quality certificate with a broad support base that adds particular value to the relationship between the certified organization and those around it (the government, customers, suppliers and its neighbours). To achieve this broad base, SCCM's Central Committee of Experts (CCE) includes representatives of trade and industry (including trade organizations), the various authorities and other concerned parties.

The certification scheme consists of the following three elements:

- The interpretation of the ISO 14001 standard (chapter 2)
- The organization of the certification body (chapter 3)
- The procedures used by the certification body (chapter 4)

A number of passages in this document state what SCCM 'expects'. This means that SCCM urgently recommends the action but will waive the requirement if there is good reason to do so.

This is the first version of the certification scheme for ISO 14001:2026. A limited number of changes have been made compared to the certification scheme for ISO 14001:2015. There is a one-year transition period following the publication of ISO 14001:2026. During the transition period, the certification schemes for both the 2015 and 2026 versions may be applied; thereafter, the certification scheme for ISO 14001:2015 will expire. An overview of corrections and changes made from the latest version of the certification scheme ISO 14001:2015 is available at www.sccm.nl (in Dutch) under publications. For corrections, the last publication date remains unchanged and a correction number is added. When a change is made, a new publication date is added. An amendment occurs when there are new requirements that a certified organization and/or certification body must meet.

In addition to the interpretation in this certification scheme, SCCM works with harmonization agreements. The aim of harmonization agreements is to harmonize the implementation of certification examinations carried out by certification bodies through further explanation and/or specification of certain parts of a certification scheme. Harmonization agreements are established by the CCE and must be considered part of the certification schema. Certification bodies are obliged to follow the harmonization agreements. The issued certification agreements are indicated in the overview of changes to the certification scheme and published next to the certification scheme. A harmonization agreement has a limited period of validity. This is indicated in the harmonization agreement, see www.sccm.nl/publicaties.

To issue certificates based on the SCCM certification scheme, (and thus for SCCM to be listed on the certificate) the SCCM-participating certification bodies must be accredited for ISO 14001:2026.

Guide to and interpretation of ISO 14001:2026

Unless otherwise indicated, the section numbers in this chapter refer to sections in ISO 14001:2026.

SECT. NO.	TITLE OF SECTION IN STANDARD	GUIDE AND INTERPRETATION
	General	Annex A provides a guide to the standard, which is important for a proper understanding of its intention. Several parts of the system use the phrase ‘to establish, implement and maintain a process’. Although the term ‘procedures’ is not used in the standard, ‘processes’ comes very close. The processes do not have to be laid down in writing. For 6.1, 8.1 and 8.2, there must be documentation demonstrating that the processes are being carried out as planned, which can be a reason to document the process itself. Organizations may choose to document processes because it offers the organization an advantage for example when the process is delegated or performed again. A documented process can also simplify both internal and external audits. Annex 1 of this publication has an overview of required documents and records, as well as documents and records recommended by SCCM. In order to evaluate the processes, the standard asks at several points that documents or records be kept and to make it demonstrable that the system works effectively.
4.1	Understanding the organization and its context	Understanding context is about identifying high-level important issues that may be of significance for the environmental policy in both the short and (especially) the long term, because they present either opportunities or risks. It also entails understanding the environmental conditions that can affect the organization. The idea of this element is not to determine all of an organization’s environmental aspects/effects (this is the subject of section 6.1.2). However, environmental aspects can emerge that require special attention. Section A.4.1 names some examples of issues, but the list is not exhaustive. In addition, the following may be relevant: developments in town and country planning, developments among competitors, the desires of shareholders and the technical state of facilities. Important technological options (important in 6.1.4) also come into the picture when examining the context. ISO 31000 (Risk management) also has examples of issues. The context analysis is essentially the same for both small and large organizations. The circumstances (such as operations, location, etc.) will determine which issues to use for the context analysis. The identified significant issues can result in risks and opportunities. Opportunities can exist at different levels. They can be opportunities to reduce the effect (or the risks) of environmental aspects (preventive measures). They can also be strategic opportunities, for example, opportunities to introduce new products or services in response to environment-related developments. Section 9.3 requires that changes in the external and internal relevant issues be considered during the management review. This means that the understanding of the context must be kept up to date. It will only be possible to recognize changes if there is a structured understanding of the context. The standard does not require using documentation or records for the context analysis. The issues that emerge as relevant from the context analysis must be used to determine the scope (4.3), set environmental policy (5.2) and determine the risks and opportunities (6.1). Documentation makes it easier to demonstrate implementation and the consistent use of the results of the context analysis. Figure 1 in Annex 2 shows the relationship between the context analysis and the determination of risks and opportunities.

SECT. NO.	TITLE OF SECTION IN STANDARD	GUIDE AND INTERPRETATION
4.2	Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties	An understanding of the needs of interested parties (who may also be called stakeholders) must be used in determining the scope (4.3), the risks and opportunities (6.1) and the compliance obligations (6.1.3). This understanding of the needs and expectations is important for determining the criteria used to determine the organization's significant environmental aspects as well as risks and opportunities. This understanding is also important when documenting communication in 7.4. Every organization has internal and external stakeholders, such as personnel, owners, suppliers (including banks and insurers), customers and neighbours. Organizations can also have interested parties farther away, such as sectoral organizations, local interest groups and NGOs. The number and kind of interested parties will differ for every organization, and will depend on factors such as the nature of the organization's operations, its position in the chain, siting, and its size and ambitions. This understanding of the needs and expectations of interested parties can be built up by both direct contact and desk research. Understanding of these interested parties and their expectations must be kept up to date so that changes can be evaluated during the management review (see guide to 4.1). One of the objectives of the environmental management system is meeting compliance obligations. These are obligations voluntarily entered into (such as covenants, demands from customers, contractual agreements) as well as applicable legislation and regulations. Examples of compliance obligations can be found in subsection A.6.1.3. The expectations of the competent government authorities and others are identified on the basis of 4.2. The competent authority and other interested parties expect that, at a minimum, the organization will comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The obligations arising from this legislation and regulations (and other applicable obligations taken on) are worked out in more detail in 6.1.3. Figure 2 in Annex 2 shows the elements of the standard that are relevant for ensuring compliance. The strategy and/or guidelines of the parent organization (or concern) that are relevant for environmental policy are also part of the compliance obligations. The guide to 4.3 (scope) indicates under what conditions a part of the organization can introduce its own environmental management system on the basis of this standard.
4.3	Determining the scope	The scope is partly based on the outcome of the context analysis (4.1) and expectations of interested parties (4.2) and is the basis for determining the environmental policy (5.2) and identifying environmental aspects (6.1.2). One of the possible outcomes of the management review (9.3) is a need to modify the environmental management system. This may also entail modifying its scope. Reasons to do this can include changes within the organization itself, or in the context. Determining the scope is a responsibility of top management (although this is not stated explicitly in 5.1). The organization implementing the environmental management system to be certified can be part of a larger organization, as long as the to be certified organization has its own top management, authorized to implement an environmental management system. This means that the organization is empowered to formulate its own environmental policy and has the resources to implement it. Defining the scope and determining the organizational boundaries may not be used to exclude operations with significant environmental aspects and/or compliance obligations (see A.4.3). These elements are related to the outcome of the context analysis and the credibility of the organization's leadership. A distinction must be made between the scope based on section 4.3 in the standard and the scope on the certificate. The scope on the certificate is based on the scope determined in its environmental management system (see chapter 4 of this certification scheme). The scope in the environmental management system must make it absolutely clear what is and is not covered by the system; it will therefore be more detailed than the scope on the certificate. The scope includes information about, for example, operations, processes (both in-house and contracted out), products/services, address(es) with their physical boundaries, organizational boundaries, legal structure and Chamber of Commerce (in Dutch KvK) registration. In the event the organization participates in other organizations, then stating what is not covered under its environmental management system will provide clarification.

SECT. NO.	TITLE OF SECTION IN STANDARD	GUIDE AND INTERPRETATION
4.4	Environmental management system	Organizations can interpret the elements of the standard at the level appropriate to the nature of their operations, risks, and scope. This involves, among other things, the way elements are interpreted, the degree of detail and of integration with other company functions and processes. This allows the environmental, quality assurance and/or occupational health and safety management systems (or elements of them) to be integrated in a single system. Organizations using ISO 26000 to implement their sustainability policy can, for elements of the environmental management system (such as 4.1 and 4.2), make use of the processes developed in that framework (see 0.1 and 1 in which ISO 14001 is considered one of the pillars of sustainability). The standard does not require a manual. To be certified, the organization must provide demonstrable evidence that the system satisfies the requirements in the standard, and that it works. This must be demonstrated by the documented information required in the standard (see 7.5), which also includes the required records. An organization can choose to expand the documented information by also establishing processes (see Annex 1 of this certification scheme).
5.1	Leadership and commitment	The standard defines top management as the person or group of people who directs and controls the organization at the highest level (see 3.2). In the event that the organization to be certified is part of a larger organization, top management is the person or group of people who directs that part of the organization (see remark 2 in the definition). Directing means that the top management is authorized to make decisions about establishing and implementing the environmental policy and allocating the necessary resources. Top management has final responsibility for the operation of the environmental management system. In order to be able to elaborate the points stated in 5.1, top management will have to be actively engaged, and be sufficiently involved and up to date about the various elements of its environmental management system that if necessary they can direct and adapt them if needed and make necessary resources available. Top management has explicit responsibility for establishing, implementing and maintaining the environmental policy (5.2), defining responsibilities and authorities (5.3) and the management review (9.3). On the basis of 5.3, the results of the environmental management system must be reported to top management.
5.2	Environmental policy	The environmental policy must be available as documented information, be communicated within the organization and be available to interested parties. How this is to be done is an element of communication (7.4). The standard requires that the policy provide a framework for establishing the objectives. This means that, in addition to general commitments to continual improvement and meeting compliance obligations, the policy is also sufficiently strategic to allow more tactical and operational environmental objectives as in 6.2 to be formulated. One way to do this is to document the organization's ambitions with regard to the important issues from the context analysis.
5.3	Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities	In line with the requirements in 5.1 regarding leadership, top management has the responsibility to assign responsibilities and authorities. The 'management representative' in previous versions of ISO 14001 is no longer required. This is part of the responsibility that top management itself must take.
6.1.1 en 6.1.4	Actions to address risks and opportunities, general	The organization must determine its risks and opportunities. These can be both short- and long-term. Long-term risks and opportunities will mainly be found during the context analysis (4.1 and 4.2). In the short term, risks and opportunities will be mainly related to the significant environmental aspects from 6.1.2 and the compliance obligations from 4.1.3. Some of the criteria used in the method for determining the significance of environmental aspects come from the results of the context analysis (4.1 and 4.2). Two PDCA cycles can be seen here: an improvement cycle at strategic level and one at operational level (see figure 3 of Annex 2). Measures aimed at improved control over risks can be viewed as opportunities for improvement. These opportunities result from the context analysis (e.g. technological options) and other processes. It is expected that the system of weighing (criteria, scores / weights etc.) be part of the documented information (see 6.1.2) used to determine risks and opportunities. This enables a correct and unambiguous re-evaluation as required in the management review (see 9.3). The documentation required by sections 6.1.1 through 6.1.4 can be combined in a single document. However, the different steps in the process must be traceable.

SECT. NO.	TITLE OF SECTION IN STANDARD	GUIDE AND INTERPRETATION
6.1.2	Environmental aspects	The organization uses the significant environmental aspects determined according to 6.1.2 to determine in 6.1.4 what risks and opportunities these aspects present to the organization. Significance is determined on the basis of the environmental impact. The outcomes of the context analysis (4.1 and 4.2) are used to determine the criteria for determining significance. The (significant) environmental aspects are used to determine whether legislation and regulations apply (6.1.3), establish objectives (6.2.1), create awareness (7.3), in the necessary monitoring and measurements (9.1.1) and the management review (9.3). Significant environmental aspects that do not emerge in 6.1.4 as a risk or opportunity for the organization may still require control measures to ensure that a low risk remains low. The description of the scope determines the breadth of the identification of environmental aspects (see 4.3). The standard requests that a life-cycle perspective be considered in this identification. As indicated in A.6.1.2, this is a global or holistic approach, which looks at the environmental aspects over the different phases in the life cycle, to the degree that the organization can influence them. The organization will therefore have to be familiar with the potentially significant environmental impacts that can occur as a result of its various operations and processes. These are the operations/processes necessary from the acquisition or mining of raw materials to producing the organization's product/service, as well as in the use of the product/service and ultimately, the disposal of a product. Once an organization knows where in the life cycle significant environmental impacts may occur, it can determine if and how it can influence the impact. Understanding the potential environmental impacts in the life cycle is also important to working out the requirements in 8.1 with regard to → processes the organization outsources; → procuring of products and services; → design; → information disclosure. On the basis of 6.1.1, there must be documented information in order to determine if the process of identifying the significant environmental aspects has been carried out as planned. The 'probability x consequences' formula may be used in this process. The results, that is, all environmental aspects and related environmental impacts and the environmental aspects ultimately determined to be significant, must also be documented along with the criteria used.
6.1.3	Compliance obligations	Section 6.1.3 is used as a basis to further work out and document the compliance obligations (both legally required and voluntary) identified in 4.2. The organization must establish how the relevant legal and other requirements apply to the organization. This means that it must determine whether the requirements apply to the environmental aspects, down to the level of specific requirements. The obligations must be worked out in sufficient detail that both the risks of non-compliance and the measures to ensure compliance can be determined. In addition, the elaboration must be such that it works out the details of the requirements in 9.1.2 regarding the evaluation of compliance (see figure 2 of Annex 2 for the relationship between the elements in the standard related to compliance obligations). The documented compliance obligations must be kept up to date. Top management must evaluate any changes in the compliance obligations (see 9.3).
6.1.5	Planning action	The organization must decide on action to take to address its risks and opportunities, for example: → Organizational and technical control measures aimed at continuously meeting a previously set performance level. → Measures for improvement, in order to achieve a higher performance level. Measures for improvement may also include research into new technologies or products with better environmental performance. Using 6.1.4 and 6.1.5 as a basis, it must be indicated which control measures are being implemented for the significant environmental aspects and compliance obligations and/or where they are integrated in its environmental management system. Where necessary, objectives based on 6.2 can be formulated for these measures. The effectiveness of these measures must be evaluated, as this is part of monitoring and measuring as described in 9.1.1 and 9.1.2. Measures for improvement will be primarily directed at the environmental aspects and/or compliance obligations with higher risks. Objectives and plans as in 6.2 will be primarily formulated for these risks.

SECT. NO.	TITLE OF SECTION IN STANDARD	GUIDE AND INTERPRETATION
6.2	Environmental objectives and planning to achieve them	Environmental objectives can exist at different levels: strategic, tactical and operational (see A.6.2). The more strategic environmental objectives can be included in the environmental policy (5.2). The environmental policy (5.2) establishes the issues for which objectives are formulated and the level of ambition (within the technological, financial and operational limitations). To follow the process of achieving the objectives, it is important that they are 'translated' into objectives at the various levels and/or positions involved in the organization. This integrates them (and the efforts to undertake to achieve them) in the organization's everyday operations. For organizations that are a part of a larger organization, the level of the objectives must be in line with the hierarchical position of the top management of the organization to be certified. It is important that environmental objectives are formulated using the SMART system, which makes it possible to follow progress using indicators (see 9.1.1). The objectives must be documented.
6.3	Planning of changes	Part of operational planning and control (8.1) is ensuring that planned changes are controlled, the consequences of unintended changes are assessed, and measures are taken where necessary. The essence of the requirement in 6.3 is that the potential consequences of changes for other parts of the management system—particularly the assessment of risks and opportunities—are evaluated and that adjustments to the management system are implemented. SCCM expects processes for managing changes (Management of Change – MoC) based on 6.3 and 8.1 to be documented.
7.1	Resources	The responsibility for allocating sufficient resources lies primarily with top management (see 5.1). Top management must make a complete assessment since according to 5.1, the environmental policy must be compatible with the strategic direction of the organization. One criterion for assessing the availability of resources in the context of the environmental policy is the Best Available Technologies (BAT). The context analysis provides information about technological and other options, such as those used in similar organizations.
7.2	Competence	Competence must be expressed in the knowledge and skills a person needs to have. Education or training helps one acquire competences. The knowledge and skills necessary will depend on the duties and responsibility of an individual. The necessary competences, and their acquisition by individuals, must be established and documented. If someone lacks a required competence, then the organization must take action, for example by providing them with training or employing different people. The training necessary for a given task must be identified. The requirements regarding competence also relate to temporary or long-term contracted (temporary) personnel whose tasks can influence the organization's environmental performance. A.7.2 indicates that this applies to employees who can influence the identified environmental aspects as well as persons who have responsibilities for its environmental management system itself (such as internal auditors). Competence requirements can also emerge from compliance obligations.
7.3	Awareness	Awareness is expressed by a person's attitude and behaviour. It is the products of, for example, the way in which top management interprets showing leadership as required in 5.1, of internal communications about the environmental policy and significant environmental aspects or of training and instructions. To achieve this awareness, personnel must be familiar with the environmental policy, significant environmental aspects related to their own tasks, their potential contribution to achieving the environmental performance, and the compliance obligations. The degree of awareness will be clear from e.g. reports of nonconformities and near-nonconformities, from people addressing others as to their attitude and behaviour, from root-cause analyses of nonconformities, from results of internal audits, and results of measurements and monitoring.

SECT. NO.	TITLE OF SECTION IN STANDARD	GUIDE AND INTERPRETATION
7.4	Communication	Communication involves both receiving and distributing information (see A.7.4). Internal and external communication also includes communications for the purpose of updating the context analysis. Bringing about a dialogue can be important in this process. The results of the context analysis, in particular 4.2 with regard to interested parties, will provide information for working out the element of communication in more detail. The compliance obligations (6.1.3) may produce reporting obligations, both legally required reports and voluntary contractual obligations (such as Responsible Care and CO₂-Performance Ladder). Compliance obligations regarding whether or not to report noncompliance, unusual incidents or changes (to bodies such as the competent authority) must be included in the process of communication, as well as other information related to performance (sect. 9.1.1). The information the organization communicates must agree with the information obtained using the environmental management system, and it must be reliable. This indirectly sets requirements for the quality of monitoring, measuring, analysis and evaluation of performance in 9.1.1 and 9.1.2. 'Reliable' information is understood to be complete and relevant, as well as of high quality. Communication must not be misleading (see A.7.4). Complaint handling is part of external communication. Section 8.1 contains obligation regarding communication with suppliers (including service contractors) and customers. These are covered by 7.4.3 external communication. Communication is also necessary as part of emergency preparedness; see notes at 8.2.
7.5	Documented information	Documented information, according to A.7.5, supports the effective implementation of the environmental management system and is not a goal in itself. The documented information must provide evidence demonstrating that the environmental management system works properly. Documented information may also be in digital form. It must be clear from the documented information: → what the status and date of revision are; → who has access to it and can modify it; → how long it is retained and how it will be removed and/or destroyed. Since certification has a three-year cycle, the documented information must be kept and be accessible for at least three years. The information must be protected from improper use and/or modification. The rules for access and security can differ for different kinds of information. For example, production figures can be important for the environmental management system, but at the same time can also be confidential in connection with sensitivity to competition.

SECT. NO.	TITLE OF SECTION IN STANDARD	GUIDE AND INTERPRETATION
8.1	Operational planning and control	Operational planning and control involve the operations, products and services established within the scope of the environmental management system (see 4.3). The risks associated with environmental aspects, as well as the compliance obligations for which operational planning and control is necessary, in order to achieve the environmental objectives and/or meet compliance obligations will come from 6.1. Operational control can consist of, for example, technical measures, control instruments, or procedures and operational instructions that are relevant for achieving the environmental objectives. The details and the severity of the control measures (and possibly measures for monitoring and measurements necessary for control in 9.1) will depend on the scope of the risks and the objectives determined in 6.2. Managing planned or unplanned changes (MoC - Management of Change) is an element of both 8.1 and 6.3. As indicated in A.6.3 MoC is an important element of the environmental management system which also relates to other elements of the environmental management system, such as determining the environmental aspects (6.1.2), internal communication (7.4.2), internal audit programme (9.2) and nonconformity and corrective action (10.2). Because the significant environmental aspects in 6.1.2 are established using a life-cycle perspective, they also generate the environmental aspects that must be considered for organizations to which the organization contracts (outsource) work and/or organizations from which it procures materials, products or services. A control measure for these aspects can be to lay down performance requirements in the contract stipulations related to the environmental aspects and/or the methods for ensuring and reporting whether they are met. On the basis of 8.1, there must be communication with suppliers (including contractors) and customers about relevant environmental requirements. These are identified in 6.1.2, and this communication is worked out in more detail in section 7.4 on communication. Communication about environmental requirements can be combined with operations that are part of operational control. The term 'contractor' includes all parties performing work under the control of the organization.
8.2	Emergency preparedness and response	The potential causes of emergencies and accidents can reside both within and outside the organization (for example, flooding or accidents happening to neighbours. Potentially relevant information related to potential emergencies and accidents can also arise from the context analysis (4.1 and 4.2) and must be included when determining environmental aspects (see 6.1.2). Emergency preparedness and response requests communication with people such as employees, neighbours, government authorities and emergency services. Thus, these parties must be included in plans for communication (see 7.4).
9.1	Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation	The certificate holder must measure and monitor in order to provide evidence that its environmental management system is working properly. The organization itself defines the methods to use and the frequency of measuring and monitoring. The frequency will depend partly on the risks at issue and on any compliance obligations. The minimal frequency with which issues are measured and monitored must be in line with the frequency of the management review, which is usually once a year in connection with the planning and budget cycle. The standard requires that the results of monitoring, measurement, and evaluation be reproducible, the sources traceable and that they produce reliable results (see also A 9.1.1). The method also includes the way that results of measurements are processed into environmental information (such as calculation methods). Providing reliable information requires devoting some attention to the necessary administrative capabilities. An organization itself determines the form and frequency with which it determines if it is meeting the requirements arising from its compliance obligations. The frequency depends on the risks associated with particular requirements. If a noncompliance is identified, measures must be taken to control and correct it (see 10.2). In the event of nonconformities, it must determine whether it is necessary to communicate with interested parties such as the competent authority for legal requirements (see 7.4 and 4.2). Having knowledge and understanding of the compliance status means that the organization always has a total overview of the degree to which its compliance obligations are being met and what the strong and weak points of its compliance are.

SECT. NO.	TITLE OF SECTION IN STANDARD	GUIDE AND INTERPRETATION
9.2	Internal audit	The internal audits are intended to evaluate whether the environmental management system meets the requirements in the standard, the organization's own requirements, and that it functions in practice and is maintained. The frequency with which given operations/processes are audited is linked to factors such as the associated risks and opportunities (see 6.1), any changes that need to be addressed, and the monitoring results (see 9.1). The audit programme must be designed so that the organization can make an evaluation of the implementation of its environmental management system in all operations/processes and any other offices covered by its scope (see 4.3). The audit results must be reported to 'relevant' management. Top management shall assign the responsibilities for reporting on the performance of the management system (see 5.3). If nonconformities are identified during an internal audit, they must be dealt with according to the requirements in 10.2.
9.3	Management review	Section 5.1 of the standard asks that the environmental management system be integrated with other business processes and the organization's strategic direction. For most organizations this is a one-year cycle, and the management review must be linked to this cycle. Given the commitment asked of top management in 5.1, some issues, e.g. those with a higher risk, need more frequent attention from top management in order to steer any developments in a timely manner. The standard requires that a number of issues be at least considered during the management review. It must be demonstrable that top management itself has made an evaluation, in line with the requirements for demonstrating leadership for top management in 5.1. The input for the management review is not defined in 9.3, as it results from the issues mentioned in 9.3 that are to be considered in the management review. As indicated in A.9.3, complaints and the organization's responses to them are covered by 'communication with external parties', which is a topic of the management review.
10.1	Continual improvement	Opportunities for improvement emerge from the monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation (9.1), internal audits (9.2) and the management review (9.3). The management review will also add improvements from the context analysis (4.1/4.2). Improvements can be related to short-term organizational and/or technical measures as well as strategic improvements requiring a longer preparation. Continual improvement must aim to improve the organization's environmental performance as laid down in the environmental policy (5.2). The improvement is a result of taking action that results in a reduction of risks and/or taking identified opportunities. The outcome of the context analysis (4.1 and 4.2) gives a frame of reference for the level of the improvement. If documents such as the BAT reference documents apply, the improvement has a legal basis. The identified technological options and the degree to which these are applied by colleagues and considered the state of the art are also frames of reference. The organization will have to justify its continual improvement process on the basis of the outcomes of the context analysis.
10.2	Nonconformity and corrective action	An organization, according to 10.2, must respond to a nonconformity and deal with any consequences it has. A root-cause analysis is of great importance in an effective environmental management system (see 10.2 b). The root-cause analysis can also be related to resources (7.1), competencies (7.2), awareness (7.3) or control of processes (8.1). If a nonconformity is related to compliance obligations, the organization must determine whether it is necessary to communicate with the interested parties involved (such as the competent authority) about the nonconformity, and if necessary to communicate (see also 7.4 and 9.1.1). Nonconformities can be a reason to make changes to the environmental management system (10.2 e). In particular, the need to make changes in the identified risks and opportunities (6.1) must be considered.

Organization of the certification body

To be accredited to perform certification work, a certification body (CB) must meet the NEN-EN-ISO/IEC ISO 17021-1 standard 'Conformity Assessment - requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems' and other related standards and guidelines as mentioned in the introduction. The ISO 17021 contains both structural and procedural requirements. SCCM can interpret these requirements where necessary and can set additional requirements.

Chapters 1 through 8 and 10 of the ISO 17021-1 contain organizational requirements.

In the event of an accreditation evaluation, the text of the NEN-EN-ISO/IEC ISO 17021-1, along with this certification scheme, is binding.

3.1 Principles and general requirements (ISO 17021-1 chapters 4 and 5)

3.1.1 Impartiality (ISO 17021-1 sections 4.2, 5.2 and 5.3)

Personnel may not have been involved as consultants for the organization to be certified about either its environmental management system or any other management systems.

If a member of the certification personnel has worked for the CB for less than two years, or works part-time for the CB, the CB must make sure that this person is not, and has not been, involved with the organization to be certified (for example as a consultant or internal auditor).

Performing a 'pre-audit' is not considered consultancy as long as it only involves an evaluation of the implemented system, and no advice is given about rectifying eventual violations or non-compliance.

3.1.2 Response to complaints (ISO 17021-1 section 9.6.7)

The CB must inform SCCM as soon as possible, but in any case within two weeks, of complaints submitted by third parties (such as the competent authority) to the CB about a certificate it has issued (i.e. not objections from organizations certified by the CB). SCCM will publish the number and nature of the complaints in its annual report.

3.2 Organizational structure of the CB (ISO 17021-1 chapter 6)

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3.3 Personnel within the CB (ISO 17021-1 chapter 7)

3.3.1 Competence of management and personnel (ISO 17021-1 section 7.1)

ISO 17021-2 specifies the competence requirements set in ISO 17021-1. SCCM expects auditors and decision makers to have a working and thinking level at higher professional education level. A CB can use its own system to define the management of competences.

ISO 17021-1 and ISO 17021-2 use the term 'technical area', which is defined in annex 4.

Annex 5 defines the knowledge of legislation and regulations for certification in the Netherlands necessary for the different certification positions.

3.4 Information exchange between CB and third parties (ISO 17021-1 chapter 8)

3.4.1 Publicly accessible information (ISO 17021-1 sections 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4)

The CBs must include on the certificate the fact that the certificate was issued on the basis of the SCCM certification scheme. A copy of the certificate or a modified certificate must be provided to SCCM immediately. SCCM publishes the certificates on the Internet.

The following apply to suspension or withdrawal of a certificate:

- The CB shall inform SCCM immediately if a certificate has been suspended, and SCCM will indicate the suspension on its Internet database;
- If the CB suspends a certificate, it will inform SCCM of the suspension as soon as possible, but in any case within 1 week. SCCM will remove the certificate from its directory of certified organizations.

The information on the certificate must make it clear to potential users which organization is certified for what activities and must not be misleading. In particular:

- The name of the organization as it appears on the certificate must correspond with the level of hierarchy at which the management review is performed (such as Organization x, business unit y).
- The scope on the certificate contains a concise description of the operations of the organization covered by the certificate. The scope must be within the scope established by the organization to be certified (ISO 14001 sec. 4.3). This description may not contain value judgements.
- Branches of the organization at other addresses and/or cities will be included on the certificate in such a way that they are traceable.
- If a partial certificate is granted to one part or location covered by a larger concern's certificate, it must be clear for all concerned that this partial certificate is not an independent certification and cannot be seen as separate from the certificate of this larger concern, the number of which must be included on the partial certificate.
- If there is a need for more detailed information about what the ISO 14001 certificate involves (such as addresses of other sites, names of products or services) the certificate may make reference to an annex, validated by the CB, where this information appears.

3.4.2 Information exchange between a CB and clients (ISO 17021-1 section 8.5)

The organization with a certified environmental management system is responsible for continuing to comply with all requirements. If this is no longer the case, the organization itself must report this to the CB.

This is not a question of nonconformities identified in internal audits, for example, and which can be solved quickly, but of structural nonconformities which have or can have consequences for the environment or those in the vicinity such that complaints or action from the authorities can be expected. See also section 4.5.2, which discusses nonconformities for which a CB must perform an additional interim audit.

Procedures used by the certification body

A CB wanting to be accredited for performing certification must meet the NEN-EN-ISO/IEC ISO 17021-1 standard 'Conformity Assessment - requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems' and other related standards and guidelines as stated in the introduction. The ISO 17021-1 standard contains requirements for both organizational structure and the CB's procedures. SCCM can provide an interpretation of these requirements, where necessary.

Chapter 9 of ISO 17021-1 contains requirements related to the procedures used during the certification process.

In any accreditation assessment, the text of NEN-EN-ISO/IEC ISO 17021-1, along with this document, is binding.

4.1 Preparation for certification (ISO 17021-1 section 9.1)

4.1.1 Application review (ISO 17021-1 sections 9.1.1 and 9.1.2)

The organization to be certified must establish the scope of its environmental management system (ISO 14001 section 4.3). Chapter 2 of this certification scheme provides a guide to how to do this. A distinction must be made between the scope defined in its environmental management system and the information on the certificate. A succinct description of the operations and all sites covered by the certificate must appear on the certificate. This information on the certificate comes from the description of the scope within the environmental management system.

The CB must determine whether the scope is in line with the requirements in the ISO 14001 standard (section 4.3) regarding including all operations, products and services with significant environmental aspects within the scope.

SCCM has further specified the procedures for determining the scope for a number of special situations:

Certification of an activity within a large organization with multiple activities

If within an organization, more than one division, business unit, subsidiary, etc. carry out activities, then a separate activity can be certified if it:

- has its own management;
- can pursue its policy and has an independently functioning environmental management system;
- has its own production or other facilities, each separately responsible for the observance of legislation and regulations and any environmental permits.

Section 3.4.1 of this certification scheme contains indications for the organization mentioned on the certificate.

4.1.2 Audit time (ISO 17021-1 sections 9.1.4 and 9.1.5)

The IAF MD 5 (Duration of QMS and EMS audits) must be used to determine time schedules. The number of employees and complexity of the organization will play a part in determining how much time is to be spent. Annex B of the IAF MD 5 distinguishes between 5 levels of complexity:

- high
- medium
- low
- limited
- special cases

A sector's level is determined on the basis of the number and nature as well as the severity of its environmental aspects. Although the times indicated in this guidance are not prescriptive, the CB must be able to justify deviations from the reference. SCCM has developed an [overview of environmental aspects by sector](#) (in Dutch), which may be of help.

Chapter 8 of the IAF MD 5 describes the criteria for increase or decrease of audit time. During phase 1 there is a test to see if the estimates are correct and if any modifications to the time schedules and/or composition of the audit team are necessary.

The following guidelines are important when determining time schedules:

- The IAF MD 1 (Certification of multiple sites based on sampling) provides possible ways to reduce the amount of time spent by sampling if there is a centrally coordinated environmental management system which covers several sites with similar activities.
- The IAF MD 11 (Audits of integrated management systems) provides possible ways to reduce the amount of time spent by combining audits of different management systems.

4.1.3 Government involvement

The certification body must inform the organization to be certified, in a timely manner, that it is important to give government bodies responsible for granting and renewing environmental licences advance written notice that a certification audit will be taking place. SCCM has provided a sample letter for use in these cases (see Annex 3). In order to ensure sufficient response time, the letter must be sent at least three weeks before the preliminary audit is to be performed. The function of the letter is to offer the relevant government organization the opportunity to indicate in writing points for attention for the certification audit, by stating the dates and numbers of relevant correspondence. The certification body must be able to demonstrate that it has encouraged the organization to be certified to inform the authorities concerned in writing previous to the certification audit. SCCM expects that this will result in the sending of the letter of announcement, certainly in the case of organizations which intend to use the certificate in their relations with the authorities. Sending a letter of announcement is only necessary in the case of an initial certification audit. If a certificate has been awarded, government authorities wishing to object can use the complaint procedure.

4.2 Initial certification (ISO 17021-1 section 9.3)

4.2.1 Phase 1 (preliminary) audit (ISO 17021-1 section 9.3.1.2)

According to SCCM, the CB must determine whether the scope chosen by the organization corresponds with the factual situation.

One element of the preliminary audit is a document audit (see ISO 17021-1 sec. 9.3.1.2). The place where the preliminary audit is to be performed can be determined in consultation with the organization. Annex 1 has a list of documents important for the preliminary audit.

The preliminary audit must determine whether the various elements of the environmental management system are in place and have been implemented. The quality of implementation is determined during phase 2. The implementation must be complete enough that there can be a finding in the phase 2 audit report about the functioning of its environmental management system (see 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 of this certification scheme). The purpose of phase 1 is to determine whether the organization is ready for the evaluation of the implementation in phase 2.

The preliminary audit may be combined with audits of other management systems. However, doing so must not jeopardize the quality and depth of the audit. In a combined audit as well, the report must clearly indicate all the aspects relevant to the environmental management system.

4.2.2 Phase 2 (certification audit) (ISO 17021-1 section 9.3.1.3)

Chapter 2 (interpretation and guide to ISO 14001) explains the relationship between the various elements of the standard. This relationship is evaluated by following audit trails during phase 2.

In addition to the points required by ISO 17021-1, SCCM expects that the certification audit shall also include:

- an interview with the top management responsible for that site;
- a tour of the site, including an investigation of the implementation of the environmental management system on the work floor (among other things by conducting interviews).

4.3 Conducting audits (ISO 17021-1 section 9.4)

4.3.1 Evaluation of compliance with legislation and regulations (EA-7/04)

According to ISO 17021-1 section 9.4.8.3, the audit report must contain a statement regarding the effectiveness of the environmental management system as concerns its compliance with legislation and regulations. The following points are important for evaluating whether the environmental management system is implemented in such a way that the organization is able to comply with legislation and regulations:

- The CB must evaluate whether the various elements of the ISO 14001 standard that are important for ensuring compliance (including the level of detail of the identified legislation and regulations, the procedure for updating the list of identified legal and other compliance points, identification and communication of incidents, the self-assessment procedure, the procedure for reporting to management) are worked out in sufficient detail that it is possible to ensure compliance.
- The CB must evaluate the functioning of the elements by using a combination of audit trails in which all the relevant steps for ensuring compliance with particular requirements in legislation and regulations are followed, and by sampling (spot checks) to evaluate compliance with specific requirements from legislation and regulations. The purpose of these evaluations is to understand how the environmental management system works and not to report on the actual compliance.
- A properly functioning environmental management system will provide results indicating the degree of compliance with legislation and regulations. These results must be documented within the environmental management system.
- The functioning of the environmental management system must be the basis for the CB's justified confidence that the organization is indeed in compliance with legislation and regulations.
- Since the evaluation is based on a spot check and on a limited period of time, having well-grounded confidence does not necessarily mean that compliance with legislation and regulations can be guaranteed.

The certification body does not assess the quality of environmental requirements contained in the permit, e.g. whether maximum permitted emission limits complies with the best available technologies. Evaluating the quality of environmental requirements is the task of the licensing authority.

An organization lacking a necessary license can still be certified as long as the lack of licence is not due to deliberate neglect on its part. The organization's lack of culpability must be obvious from its correspondence with the authorities.

If there are sufficient grounds to do so, the certification body may consult public sources in order to verify whether the information supplied by the organization is correct. Under the Netherlands' Open Government Act (Wet Openbaarheid Bestuur), the competent authority's public information sources may be consulted in order to evaluate whether:

- the organization's records of communication with the government are complete, for example inspection reports made public on the Internet;
- all sites and facilities of the organization to be certified are also covered by the current licence;
- here are new developments regarding differences of opinion between the organization and the authorities;
- the organization cannot be reproached for the fact that permits are lacking.

This opportunity may be taken when it contributes to acquiring justifiable confidence. In principle, the certification body makes use of information supplied by the organization, or available within the organization.

If the CB wishes information from the competent authority other than that already in publicly available sources, then in principle the organization itself shall request this information, unless other agreements have been made between the organization and the CB.

The CB must in any case decide against certification, or withdraw the certificate¹ if one or more of the following situations occurs:

- The procedure and responsibilities laid down in the environmental management system for applying for permits and/or the required notification or the procedure for handling the continuation of the application or of the required notification, are found not to function².
- The certification body has serious doubts about whether the organization can achieve its intention to comply with legal requirements using its environmental management system.
- Procedures for corrective and preventive action are not effective. This is certainly the case if, for example, environmental requirements for significant environmental aspects have been systematically violated and written agreements with authorities regarding this matter are not available.
- Procedures for reporting incidents and/or violations of legal requirements to the competent authority do not work properly.

¹ Before a certificate is withdrawn, the certification body shall allow the organization concerned a period during which it can repair the nonconformity. The duration of this period depends on the nature of the nonconformity. This period can be considered a suspension if the certification body determines that the certificate must not be used and/or that the certified organization must notify its clients of the nonconformities. If the non-compliances have been repaired within the stated period, the suspension is terminated. If not, the certificate is withdrawn.

² This is only the case when the organization's written procedure within the EMS for the application of an environmental permit or the notification of changes does not function. The CB determines if procedures are functioning based on the description of activities of the organization, the environmental impact analysis and an inspection of the site.

4.3.2 Evaluation of continual improvement

According to ISO 17021-1 section 9.4.8.3, the audit report must contain a statement about the effectiveness of the environmental management system with regard to the expected outcomes. SCCM considers achieving a continual improvement in environmental performance to be an expected outcome. The following points are important to consider in evaluating whether the environmental management system has been implemented such that the organization is capable of continually improving its environmental performance:

- The CB must evaluate whether the various elements of the ISO 14001 standard that are important for achieving continual improvement of products and services from a life-cycle approach have been worked out so as to enable continual improvement. These elements include identifying opportunities for improvement, involvement of top management in continual improvement, planning improvements and the availability of resources and people, following and if necessary modifying the improvement processes.
- The CB must evaluate the working of the improvement process through a combination of audit trails in which all the steps relevant for making improvements for particular risks or opportunities, and from spot checks evaluating how particular options for improvement are carried out.
- If the environmental management system is functioning properly, the results of the system will show to what degree the environmental performances are improving. This is then documented within the environmental management system.

One or more of the following situations can be grounds for a refusal to grant or withdraw a certificate:

- The organization has not gained, or has very little, understanding of the opportunities for improving its environmental performance related to the identified risks and opportunities for improvement.
- There is no plan for improvement, or the plan is not well founded with respect to content³.
- The plans are repeatedly not carried out and no convincing explanations are provided. This refers to the environmental management programmes which include concrete plans for activities as part of the continual improvement process.

4.3.3 Evaluation of environmental information

The ISO 14001 standard requires that the methods for monitoring and measurements produce valid results and that the environmental information communicated is reliable.

The certification audit must focus on the processes related to monitoring and measurements, and how this information is converted into environmental information. Although the certification process is not focused on making pronouncements about individual figures, it does mean that:

- during the certification audit, random checks will be performed for a number of important risks to evaluate whether the measuring and recording system produces valid and reliable results;
- for a number of issues, the procedure for processing the measurements and records, and if appropriate, how they are adapted into environmental information, will be evaluated;
- there will be an evaluation of whether the information communicated internally and externally (including reports to the government) agrees with the information obtained in the environmental management system;
- it is verified that the system works in such a way that the results are reproducible and that the environmental information can be compared to previous and/or future periods.

³ The evaluation of this part is subjective. Considerations are:

- The improvement of environmental performance is best evaluated over a number of years.
- If an organization has significantly improved its environmental performance in the recent past, the CB should take this into consideration.
- If an organization has planned and/or undertaken very little action to improve its environmental performance, while there have been improvements in technology that many of its competitors have used, the plan is probably not well grounded.
- The exchange of experiences between CBs will be encouraged, as it is important they come to similar conclusions.

An ISO 14001 certificate means that various elements of the system have been assessed that are important for generating reliable environmental information. In this sense, it gives a positive value to the information generated using the environmental management system. However, an ISO 14001 certificate is not a value judgement about the reliability of individual figures, since these are only assessed using spot checks, with the aim of evaluating the system.

An organization that creates an incorrect image by providing incomplete or incorrect environmental information in its external communications is not meeting the requirements of ISO 14001 with regard to communication.

4.3.4 Procedures for significant environmental violations and dangerous situations

In the Netherlands, article 2.11 of the Environment and Planning Act is relevant as it establishes 'duty of care'. This implies that an entity will do all that can reasonably be expected.

The CB/environmental auditor may be expected to:

- report violations of legislation and regulations to the top management;
- suspend or withdraw certification if the environmental management system does not result in violations being prevented or dangerous situations being resolved.

This action should be considered reasonable.

If there is immediate danger to individuals, for example, because of the violation or dangerous situation, then the procedure above will not be adequate. An auditor could be prosecuted for a punishable offence if people are put in danger as a result of the auditor's failure to take action.

In the context of the CB's liability, it is in the first place important that the CB can demonstrate that it has done what reasonably can be expected of it to prevent any potential danger.

The company must decide whether or not to report the violation or dangerous situation to government authorities on a case-by-case basis.

4.3.5 Audit reports (ISO 17021-1 section 9.4.8)

A CB must report the results of the certification audit to the organization to be certified, and in doing so must formulate opportunities for improvement. This is not considered a recommendation to be paid for separately. The CB is not permitted to make recommendations for altering the environmental management system and/or to make suggestions for concrete solutions based on the results of this report.

According to SCCM, the report must include sufficient information after the fact to account for its procedures, for example if there are any objections/appeals. The CB must maintain records with information about the audits performed (see ISO 17021-1 section 9.6.8).

ISO 17021 sec. 9.4.8.3 a requires that the audit report contain a statement with a summary of the evidence showing the degree to which the environmental management system is capable of meeting the applicable requirements and achieving the intended outcomes. 'Outcomes' is understood to mean the intended results that, as explained in A3, are – at a minimum – aimed at improving environmental performance, meeting compliance obligations and achieving the environmental objectives. According to SCCM, this statement should focus on achieving the intended results and the functioning of the elements of the environmental management system that are relevant for ensuring compliance obligations and ensuring an improvement in environmental performance. Besides the points above, the report about surveillance audits must pay special attention to the implementation of plans for rectifying nonconformities identified in previous audits.

According to SCCM, in the event of combined systems, the assessment of the environmental management system based on the ISO 14001 standard must be readable on its own in the report. The result of the application for a certificate for one management system must not affect the result for any other part.

4.4 Maintaining certification (ISO 17021-1 section 9.6)

4.4.1 Surveillance audit (ISO 17021-1 section 9.6.2)

SCCM expects that the following points will be given attention in a surveillance audit, in addition to the elements required by ISO 17021-1:

- the involvement of top management;
- the functioning of procedures related to the communications with interested third parties (including correspondence with government authorities);
- the functioning of processes for the organization's assessment of its own compliance with legislation and regulations, and the outcomes of these procedures;

Surveillance audits can be combined with audits of other management systems. However, this must not jeopardize the quality and depth of the audit. In a combined audit, the report must clearly indicate all the aspects relevant to the environmental management system.

4.4.2 Special audits (ISO 17021 section 9.6.4)

A CB must consider an additional (interim) audit during the audit cycle if:

- the CB is informed of decisions made by the competent authority related to enforcement (formulated in an official letter) in which the government has identified a violation of important environmental regulations;
- there are other signs that give the CB reason to doubt that environmental management system is functioning properly.

An interim audit does not always have to be performed at the site of the certified organization. The CB can sometimes make a judgement by requesting the relevant information.

Documents available for certification

The organization must have and keep the following documents/records available (for a period of three years for recertification).

- Description of the scope (4.3)
- Environmental policy (5.2)
- Risks and opportunities needing attention (6.1.1)
- The processes for addressing the risks and opportunities in 6.1.1 - 6.1.4 (6.1.1)*
- Environmental aspects and their associated environmental impacts, significant environmental aspects and the criteria used to determine them (6.1.2)
- Compliance obligations (6.1.3)
- Environmental objectives (6.2.1)
- Evidence of competences (7.2)
- Evidence of communications activities (7.4.1)
- Processes for operational planning and control (8.1)*
- Processes for emergency preparedness and response (8.2)*
- Evaluation of compliance (9.1.2)
- Internal audit programme and results of internal audits (9.2.1)
- Results of management review (9.3)
- Nature of nonconformities and actions taken. Results of any corrective action (10.2)

Documents/records SCCM recommends/expects be available:

- Results of the context analysis (see 4.1 and 4.2)
- Description of the organization and responsibilities (see 5.3)
- Overview of documented information and records (including any descriptions of processes/procedures other than those more or less required on the basis of 6.1.1, 8.1 and 8.2)
- Processes for managing change (see 6.3 and 8.1)

* The documented information must be retained and updated to the extent necessary to create confidence that the processes have been implemented as planned.

Explanatory diagrams regarding the environmental management system

FIGURE 1: RELATIONSHIP OF CONTEXT ANALYSIS, ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS, RISKS ETC. / OPERATIONAL AND STRATEGIC IMPROVEMENT CYCLE

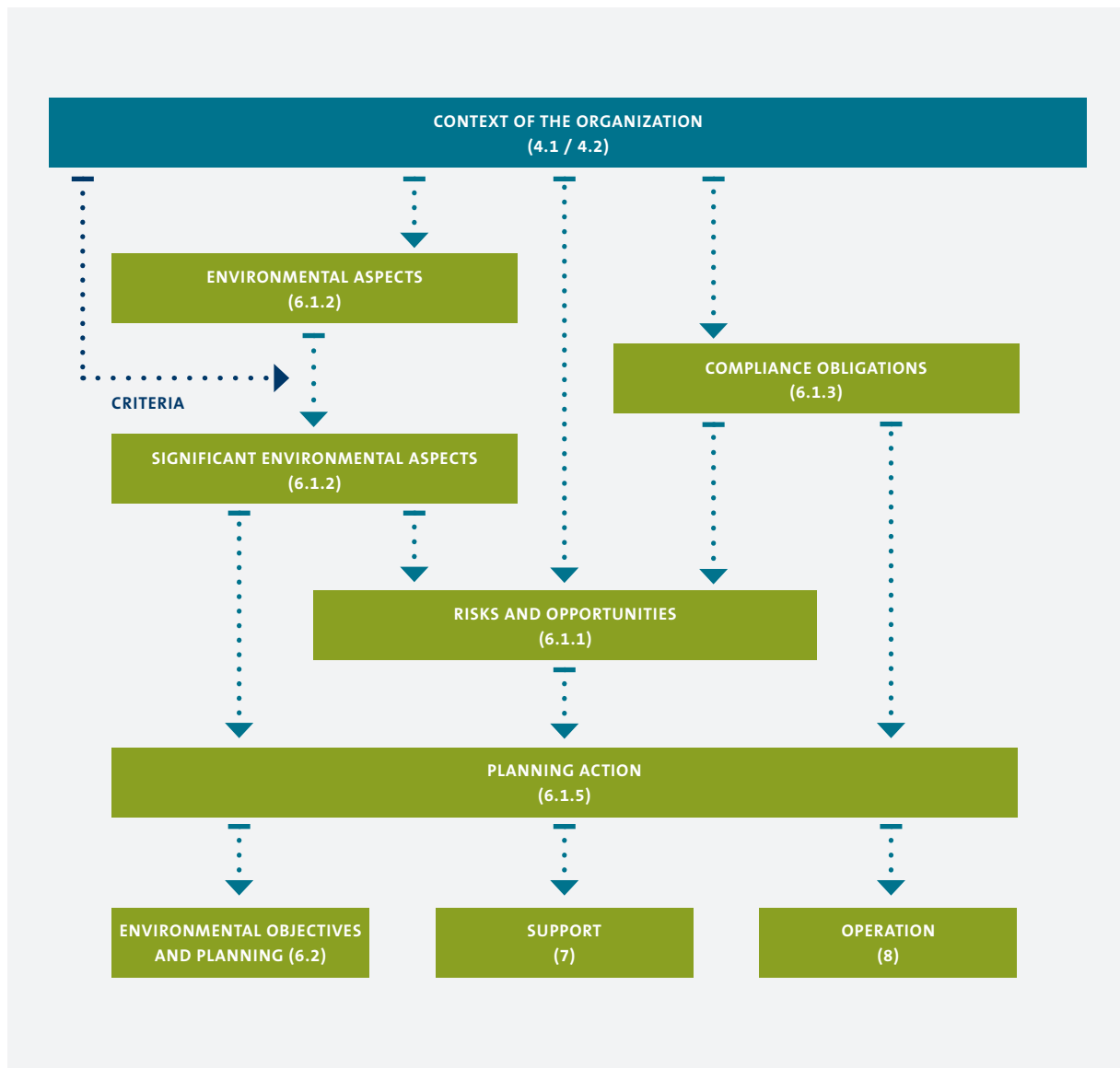


FIGURE 2: RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS OF THE STANDARD RELEVANT FOR COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

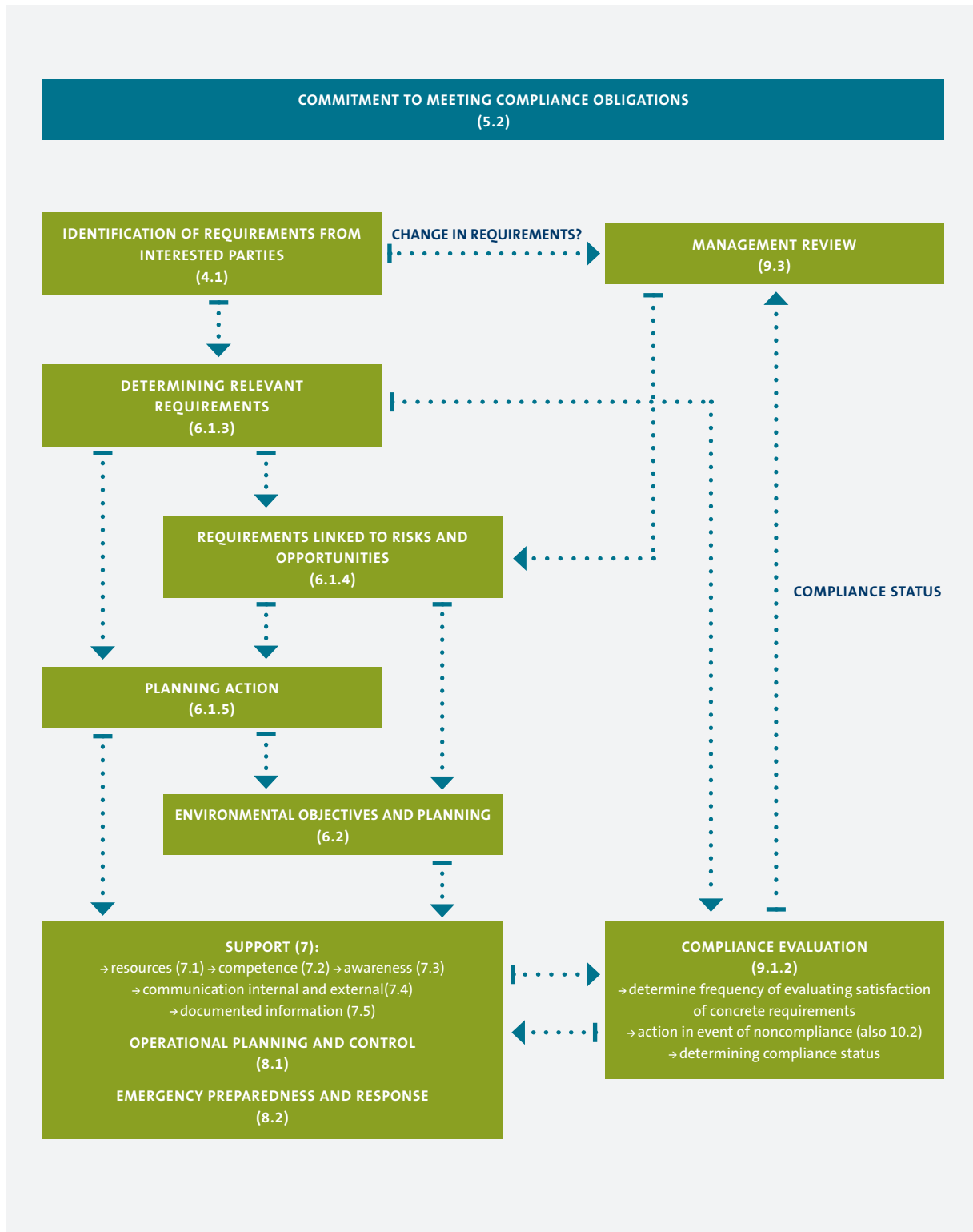
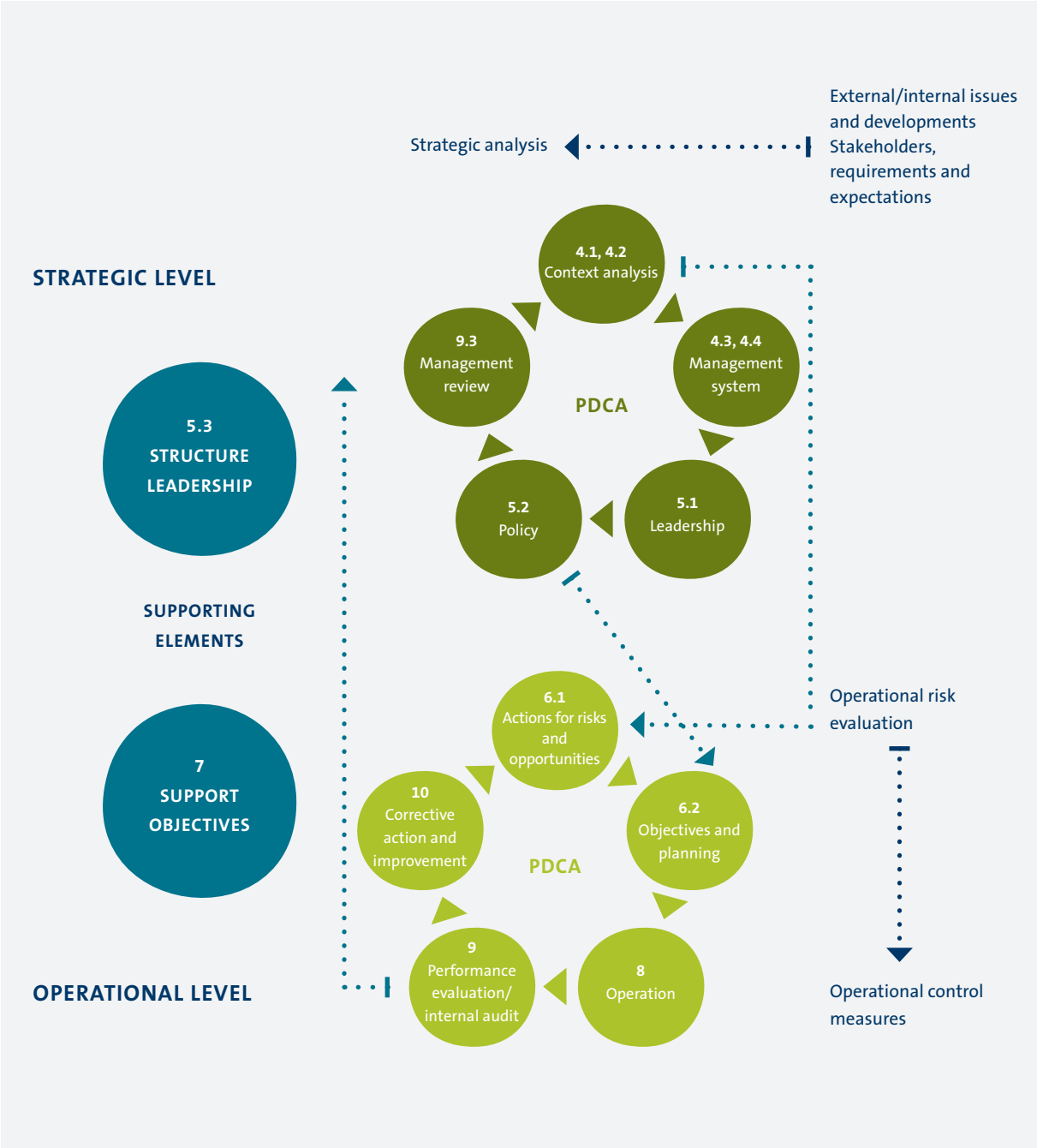


FIGURE 3: PDCA CYCLE AT STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL LEVEL (SOURCE: NEN)



Definition of ‘technical area’

The ISO 17021 uses the term ‘technical area’. This is defined as ‘an area characterized by commonalities of processes relevant to a specific type of management system’. Thus, a ‘technical area’ can consist of one or more sectors according to the IAF or NACE codes, for which similar competence is necessary (with regard to the environmental aspects of these sectors). A technical area can also consist of a part of a sector. Next, the subjects for a technical area are specified with which officials must be familiar. The classification according to technical areas is separate from the classification according to complexity used to determine time schedules according to IAF MD 5:2023.

Criteria in determining the technical areas are the similarity in activities, products and services, as well as the related environmental aspects.

In table 1 SCCM has indicated to what extent sectors can be combined to make up a technical area. SCCM does not allow sectors to be combined more than indicated in table 1. A CB can, however, choose to work out parts of a technical area separately.

ANNEX 4, TABLE 1: COMBINING SECTORS IN TECHNICAL AREAS

IAF CODE	NACE CODE REV. 2**	SECTOR
1	01, 02	Agriculture and Forestry
1	03	Fishing and Aquaculture
2*	05, 06, 07, 08, 09	Mining and quarrying
3	10, 11, 12	Food Products, beverages and tobacco
4, 5	13.30 en 15.11	Tanning and dyeing of textiles, fur and leather
4	13 (min 13.30) en 14	Assemblage oriented industry Textiles and textile products/washing and (dry) cleaning Leather and leather products / repair Wood and wood products Paper products Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment Electrical and optical equipment Manufacturing not elsewhere specified Recycling
5	15 (min 15.11)	
6	16	
7	17.2	
18	25, 28, 30.4, 33.11, 33.12, 33.2	
19	26 (min 26.11, 26.12), 27 (min 27.9), 33.14, 95	
23	31, 32, 33.19	
24	38.3	
7*	17.1	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
9	18	Printing companies
11*	20.13, 21.20, 24.46, 38.12, 38.22	Processing of nuclear fuel (including processing of radioactive materials and handling radio-active waste)
10*	19.10 en 19.20	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products
12*	20.x (min 20.13)	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
13*	21.x (min 21.20)	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
14	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
15	23.x (min 23.50 en 23.60)	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (exclusive concrete, cement, lime, plaster etc.)
16	23.50, 23.60	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and products of these materials

IAF CODE	NACE CODE REV. 2**	SECTOR
17*	24.x (min 24.46)	Manufacture of basic metals (except processing of nuclear fuel)
19*	26.11, 26.12, 27.9, 33.13	Electrical and optical equipment: electronic valves, tubes and other (micro-) electronic components
20	30.1, 33.15	Shipbuilding / Repair and maintenance
21	30.3, 33.16	Aerospace / Repair and maintenance of air and spacecraft and related machinery
22	29, 30.2, 30.9, 33.17	Other transport equipment
25*	35.11	Production of electricity
☐		
25, 26	35 (min 35.11)	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
27	36	Water collection, treatment and supply
☐		
28	41, 42, 43	Construction
Specific wholesale and retail trade		
29, 31	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
	46.71	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
	46.75	Wholesale of chemical products
	46.77	Wholesale of waste and scrap
	47.30	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores
	49, 50, 51, 52	Transport / storage
Trade and Services		
8	58.1, 59.2	Publishing of books and music
29, 30,	46 (min 46.71, 46.75, 46.77)	Wholesale trade
	47 (min 47.30)	Retail trade
30	55, 56	Accommodation and food service activities
31	53, 61	Post and telecommunication
32	64, 65, 66	Financial intermediation
32	68	Real estate
32	77	Renting
33	58.2, 62, 63.1	Information technology
35	69, 70, 73, 74.2, 74.3, 78, 80, 81 (min 81.29), 82	Other professional services
36	84	Public administration
37	85	Education
38	75, 86 (min 86.1), 87, 88	Health and social work
39	91 (min 91.01, 91.02), 93	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
39	59.1, 60, 63.9, 79, 90, 91.01, 91.02, 92, 94, 96	Other social services
38	86.1	Hospital activities
39*	37, 38 (min 38.12, 38.22, 38.3), 39, 81.29	Other social services: sewage and refuse disposal and sanitation (except "recycling" and "hazardous waste containing radioactive components")
Services environmental related		
34	71, 72, 74 (min 74.2 en 74.3)	Engineering services, research and development

* Sectors considered 'complex' in connection with necessary knowledge of legislation and regulations (see annex 5, table 1) – basic knowledge is sufficient for the other sectors

** Eurostat: NACE Ref. 2 Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community 2008, ISBN 978-92-79-04741-1 / ISSN 1977-0375

For every organization to be certified, a CB must evaluate if the activities and processes and the necessary competence correspond with the competence(s) identified for the technical area covering the organization and for which the CB is accredited. It may also be the case that an organization's activities are such that more than one technical area applies.

Knowledge of legislation and regulations in the Netherlands

Table 1 shows the legislation and regulations that can apply to organizations with offices in the Netherlands. Summaries of all the legislation and regulations in the list can be found on www.sccm.nl. These summaries give an indication of the depth of knowledge auditors must have. It is assumed that auditors know the essence of the legislation and regulations (aim, for whom, what criteria apply, main implications).

ANNEX 5, TABLE 1: ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS THE NETHERLANDS

SUBJECT	BASIC KNOWLEDGE (for all auditors to some degree)	SUPPLEMENTARY (for complex organizations in terms of legal requirements)
General	→ Environmental and Planning Act → Overview of legal environmental requirements for companies → Dowry (part of Env. and Planning Act) → Wm (Environmental Mgmt Act)	→ RIE (Industrial Emissions Guideline) / BREFs → E-PRTR
Soil	→ N- NRB / Soil Protection Guidelines and Soil Protection Act → BBK (Soil quality decree)	
Air	→ Requirements for air quality under Env. and Planning Act	→ CO₂- Emissions trading
Water	→ Requirements waste water under Env. and Planning Act	
Nuisance/ nature	→ Noise Abatement Act / Environmental noise regulation (2)	
Safety	→ External safety under Env. and Planning Act → PGS (Hazardous substance publication series) 15 → Carriage of Dangerous Goods Act / ADR / GHS → PGS general → ATEX → Ionizing radiation and protection	→ Seveso (under Env. and Planning Act) → PGS 6 → PGS 12 → PGS 13 → PGS 26 → PGS 29 → PGS 37
Waste	→ Regulation on hazardous substance list → LAP3 National Waste Management Plan	→ Regulation on reporting waste and hazardous substances → EVOA (EU rules for waste transport) → Recording reports of waste substances
Raw materials / energy	→ Energy saving duty, energy information duty and energy investigation duty (all under Env. and Planning act)	
Product	→ REACH (chemical safety) → Restriction of Hazardous substances (RoHS) → CLP (Classification, Labelling and Packaging)	
Other	→ Fluoride gasses regulation	

Table 1 lists the main legislation and regulations relevant to ISO 14001 certification in the Netherlands. However, this is only a portion of the body of environmental legislation and regulations. It is the responsibility of the CB to evaluate whether, in addition to the legislation and regulations in table 1 there are other legislation or regulations which could affect companies working in the technical areas for which accreditation is being requested.

Use of the ISO 14001 certification scheme abroad

In theory, the substance of the ISO 14001 certification scheme is the same regardless of an organization's place of business. Thus, the interpretation of the ISO 14001 standard, as well as the organization of the CB and the procedures it uses, are the same worldwide. Exceptions to this are:

- interpretations and procedures designed for specifically Dutch situations;
- points for attention in the organization and procedures having to do with their familiarity with and conditions in the other country/countries.

The following points may be modified.

General

- If local translations of the ISO 14001 are used, the English version of the ISO 14001 text shall be binding.
- The certification scheme uses the term 'environmental permits and licences'. If there is no permit system, the term should be understood as the system used in the country involved to lay down specific government requirements.
- Insofar as procedures for notifying government authorities of non-compliance are necessary, the CB must make its evaluation in the light of prevailing local conditions. It is essential that the organization be able to demonstrate that sufficient corrective action has been taken to repair and prevent further non-compliance.
- If adequate legislation and regulations are lacking in the country in question, the organization will have to base objectives and targets on, among other things, the technological options available. These can be derived from any available international guidelines for current technologies. Another possible frame of reference is the usual standard for comparable organizations in the country concerned and, if the organization belongs to an international concern, the usual practice within that concern.

Organization of the certification body

- 3.3.1: In determining the CB's competency, the specific requirements for certification abroad with regard to language, knowledge of local legislation/regulations and the country's environmental policy must be kept in mind. The contract review will provide specific requirements.
- 3.3.1: Members of the audit team must have excellent written and spoken command of the primary language used in the organization. In addition, one member of the audit team must have excellent written and spoken command of the language used on the work floor. If necessary, interpreters may be used.
- 3.3.1: At least one member of the audit team must be thoroughly acquainted with the relevant local legislation and regulations for the sector concerned and the national environmental policy related to it.

Procedures used by the certification body

- 4.1.3: The CB is not obliged to inform the organization to be certified of the importance of giving written notice to government authorities of the certification audit.
- 4.3.1: Although the audit of compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements and consulting of public sources of information will depend on local conditions, the basic principles and procedures shall still apply.

→ 4.3.1: The CB's task is to evaluate the functioning of the mechanisms for improvement within the environmental management system. The level of environmental performance and/or objectives is the responsibility of the organization itself. In many countries, this level is safeguarded by legislation and regulations and their enforcement. In countries lacking adequate legislation and regulations the organization itself will have a greater responsibility. In this situation, the issuing of an ISO 14001 certificate can carry extra risks for a CB. There are situations conceivable in which a company's environmental performance is such that a CB will not want its name connected with the company. A CB may set a minimum level for itself, regarding an organization's level of environmental performances and/or objectives.

Contact

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions. We will gladly help companies, organizations, consultants, supervisory bodies, certification bodies and other stakeholders.

Mijn.sccm is the knowledge platform for ISO 14001, ISO 50001 and ISO 45001. On mijn.sccm, you'll find a wealth of information including summaries of the most relevant (Dutch) environmental and OHS legislation and regulations, and semi-annual overviews of updates to legislation and regulations (all summaries in Dutch). Click on www.sccm.nl and sign up!

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