

ENHANCE

Interreg Europe



Regional study about the
identification of regulatory
relief/promotional incentives
best practices to promote
EMAS

ANDALUSIA

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1. Introduction: EMAS in Andalusia

Since the **Royal Decree 239/2013**, of 5th April, establishing the regulatory framework for the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009. of 25th November, of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS), has been enacted, **Regional Ministries for Environment** are the competent bodies to manage EMAS registrations in their geographic areas and the rest of the functions attributed to them by the EMAS Regulation. The Secretary of State for Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment is designated as competent body for the EMAS registration in those organisations that have sites located in third countries.

In this sense, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Andalusia (CMAOT) is the competent body for planning, managing and executing of EMAS registration in Andalusia through the **General Directorate of Environmental Prevention and Quality (DGPCA)**, according to the **Decree 216/2005**, of 14th July, establishing the organizational structure for the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Andalusia.

On the other hand, the article 2 of the **Law 7/2007**, of 9th July, on Integrated Management of Environmental Quality, includes among its aims to promote the development and to enhance the use by the industrial sector and society in general of the **instruments and voluntary mechanisms** that improve the environmental quality. Among these voluntary instruments, the **Environmental Management and Auditing System** regulated by the EMAS Regulation is focused on companies and organisations that want to commit themselves to assess, manage and improve their environmental performance.

Therefore, within the scope of the competences attributed to the General Directorate of Quality and Environmental Prevention and with the aim of improving the application of its Regional Policy Instrument (Operational Programme of European Social Fund for Andalusia 2014-2020), the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning decides to participate in the ENHANCE project in order to undertake actions to exchange experiences and good practices that support EMAS registration in Andalusia.

The current context of the EMAS registration in Andalusia reflects the great effort that organizations are making to maintain their Environmental Management Systems (EMS), since the experienced economic crisis has had important impacts at every level, including the number of EMAS registrations.

The current number of EMAS-registered organizations in Andalusia is **72 organizations and 163 sites** (data collected in December 2017), ranking the 6th in Spain after Catalonia, Galicia, Madrid, Canary Islands and the Basque Country in this same order, according to data provided by the EU through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment of Spain.

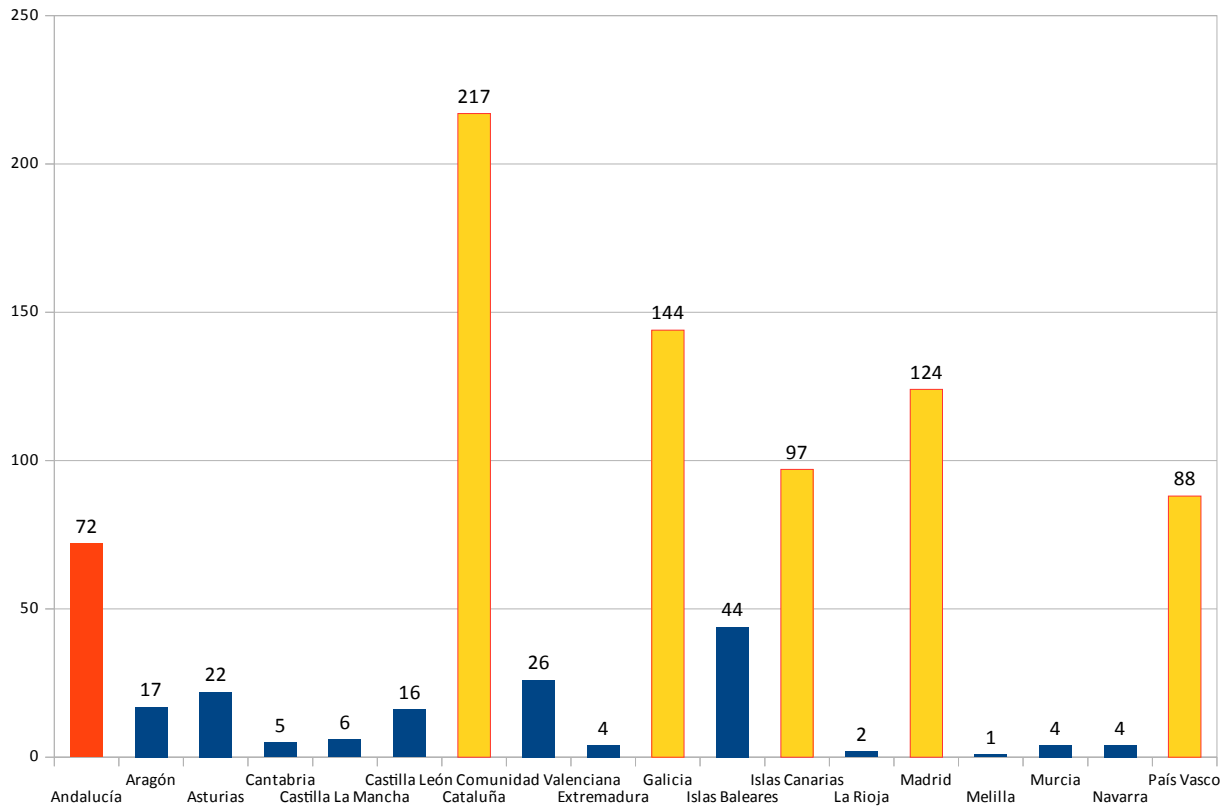


Figure 1.- No. of EMAS registration in Spain distributed by regions (2016)

(Source: prepared by CMAOT with data obtained from EMAS Register of EU in December 2017)
[\(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/register/\)](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/register/)

EMAS registration is a living system that has been evolving from the first EMAS registration in Andalusia in February 1997 (with the EMAS Regulation of 1996) to the present (with the EMAS Regulation 2009). It has always been influenced by the situation of each organization, in fact some organisations have withdrawn their EMAS registration for several reasons, however, as it can be seen in the Figure 2, the annual record of EMAS registrations in Andalusia has always been positive and their interest has increased in recent years, especially due to the commitment of the European Union to give greater importance to SMEs.

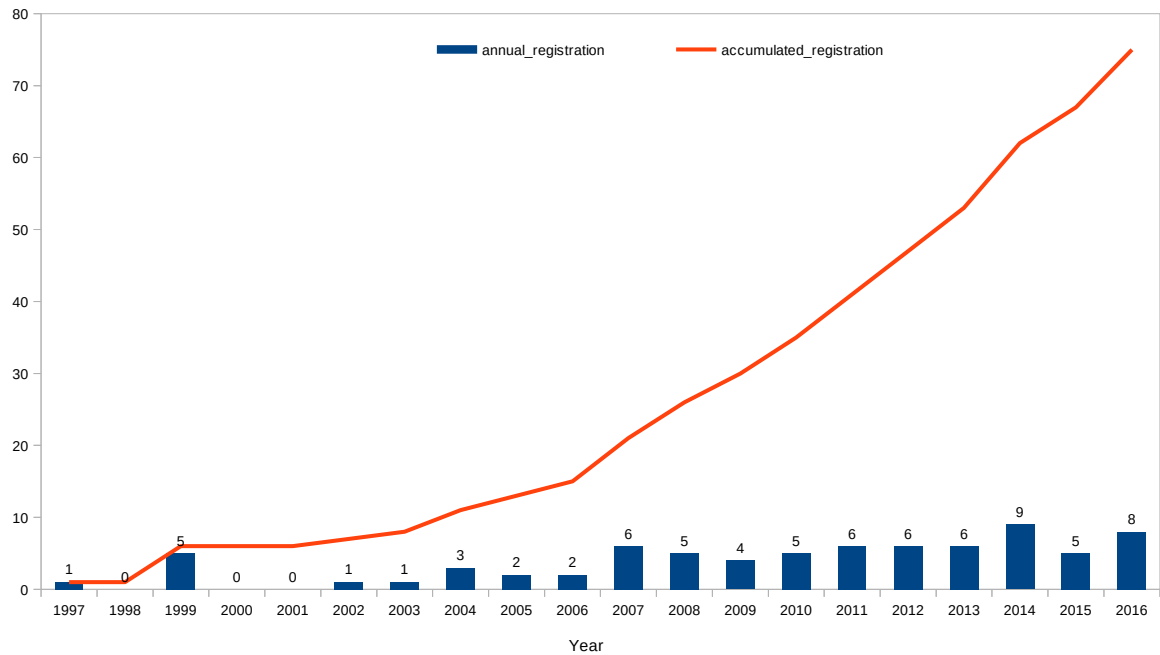
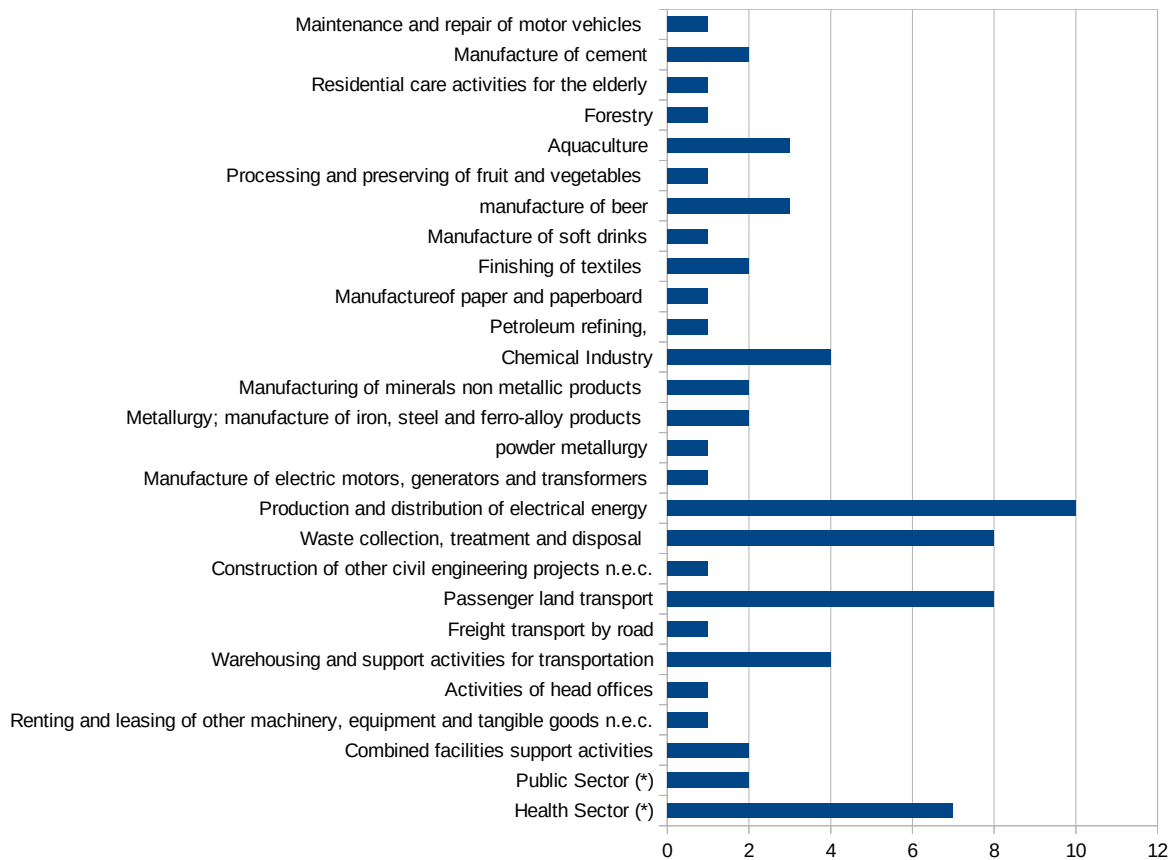


Figure 2.- Evolution of EMAS registration in Andalusia (2016)

(Source: prepared by CMAOT with historical data from EMAS Register of Andalusia of November 2017)

(<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es>)

EMAS registration affects a total of **45,900 workers** in Andalusia and encompasses different sectors of activity, as it can be seen in the following figure, where data are disaggregated by **industrial sector** (chemical industry, energy production, etc.) and by **non-industrial sector** (housing, hospital and health services, public services, etc.), representing 35% and 65%, respectively.



(*) Health Sector has been taken from Public Sector for their impact on EMAS registration of Andalusia

Figure 3.- No. of EMAS registration distributed by sector (NACE Code) (2016)

(Source: prepared by CMAOT with data from EMAS Register of Andalusia of November 2017)

(<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es>)

Likewise, the **private sector** represents 60% (with 58 EMAS registrations), while the **public sector** represents 40% (with 14 EMAS registrations).

Regarding the distribution of the EMAS registration, Cádiz occupies the first place in terms of the number of EMAS-registered organizations, however, Seville occupies the first place in terms of the number of EMAS-registered sites.

	EMAS Registration	Sites
Almería	6	7
Cádiz	18	28
Córdoba	5	6
Granada	5	37
Huelva	12	21
Jaén	1	2
Málaga	8	11
Sevilla	17	47
Other	0	4
	72	163

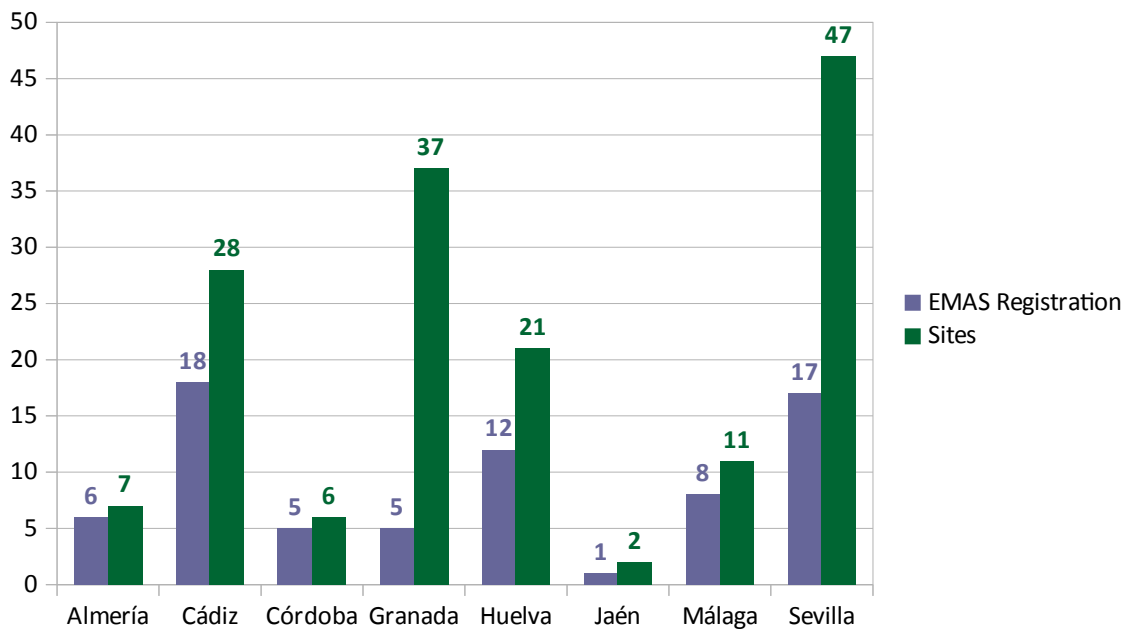


Figure 4.- Distribution of EMAS-registered organisations and EMAS-registered sites per municipalities (2016)

(Source: prepared by CMAOT with data from EMAS Register of Andalusia of November 2017)

(<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es>)

Several actions aimed at improving and strengthening the EMAS registration in Andalusia have been undertaken by DGPCA, among which the following should be highlighted:

- Simplification of the procedure for EMAS registration renewal: a single Resolution per cycle.
- Streamlining of the procedure for EMAS registration permitting.
- Improvement of the procedure for EMAS documentation in terms of traceability and transparency.
- Greater link between EMAS registration and ISO certification in terms of scope, validity and facilities.
- Electronic verification.
- Conditions of terms of deadlines in the Resolution.
- Voluntary Statement of non-environmental infractions.
- Environmental requirements for auxiliary and contracting companies.

Further, and taking into account the support of the European funds (FEADER and FEDER), the following actions are planned for the promotion and development of voluntary instruments:

- Support for the Technical Assistance to SMEs in rural areas for the incorporation of voluntary environmental control instruments (ECOLABEL, EMAS and Environmental Quality Award) that contribute to improving economic and environmental performance (FEADER):
- Support for the promotion and development of voluntary instruments to groups and networks of companies, especially SMEs (FEDER):
 - ECOLABEL Strategy for SMEs.
 - Grants for the EMAS implementation.
 - Training sessions and awareness campaigns for EMAS promotion.

Other actions to support the EMAS in Andalusia are being carried out by other Public Administrations, among them:

- Grants for the implementation of Quality Management Systems and Environmental Management Systems in SMEs from tourism sector (Ministry for Tourism and Sports).
- Grants for the EMAS implementation in organisations that develop marine aquaculture activities (Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development).

In order to ensure that all these actions are effective and efficient, the DGPCA will work on this project with the **main key stakeholders** in its geographical area and five other European institutions to eliminate some of the barriers that companies currently face, such as lack of recognition of EMAS by the market, technical support from public administrations, external incentives, etc.

As a start to this dialogue and collaboration with the main key stakeholders of the EMAS registration in Andalusia, a representation of the main priority sectors for the DGPCA have participated in the meetings foreseen in this first stages of the project.

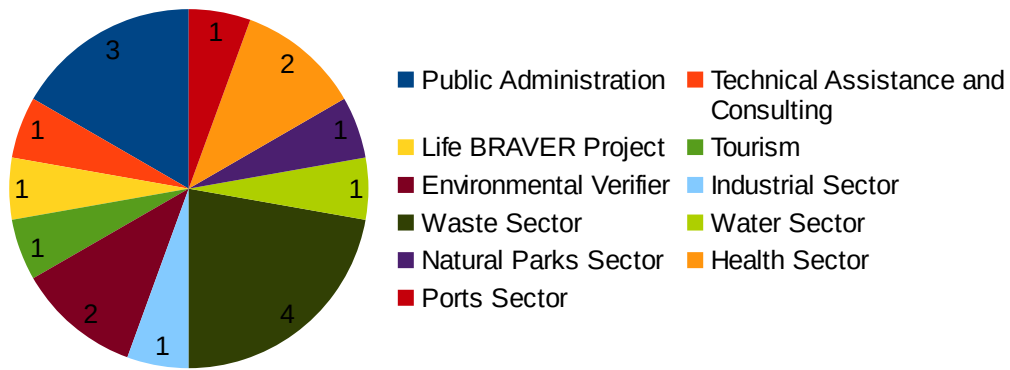


Figure 5.- Representatives of the key stakeholders in ENHANCE project in Andalusia

(Source: prepared by CMAOT in December 2017)

2. EMAS regulatory relief and promotional incentives measures

Results of the mapping phase in Andalusia at regional and national level of regulatory reliefs and promotional incentives about EMAS. Other measures at national level have been identified by Ministry of Territory and Sustainability of Catalonia and have been included in the Regional Study of Catalonia.

Type of Measure	Legislative Reference	Level of Application	Description of the ordinary requirement	Description of the Measure (simplified version/regulatory relief)	Scope
Tax breaks	<p>Law 18/2003 of 29th December, on Fiscal and Administrative Measures in Andalusia, BOJA no. 251 of 31st December (articles 33 and 50)</p> <p>Decree 503/2004 of 13th October, on Tax on Gas Emissions to the Atmosphere and Tax on Discharges to Coastal Waters in Andalusia, BOJA No. 204 of 19th October (article 16)</p>	Regional	Investment deduction in the taxes on Gas Emissions to the Atmosphere and Discharges to Coastal Waters	A discount of 25% of the investment when the affected facilities have an EMS certified in accordance with the EMAS Regulation or the ISO14001 standard	Polluting activities of atmosphere and water
Green Public Procurement	<p>Law 18/2003 of 29th December, on Fiscal and Administrative Measures in Andalusia, BOJA no. 251 of 31st December (article 117)</p>	Regional	Measures in the field of environment. Award Criteria.	Environmental commitment as an award criterion for the contracting of the Government of Andalusia Administration and their Autonomous Organisms	Public Procurement & Environmental Commitment
Reduced reporting and monitoring requirements	<p>Decree 5/2012 of 17th January, regulating the IPPC permit (IEA), BOJA No. 18 of 27th January (First Additional Provision)</p>	Regional	Integrated Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Systems	The Regional Government for Environment will establish the rules simplifying the monitoring mechanisms to comply with the obligations deriving from the IEA, the application for the corresponding IEA or its modifications and renewals for the installations EMAS/ISO14001	Facilities affected by Integrated Environmental Authorisation
Reduced inspection frequencies	<p>Environmental risk assessment methodology defined by the Regional Government of Andalusia</p>	Regional	Environmental risk assessment for Integrated Environmental Authorisation	EMAS-registered organizations not having any repeated unfulfilment will obtain a reduction in the frequency of inspections from annual to biannual or from biannual to triennial	Facilities affected by Integrated Environmental Authorisation

Type of Measure	Legislative Reference	Level of Application	Description of the ordinary requirement	Description of the Measure (simplified version/regulatory relief)	Scope
Others measures	Decree 22/2010 of 2nd February, on Environmental Quality Award in Andalusia, BOJA No. 31 of 16th February (article 4.2)	Regional	Environmental Quality Award requirements	Inclusion of environmental criteria (ISO14001 or EMAS) in the granting's procedure of the Environmental Quality Award	Operators with voluntary adherence to the Environmental Quality Award
Reduced inspection frequencies	Resolution of 7th July 2017 of the General Directorate for Prevention and Environmental Quality, that approves the methodology for the risk assesment of cross-border waste transfer inspection	Regional	Environmental risk assesment for cross-border waste transfer	Those organizations that have been registered in EMAS for at least the two previous years will have a higher score in the risk assesment than those that haven't it. <i>(*) In order to apply this benefit, the activities associated with the cross-border waste transfer of waste must be included in the scope of your EMS.</i>	Cross-border waste transfer operators
Fast-track permits/simplification in the application	Statement of compliance for legal non-compliances, penalties, claims by interesed parties and corrective actions	Regional	Simplification of the administrative procedure for renewal of EMAS registration	This document can be voluntarily provided by EMAS-registered organisation in order to speed up administrative procedures concerning the request of environmental compliance reports by competent bodies at local and regional level	EMAS-registered organisations
Credit access and Funding support	Order 5th of July 2017 that establishes the regulatory basis for the granting to promote the industrial research, experimental development and enterprises innovation in Andalusia. BOJA No. 108, of 8th June of 2017	Regional	Grants to cover the implementation and certification of Environmental Management System (EMS)	Annex I.- Subsidied activities Annex II.- Tiplogy of projects: d) Advanced services d1) Projects aimed at incorporating of advanced services to bussiness management 4) Implementation and certification of Environmental Management System: * Integrated Management Systems (Environmental, Quality, Prevention, I+D+I, Social Responsibility, etc.): maximun 10.000€ * Environmental Management System: maximun 6.000€	EMAS-registered and ISO-certified organisations included in Annex I

Type of Measure	Legislative Reference	Level of Application	Description of the ordinary requirement	Description of the Measure (simplified version/regulatory relief)	Scope
Tax breaks	Royal Legislative Decree 2/2011, of 5th September, approving the consolidated text of the Law on State Ports and Merchant Marine. BOE No. 253, of 20 October 20 of 2011	National	Bonuses for activity and utilization taxes	<p>a) Agreement with the Port Authority on good environmental practices.</p> <p>b) Be registered in the EMAS or ISO 14001 (services related to the activity subject to authorization or concession);</p> <p>1. Holder of a concession or authorization that carry out fishing activities, nautical sports or construction, repair, conversion or ship dismantling →15% bonus on the activity tax;</p> <p>2. Holder of a license to provide the port handling service, or holder of the concession or authorization of a terminal for the handling of goods → 15% bonuses in the activity tax and 20% in the part of the fee of the tax corresponding to manipulated traffic of solid or liquid materials.</p>	EMAS-registered and ISO-certified organisations
Reduced inspection frequencies	Law 22/2011, of 28th July, on contaminated waste and soils (<i>article 44</i>)	National	Responsibility, monitoring, inspection and control	Inspection → Competent Authorities may take into account records made in accordance with the EMAS system, or equivalent, in particular as regards the frequency and intensity of inspections.	EMAS-registered and ISO-certified organisations
Others measures	Royal Decree 110/2015 of 20th February, on waste electrical and electronic equipment. BOE No. 45 of 21st February of 2015 (<i>article 31</i>)	National	Promotion of the implementation of EMAS in the waste treatment sector of electrical and electronic equipment	Public Administrations, within the scope of their respective powers, will encourage establishments or companies that carry out treatment operations (on waste electrical and electronic equipment) to establish certified environmental management systems in accordance with Royal Decree 239/2013 of 5 April, that establishes the rules for the implementation of EMAS Regulation.	EMAS-registered organizations in the electrical and electronic waste treatment sector

Type of Measure	Legislative Reference	Level of Application	Description of the ordinary requirement	Description of the Measure (simplified version/regulatory relief)	Scope
Green Public Procurement	Law 31/2007, of 30 October, on procurement procedures in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors. BOE No. 261 of 31st of October of 2007 (article 36)	National	Environmental management measures that the economic operator may apply when executing the contract	Where contracting entities require the submission of certificates issued by independent bodies attesting that the economic operator complies with certain environmental management standards, they shall refer to the EMAS environmental management and auditing scheme or to environmental management standards based on international or European standards. This law will apply to contracts whose estimated value, excluding Value Added Tax (VAT), is equal to or greater than the following limits: a) 422,000 euros in supply and service contracts. b) 5,278,000 euros in construction contracts.	EMAS-registered and ISO-certified organisations in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors
Green Public Procurement	Royal Legislative Decree 3/2011, of 14th November, approving the consolidated text of the Public Sector Contracts Law. BOE 16th November 2011 (article 81)	National	Technical environmental solvency in public procurement. Accreditation of compliance with environmental management standards	Royal Legislative Decree 3/2011 of the Public Sector Contracts, empowers public authorities to incorporate environmental criteria into public procurement. In contracts subject to harmonized regulation, contracting authorities may require the submission of certificates issued by independent bodies attesting that the employer complies with certain environmental management standards. To this end, they may be referred to the EMAS system or to environmental management standards based on European or international standards.	EMAS-registered and ISO-certified organisations
Reduction of financial guarantees	Law 26/2007 of 23rd October on Environmental Liability, BOE No. 255 of 24th October (article 28b) (*) Royal Decree 183/2015 of 13 March modifies the Regulation of partial deployment of Law 26/2007 (Annex IV.2)	National	Exemption of financial guarantees	Exemption of financial guarantees for operators of activities capable of causing harms which repair evaluates for a quantity understood between 300.000 and 2.000.000 of Euros that credit by means of the presentation of certificates issued by independent organisms, which are adhered by permanent and continued character, either to the EMAS Regulation or to ISO 14001 in force They shall submit to the competent authority, a responsible declaration in accordance with Article 33 (5), which shall contain at least the information included in Annex IV.2. The Royal Decree 183/2015 includes a responsible statement that the organization complies with the exemptions according of Law 26/2007 on Environmental Responsibility, and therefore is exempt from providing financial guarantee.	Operators of activities capable of causing harms

3. The results of the First Level Assessment

Once completed the Mapping EMAs Regulatory Relief and Promotional Incentives (section 2), the measures identified have been assessed in order to select the best 10 practices to be transferred to participating regions.

The criteria to apply for the assessment and the identification of best practices are mainly based on a qualitative approach, justifying the score assigned for each criterion and describing the information taken into account during the assessment. The criteria are here described:

CRITERION 1: REPLICABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE MEASURE

It refers to the replicability potential of the regulatory relief and promotional incentive measure analysed with a very strategic aim to assure a wide transfer of project results among participant regions. The criterion is composed by three sub-criteria:

1A: LEGAL FEASIBILITY

It refers to the legal feasibility of transferring the measure in another Region/Member State. It will assess for example the need of legislative effort to transfer the measure in a legislative context. For the application of this criterion has taken into account the antecedents in relation to the previous work required before the approval of the legal referent and especially if it emanates from some community provision. In the application of the criterion, a gradient has been considered in relation to the legislative effort that the adoption of the regulatory measure identified could entail.

1B: ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

It refers to the economic feasibility of transferring the measure in another Region/Member State. It will assess the hypothetical additional staff costs (e.g. a higher number of persons that may be required to adopt the measure) or other economic costs needed by the Competent Authority (CA) involved in the regulatory relief. On the contrary it could assess also the time savings of the CA if the measure will be adopted. In the application of the criterion, a gradient is considered considering the costs associated with the adoption of the measure and the time saving of the Competent Authorities if the measure will be adopted.

1C: TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

It refers to the technical feasibility of transferring the measure in another Region/Member State. It will assess for example the skills needed in the public administration to apply the regulatory relief or the promotional incentive, or the need of additional technical efforts required. In applying the criterion, a gradient is considered that takes into account the technical effort required to adopt the measure.

CRITERION 2: ACHIEVED RESULTS BY THE MEASURE

This criterion aims to quantify the relevance of the measure. ENHANCE is seeking best practices that can be really effective and that can create added value in the spread of EMAS. Therefore this criterion aims to take into account the results achieved by the measure (on qualitative basis) in particular in terms of increase of EMAS registered organisations in the region where it has been applied.

In applying this criterion, the experience of EMAS companies has been taken into account in relation to the benefit that the measure has brought to the organization and/or whether the implementation of the measure can be a springboard to encourage the dissemination of EMAS in a sector of specific activity or in a determined territory conditioned by a business structure.

CRITERION 3: POLICY PRIORITIES

It aims to assess the policy relevance of the sector that is affected by the measure. This criterion aims to take into account the strategically value of a certain sector for the participating region, future forecast of development of the sector or other socioeconomic circumstances. In the application of the criterion, regional sectorial development policies have been considered, as well as investment forecasts in certain strategic sectors at the regional level.

CRITERION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

It will assess the capacity of the measure to spread EMAS in industries with a high environmental impact.

To apply this criterion we should take into account the international document issued by the International Accreditation Forum (IAF). The IAF is the world association of Conformity Assessment Accreditation Bodies and other bodies interested in conformity assessment in the fields of management systems, products, services, personnel and other similar programmes of conformity assessment. IAF has issued in March 2013 a document entitled "IAF Mandatory Document for Duration of QMS and EMS Audits. In this document IAF ranks the business sectors in five categories, according to the complexity of their environmental aspects that are those that have been taken into account for the application of the criterion, according to whether the regulatory measure incorporates sectors included in one category or another.

From the application of the criteria of reference to each one of the identified regulatory measures or to the promotional incentives of the EMAS, a score has been obtained for each one of them.

In the next section, the result of the application of the criteria is collected together with a summary of the justification of the score assigned to each measure.

The results of the First Level Assessment on the regulatory reliefs and promotional measures identified in Andalusia have been included in the following table. This table includes the score achieved by each measure from 1 to 3, result of the formula used to calculate a simple average score for each measure.

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
<p>Decree 503/2004 of 13th October, on Tax on Gas Emissions to the Atmosphere and Tax on Discharges to Coastal Waters in Andalusia, BOJA No. 204 of 19th October <i>(article 16)</i></p> <p>Law 18/2003 of 29th December, on Fiscal and Administrative Measures in Andalusia, BOJA no. 251 of 31st December <i>(articles 33 and 50)</i></p>	2	2	2	3	3	3	<p>It requires a medium legislative effort due to it has not references in European Directives, although the process to adopt it is almost simple.</p> <p>The cost required to adopt it is unclear since it's necessary to make investments for the control, prevention and correction of air or water pollution by operators and in the short term, the time savings of the Competent Authority if the measure will be adopted are unclear. In addition, the scopes of IEAs and EMAS registration must be the same in order to can apply this discount.</p> <p>It doesn't require high technical effort to be adopted in the administrative clauses , and each administration will have to define how to proceed according to their competencies.</p> <p>It is very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's a potential measure to increase the number of EMAS, but Making investments for the control, prevention and correction of air or water pollution is always a relevant priority in the regional policies.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,75

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Law 18/2003 of 29th December, on Fiscal and Administrative Measures in Andalusia, BOJA no. 251 of 31st December (article 117)	2	2	2	3	3	3	<p>It does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted as it has references in European Directives on public procurement, it means, to include the EMS as a another criterion within the Public Procurement.</p> <p>The cost required to adopt it is unclear since it's necessary to make a previous selection of the products and services of interest, and in the short term, the time savings of the Competent Authority if the measure will be adopted are unclear. It doesn't require high technical effort to be adopted in the administrative clauses and technical requirements for the contract of services and supplies, and each administration will have to define how to proceed according to their competencies. It is very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's a potential measure to increase the number of EMAS.</p> <p>The inclusion of environmental criteria into public procurement is highly relevant today in many strategic sectors of Spain, and also public procurement is an inductor of local productive sectors.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,75

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Decree 5/2012 of 17th January, regulating the IPPC permit (IEA), BOJA No. 18 of 27th January <i>(First Additional Provision)</i>	3	3	2	3	2	3	<p>It does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted as it has references in European Directives on public procurement, it means, to include the EMS as a another criterion within the Public Procurement.</p> <p>It doesn't require high costs to be adopted due to the number of staff to be involved will be the same and it will enable high time saving for the Competent Authority.</p> <p>It doesn't require high technical effort to be adopted in the administrative clauses and technical requirements for the contract of services and supplies, and each administration will have to define how to proceed according to their competencies.</p> <p>It is very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's a potential measure to increase the number of EMAS.</p> <p>The inclusion of environmental criteria into public procurement is highly relevant today in many strategic sectors of Spain, and also public procurement is an inductor of local productive sectors.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,67

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Environmental risk assessment methodology defined by the Regional Government of Andalusia	3	3	2	3	3	3	<p>It does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted as it has references in European Directive on Industrial Emissions (IED), so it should be only transferred into a national or regional decree, if appropriate.</p> <p>It does not require high costs to adopted due to the fact it enables high time savings for Regional Ministry on Environment. The frequency of inspections will be reduced, so less facilities have to be inspected, therefore the staff needed to carry out the inspections could be reduced.</p> <p>The technical feasibility is considered medium because new skills may be required in order to know and understand the EMAS's requirements for simplifying the inspection procedure. It is very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's a potential measure to increase the number of EMAS.</p> <p>The reduction of inspection frequency is one of the main requests from all companies under IED framework and it is highly relevant in many European Policies.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,92

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Decree 22/2010 of 2nd February, on Environmental Quality Award in Andalusia, BOJA No. 31 of 16th February (article 4.2)	3	3	3	3	2	2	<p>It does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted due to the measure does not require a long a time intensive legislative process to be adopted, so it is more feasible than the national or regional Decree It is an internal Regulation of the Regional Ministry on Environment to award a good environmental performance of the facilities.</p> <p>It does not require high costs to be adopted because it does not need additional staff costs.</p> <p>It does not require high technical effort to be adopted new skills are not necessary.</p> <p>It is very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's a potential measure to increase the number of EMAS.</p> <p>It has a medium policy relevance due to the fact it is a voluntary scheme promoted by Regional Ministry on Environment.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it is a award to recognize a good environmental performance.</p>	2,50

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Resolution of 7th July 2017 of the General Directorate for Prevention and Environmental Quality, that approves the methodology for the risk assessment of cross-border waste transfer inspection	3	3	2	3	3	3	<p>It does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted as it has references in European Regulation on cross-border waste transfer, so it should be only transferred into a national or regional decree, if appropriate.</p> <p>It does not require high costs to be adopted due to the fact it enables high time savings for Regional Ministry on Environment. The frequency of inspections will be reduced, so less facilities have to be inspected, therefore the staff needed to carry out the inspections could be reduced.</p> <p>The technical feasibility is unclear due to the fact the new skills could be required.</p> <p>It is very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's a potential measure to increase the number of EMAS.</p> <p>The reduction of inspection frequency is one of the main requests from all companies under the scope of Directive Waste Framework and it is highly relevant in many European Policies.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,92

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Statement of compliance for legal non-compliances, penalties, claims by interested parties and corrective actions	3	3	3	3	2	2	<p>It is an internal Regulation of the Regional Ministry on Environment to simplify and speed up the procedure of assessment of legal compliance. So, It does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted due to the measure does not require a long a time intensive legislative process to be adopted. It does not require high costs to adopted due to the fact it enables high time savings for Regional Ministry on Environment responsible for EMAS registration. The competent authority would save time due to the fact the EMAS-registered organizations have not to be inspected. The technical feasibility is unclear due to the fact the new skills could be required.</p> <p>It is very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's a potential measure to increase the number of EMAS. The reduction of inspection frequency is one of the main requests from almost companies under the scope of Regulation and it is highly relevant in many European Policies. The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,50

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Order 5th of July 2017 that establishes the regulatory basis for the granting to promote the industrial research, experimental development and enterprises innovation in Andalusia. BOJA No. 108, of 8th June of 2017	1	1	1	3	3	3	<p>It requires a high legislative effort to be adopted because it is linked to the need of a long and time intensive legislative process. This measure comes from the European Commission who approved the Operative Programme FEDER for Andalusia 2014-2020. The aim of this measure is boosting the economic growth and job creation in line with European Cohesion Policy. It requires high costs to be adopted due to the fact a higher number of persons and consequently a long time may be required to adopt the measure.</p> <p>It requires also high technical efforts to be adopted because new staff skills would be necessary to adopt the measure. A lot of technicians from different competent authorities must be involved in this process.</p> <p>The potential to spread EMAS in the future is high because the costs for the implementation and certification of Environmental Management Systems (ISO or EMAS) would be granted.</p> <p>The sectors affected by this measure have a high policy relevance at European, National and Regional level. In fact, this measure is in line with the European Cohesion Policy and H2020 Strategy.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,50

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Royal Legislative Decree 2/2011, of 5th September, approving the consolidated text of the Law on State Ports and Merchant Marine. BOE No. 253, of 20 October 20 of 2011	3	3	2	3	2	2	<p>With the aim of environmentalising ports and progressively reducing the environmental impact generated by port and nautical activities on the coast, this measure does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted.</p> <p>The measure should not require a high cost for its implementation and does not mean a significant saving of time for the competent authorities in the execution of the associated activities.</p> <p>Since the measure doesn't suppose any technical novelty in the resolution of its application, the technical feasibility to be adopted by another Region is a priori medium.</p> <p>The measure has been well received by the sector organizations with EMAS registration and can contribute to increasing the number of EMAS registrations in the future.</p> <p>Ports of State are considered as a relevant sector in the application criteria of sustainability and respect to the environment, so it has a medium policy relevance at national level.</p> <p>The measure involves a sector listed in the "medium complexity" category of IAF document.</p>	2,42

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Law 22/2011, of 28th July, on contaminated waste and soils (<i>article 44</i>)	2	3	2	2	2	3	<p>The legal feasibility of transferring the measure doesn't require a high legislative effort to be adopted due to the fact it is mentioned in the Directive 2008/98/ EC on waste which considers EMAS as a criterion to be considered in relation to the frequency of inspections and in the prevention of pollution. However this measure is linked to the need of acceptable times of the legislative process, therefore a medium legislative effort may be required.</p> <p>About the economic feasibility, the time savings of the Competent Authority if the measure will be adopted is potentially high.</p> <p>The technical feasibility is considered unclear or high due to the complexity of the measures associated with the treatment of contaminated soils, although EMAS is considered as a criterion associated with the frequency and intensity of inspections, and for waste prevention measures.</p> <p>This measure would be welcome by EMAS-registered organizations, however there are not many facilities with EMAS, for this reason the number of EMAS registration would not be increased, so the contribution to spread EMAS registration will be medium.</p> <p>The sectors affected by the measure are relevant and some especially strategic, for example the waste management sector. The environmental benefit is high because of the wide range of sectors of activity that may include the measure.</p>	2,33

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Royal Decree 110/2015 of 20th February, on waste electrical and electronic equipment. BOE No. 45 of 21st February of 2015 (article 31)	3	2	2	2	2	3	<p>The legal feasibility of transferring the measure doesn't require a high legislative effort to be adopted because it comes from the European Directive 2012/19/EC.</p> <p>Although the technical feasibility is unclear since it will be necessary to define how the measure could be implemented.</p> <p>So, if the measures of the regulatory relief will be concretized, it will be welcome by the EMAS registered organizations, and in the future its potential to spread EMAS in the electrical and electronic sector is high.</p> <p>Andalusia considers the policies of prevention and management of waste in general of high relevance, but this particular sector is not a legislative priority for Andalusia, but it is almost relevant under the policy point of view, so the policy relevance could be considered medium.</p> <p>The sector involved in the measure is listed in the high complexity of IAF document.</p>	2,33

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Law 31/2007, of 30 October, on procurement procedures in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors. BOE No. 261 of 31st of October of 2007 (article 36)	3	3	3	2	2	2	<p>The promotional incentive does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted as it has references in European Directives on public procurement.</p> <p>The cost required to adopt the promotional incentive is unclear since it's necessary to make a previous selection of the products and services of interest, and in the short term, the time savings of the Competent Authority if the measure will be adopted are unclear.</p> <p>It doesn't require high technical effort to be adopted in the administrative clauses and technical requirements for the contract of services and supplies, and each administration will have to define how to proceed according to their competencies.</p> <p>It is not fully clear if this measure is desired by EMAS registered organizations because the Public Procurement is not still well defined in Andalusia, so the contribution to spread EMAS registration will be medium.</p> <p>The inclusion of environmental criteria into public procurement is highly relevant today in many strategic sectors of Spain, and also public procurement is an inductor of local productive sectors, but the Public Procurement in Andalusia is not well defined. In fact, Andalusia is working hard to achieve that.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,25

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
Royal Legislative Decree 3/2011, of 14th November, approving the consolidated text of the Public Sector Contracts Law. BOE 16th November 2011 <i>(article 81)</i>	3	2	3	3	3	3	<p>The promotional incentive does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted as it has references in European Directives on public procurement.</p> <p>The cost required to adopt the promotional incentive is unclear since it's necessary to make a previous selection of the products and services of interest, and in the short term, the time savings of the Competent Authority if the measure will be adopted are unclear.</p> <p>The promotional incentive doesn't require high technical effort to be adopted in the administrative clauses and technical requirements for the contract of services and supplies, and each administration will have to define how to proceed according to their competencies.</p> <p>The promotional incentive is very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's a potential measure to increase the number of EMAS.</p> <p>The inclusion of environmental criteria into public procurement is highly relevant today in many strategic sectors of Spain, and also public procurement is an inductor of local productive sectors.</p> <p>The environmental benefit is high, as it's a scalable solution with high impact on certain environmental aspects generated by the activity.</p>	2,92

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
<p>Law 26/2007 of 23rd October on Environmental Liability, BOE No. 255 of 24th October (article 28b)</p> <p>(*) Royal Decree 183/2015 of 13 March modifies the Regulation of partial deployment of Law 26/2007 (Annex IV.2)</p>	3	2	2	3	3	3	<p>This measure does not require a high legislative effort to be adopted as it has references in European Directive 2004/35/CE on Environmental Liability.</p> <p>The cost required to adopt the promotional incentive is unclear but time savings of the Competent Authority are potentially low. The same is true of the technical feasibility to adopt this measure, it is unclear.</p> <p>The measure will be very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's possible that it may contribute to the spread of EMAS.</p> <p>The measure aims to take into account sectors of relevant industrial activity in the territory.</p> <p>The regulatory relief involves sectors listed in the high and special complexity, so the environmental benefits would be high.</p>	2,83
<p>Royal Decree 876/2014 of 10th October, approving the General Regulation on Coasts, BOE No. 247 of 14th October (article 175.1d)</p>	2	1	1	2	3	2	<p>European legislation encourage the implementation of good environmental practices in the aquatic environment, therefore the measure should not require a high legislative effort to be adopted, although economic and technical feasibility are unclear or even the time savings of the Competent Authority are potentially low. It's not fully clear if the regulatory relief will promote EMAS in aquaculture sector companies in the future, although the protection of the marine environment has high policy relevance at national and regional level, so actions will be needed to foment it. The regulatory relief involves sectors listed in the medium complexity category of IAF document.</p>	2,08

Regulatory relief/promotional incentive	Replicability potential			Achieved results	Policy priorities	Environmental benefits	Justification of scores	Final score
	Legal Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Technical Feasibility					
<p>Royal Decree 876/2014 of 10th October, approving the General Regulation on Coasts, BOE No. 247 of 14th October (article 182)</p> <p>(*) It also included in Law 2/2013 of 29th May, on protection and sustainable use of coastal areas, BOE No. 129 of 30th May (article 84.7)</p>	2	1	1	2	3	2	European legislation encourage the implementation of good environmental practices in the aquatic environment, therefore the measure should not require a high legislative effort to be adopted, although economic and technical feasibility are unclear or even the time savings of the Competent Authority are potentially low. It's not fully clear if the regulatory relief will promote EMAS in aquaculture sector companies in the future, although the protection of the marine environment has high policy relevance at national and regional level, so actions will be needed to foment it. The regulatory relief involves sectors listed in the medium complexity category of IAF document.	2,08
<p>Royal Decree 815/2013 of 18th October, approving the Regulation on Industrial Emissions, BOE No. 251 of 19th November (article 10.3)</p>	3	2	2	2	2	3	The legal feasibility of transferring the measure doesn't require a high legislative effort to be adopted as it has a European Directive on Industrial Emissions, however the economic and technical feasibility are unclear since it will be necessary to define how the measure is implemented. If the measures of the regulatory relief are concretized, it will be welcome by the EMAS registered organizations, and in the future its potential to spread EMAS is unclear. The policy relevance is considered medium, although the affected sectors involved in the measure are listed in the high complexity of IAF document.	2,33
<p>Ministerial Order FOM/818/2004 of 24th March, approving ports taxes, incentives and exemptions, BOE No. 78 of 31st March (article 5)</p>	3	2	2	3	2	2	The low legislative effort is linked to the fact the measure does not require a long and time intensive legislative process to be adopted. The economic and technical feasibility is unclear because the competences depend on each territory. The complexity for the transfer of this measure will depend on how each competent authority implement it. The measure will be very welcome by the EMAS registered organizations and it's possible that it may contribute to the spread of EMAS. The policy relevance is considered medium as well as the affected sectors involved in the measure are listed in the high complexity of IAF document.	2,33

Once identified the most relevant 10 measures in Andalusia, a score from 10 (assigned to the good practice that achieved the highest score according to the First Level Assessment) to 1 (assigned to the good practice that achieved the lowest score according to the First Level Assessment) have been assigned to these 10 good practices identified. These results are included in the following table:

First Level assessment of Andalusia			
10 Good Practices identified	Ranking position	Score achieved by the criteria	Score assigned according to the ranking position
Reduction of the inspection frequency for EMAS-registered organisations in the DEI framework (methodology for environmental risk assessment) (regional)	1	2,92	10
Reduction of the inspection frequency for EMAS-registered organisations in the cross-border waste transfer (methodology for environmental risk assessment) (regional)	2	2,92	9
Accreditation of compliance with Environmental Management systems (Green Public Procurement: RLD 3/2011) (national)	3	2,92	8
Exemption of financial guarantees for EMAS-registered or ISO-certified organisations (Law 26/2007) (national)	4	2,83	7
Environmental commitment as a award criterion for the contracting of the Government of Andalusia Administration and their Autonomous organisms (Law 18/2003) (regional)	5	2,75	6
Discount of the 25% of the investment when the affected facilities have an EMS certified in accordance with EMAS Regulation or ISO14001 Standard (Decree 503/2004) (regional)	6	2,75	5
Simplification of monitoring mechanisms for EMAS-registered organisations (Decree 5/2012) (regional)	7	2,67	4
Grants to cover the implementation and certification of EMS (Order of 5th July of 2017) (regional)	8	2,5	3
Simplification of the administrative procedure for renewal of EMAS registration (Statement of Compliance) (regional)	9	2,5	2
Inclusion of environmental criteria (ISO or EMAS) in the granting's procedure of the Environmental Quality Award (Decree 22/2010) (regional)	10	2,5	1

4. Results of the Second Level Assessment and identification of best practices

This section includes a description of the main outputs achieved about the assessment of 10 good practices through the involvement of stakeholders in the First Stakeholder Meeting held in Seville on 8th November 2017. This meeting was attended by 18 stakeholders' representatives of different Public Administration, companies, and business associations from various sectors of economic activity, and environmental verification bodies.

During this meeting, each expert/stakeholder assigned a score from 10 to 1 to the single measure according to their position in the previous ranking done by CMAOT.

The result of this 2nd Level of Assessment shows the ranking of the 10 good practices and it represents the input of the last phase regarding the final selection of 5 Best Practices (section 5).

The next table show the average of the scores obtained by the measures according to the ranking drafted by each stakeholder, resulting the Second Level Assessment.

Second Level Assessment Stakeholders																	
10 Good Practices selected	Ranking position	SH1	SH2	SH3	SH4	SH5	SH6	SH7	SH8	SH9	SH10	SH11	SH12	SH13	SH14	SH15	Final Score
Reduction of the inspection frequency for EMAS-registered organisations in the DEI framework (methodology for environmental risk assessment) (regional)	1	4	8	5	9	5	8	3	3	5	5	10	4	7	3	6	5,67
Reduction of the inspection frequency for EMAS-registered organisations in the cross-border waste transfer (methodology for environmental risk assessment) (regional)	2	5	7	2	8	4	5	2	2	9	4	9	5	4	4	6	5,07
Acreditation of compliance with Environmental Management systems (Green Public Procurement: RLD 3/2011) (national)	3	8	9	3	5	8	6	10	9	2	7	1	6	8	10	6	6,53
Exemption of financial guarantees for EMAS-registered or ISO-certified organisations (Law 26/2007) (national)	4	3	10	4	7	9	9	4	7	10	6	2	1	3	6	7	5,87
Environmental commitment as a award criterion for the contracting of the Government of Andalusia Administration and their Autonomous organisms (Law 18/2003) (regional)	5	9	5	8	6	7	7	9	10	3	9	3	7	10	8	7	7,20
Discount of the 25% of the investment when the affected facilities have an EMS certified in accordance with EMAS Regulation or ISO14001 Standard (Decree 503/2004) (regional)	6	6	4	6	4	10	10	7	8	7	8	8	9	9	9	8	7,53
Simplification of monitoring mechanisms for EMAS-registered organisations (Decree 5/2012) (regional)	7	7	6	7	2	6	4	8	4	4	3	7	3	6	7	8	5,47
Grants to cover the implementation and certification of EMS (Order of 5th July of 2017) (regional)	8	10	3	10	3	1	3	5	6	8	10	5	10	5	2	9	6,00
Simplification of the administrative procedure for renewal of EMAS registration (Statement of Compliance) (regional)	9	1	2	9	10	3	2	1	5	6	2	6	8	2	5	7	4,60
Inclusion of environmental criteria (ISO or EMAS) in the granting's procedure of the Environmental Quality Award (Decree 22/2010) (regional)	10	2	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	8	2,20

5. Results of the final selection and identification of five best practices

The objective of this last phase of the Methodology is to select those 5 Best Practices adopted in Andalusia to be transferred to the other participating regions.

According to the Methodology proposed by ENHANCE project, two rankings of measures are available due to the First and the Second Level Assessments (Sections 3 and 4).

The following table shows the results of the final selection of the 5 measures with the highest scores, based on the sums, for each good practice, of the scores achieved through the First and the Second Level Assessments. The scores emerged by each assessment range from 1 to 10. So the sum for the final selection ranges from 2 to 20. The 5 proposals with the highest scores (highlighted in yellow) have been selected as the Best Practices in Andalusia.

Final Assessment of Andalusia			
Regulatory relief / promotional incentive	Score 1st level assessment	Score 2nd level assessment	Final Score
Reduction of the inspection frequency for EMAS-registered organisations in the DEI framework (methodology for environmental risk assessment) (regional)	10	5,67	15,67
Reduction of the inspection frequency for EMAS-registered organisations in the cross-border waste transfer (methodology for environmental risk assessment) (regional)	9	5,07	14,07
Acreditation of compliance with Environmental Management systems (Green Public Procurement: RLD 3/2011) (national)	8	6,53	14,53
Exemption of financial guarantees for EMAS-registered or ISO-certified organisations (Law 26/2007) (national)	7	5,87	12,87
Environmental commitment as a award criterion for the contracting of the Government of Andalusia Administration and their Autonomous organisms (Law 18/2003) (regional)	6	7,20	13,20
Discount of the 25% of the investment when the affected facilities have an EMS certified in accordance with EMAS Regulation or ISO14001 Standard (Decree 503/2004) (regional)	5	7,53	12,53
Simplification of monitoring mechanisms for EMAS-registered organisations (Decree 5/2012) (regional)	4	5,47	9,47
Grants to cover the implementation and certification of EMS (Order of 5th July of 2017) (regional)	3	6,00	9,00
Simplification of the administrative procedure for renewal of EMAS registration (Statement of Compliance) (regional)	2	4,60	6,60
Inclusion of environmental criteria (ISO or EMAS) in the granting's procedure of the Environmental Quality Award (Decree 22/2010) (regional)	1	2,20	3,20

Among the Best 5 Practices of Andalusia, two practices related to Public Procurement (GPP) have been selected: one at national level (regulated by RDL 3/2011) and another at regional level (regulated by Law 18/2003). It has been decided to unify both practices in one, mainly for two reasons:

- The RDL has recently been repealed by Law 9/2017, of 8th November, on Public Sector Contracts, so the Law 18/2003 (at the regional level) will have to be adapted to the new requirements established by this new Law.
- Although this new Law has been approved at the national level by the Head of State, its application and implementation is at the regional level, so the regional Public Administrations will have to adapt to these national requirements.

As these 2 good practices have been unified, the following measure has been selected in the ranking.

Therefore, and taking into account the previous clarification, the 5 Best Practices selected in Andalusia are concerned with the following measures:

- **Reduction of the inspection frequency**
 - For facilities under IED framework (at regional level): EMAS-registered organizations not having any repeated unfulfilment will obtain a reduction in the frequency of inspections from annual to biannual or from biannual to triennial
 - For facilities with activities of cross-border transfer waste (at regional level): Those organizations that have been registered in EMAS for at least the two previous years will have a higher score in the risk assesment than those that haven't it. In order to apply this benefit, the activities associated with the cross-border waste transfer of waste must be included in the scope of your EMS.
- **Green Public Procurement:**
 - At national level: it empowers public authorities to incorporate environmental criteria into public procurement. In contracts subject to harmonized regulation, contracting authorities may require the submission of certificates issued by independent bodies attesting that the employer complies with certain environmental management standards. To this end, they may be referred to the EMAS system or to environmental management standards based on European or international standards.
 - At regional level: Environmental commitmen as an award criterion for the contracting of the Government of Andalusia Administration and their Autonomous Organisms.
- **Exemption of the Financial Guarantee** (at national level): Exemption of financial guarantees for operators of activities capable of causing hurts which repair evaluates for a quantity understood between 300.000 and 2.000.000 of Euros that credit by means of the presentation of certificates issued by independent organisms, which are adhered by permanent and continued character, either to the EMAS Regulation or to ISO 14001 in force. They shall submit to the competent authority, a responsible declaration in accordance with Article 33 (5), which shall contain at least the information included in Annex IV.2. The Royal Decree 183/2015 includes a responsible statement that the organization complies with the exemptions according of Law 26/2007 on Environmental Responsibility, and therefore is exempt from providing financial guarantee.

- **Tax break:** A discount of 25% of the investment when the affected facilities have an EMS certified in accordance with the EMAS Regulation or the ISO14001 standard. These fees taxes the emissions to the atmosphere and discharges of certain substances generated in the production processes carried out in facilities located in Andalusia in order to promote practices which respect the air and coastal waters as well as improve their quality. They were created as regional fees in Andalusia by Law 18/2003 of 29th December. These facilities will have a deduction in the total tax because of the investments made in the tax period in infrastructures and equipment designed to monitor, prevent and correct atmospheric and water pollution, after obtaining the corresponding certification proving the environmental suitability of the investment given by the Ministry on Environment and Spatial Planning of Andalusia.

6. Conclusions

The participation of CMAOT in the ENHANCE project will allow it to take actions that improve the participation of organizations in the EMAS registration in Andalusia. This type of actions is aimed at establishing measures for regulatory flexibility and incentives that facilitate the Andalusian business structure (public and private) the adoption of an Environmental Management System (EMS) and improve the competitiveness of SMEs.

The participation of the main Stakeholders of Andalusia throughout the whole project will allow these actions to improve the EMAS Regulation to be identified, selected and implemented in a close collaboration between both parties, covering, as far as possible, the needs and expectations of the priority sectors for the CMAOT.

As a result of the process of identification of regulatory measures and promotional incentives that incorporate EMAS, either to simplify administrative procedures required by the different competent bodies, or to replace the regulatory controls applied to certain activities or for other reasons, have been extracted, in a first phase, the 10 best practices or measures. In the identification of these 10 good practices have also been considered those incentives that have been defined to promote EMAS in Andalusia and in the priority sectors of economic activity for CMAOT. Subsequently, with the direct intervention of stakeholders, the 5 best practices or measures have been identified that incorporate EMAS proactively.

The methodological process developed, considers the experience of the different parts that have intervened, the future projection of the measures, but also the difficulties that have been encountered for its implementation and the barriers that may have led to slow down certain processes that documentary may be interesting but have not been implemented successfully.

Stakeholder intervention, a key figure for the determination of the 5 best practices, suggests that it would be favourable to carry out actions for promoting and disseminating the main benefits offered by EMAS for companies, especially for SMES. Furthermore, actions focused on particular sectors should be carried out in order to overtake the main barriers and obstacles encountered by each of them.

To these EMAS support actions (EMAS support) derived from the ENHANCE project have to add the financial support actions derived from the ERDF and EAFRD funds (EMAS funding) aimed at providing technical assistance to SMEs that support the implementation of voluntary instruments, among which is EMAS.



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