TEST Step by Step - PLAN

	Step	Purpose				
Р	1.1. Initial screening	Initial screening: go/no-go for TEST				
	1.2 Scoping and Policy	Top management commitment to RECP and scope of the work				
	1.3 TEST team	Plan, organize and train internal company team (as well as external team, if created).				
	1.4 Identifying total cost of NPO and priority flows	Starting the diagnosis: Identify the non-product output (NPO) costs and volumes at company system boundary.				
	1.5 Setting up focus areas	Continuing the diagnosis: identify focus areas at the level of production steps (e.g. cost centres).				
	1.6 Revealing sources and causes of inefficiency	Concluding the diagnosis: identify sources and reveal root causes of inefficiency and pollution within focus areas.				
	1.7 Option generation and feasibility analysis	Broadening the scope of possible improvement solutions and techno- economic analysis of a set of optimized feasible measures				
	1.8 Action plan	Plan of actions for implementing and monitoring validated measures.				







1.2 Scoping and policy

How to secure direction of the business toward resource efficiency?







Table of contents

- The rationale
- Policy Contents
- Stakeholders views
- Life cycle perspective
- Policy use and implementation
- Policy linkage with EMS
- Highlights





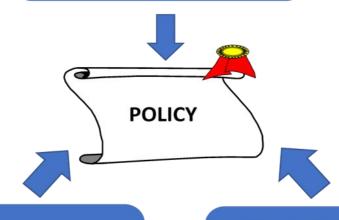


Rationale

Top management leadership and commitment are needed to initiate changes at the level of the enterprise goals and guiding ideas, which will influence and determine the performance of the whole enterprise,



Top Management
Committment and Leadership



Vision and values Legal requirements Stakeholders expectations Initial Screening taking in consideration the context of the enterprise, the LCA perspective and its Significant Environmental Aspects.







Overview of Step 1.2

Legal requirements

Stakeholders' expectations

Company strategy

Life Cycle / Circular Economy Perspectives

Meeting with top
management to define
objectives, list
commitments and review
life cycle / circular
economy perspectives.

Interviews with stakeholders (internal/external)

Drafting policy statement

Communicating policy internally & externally)

Commitment of top management

Policy statement

Enterprise staff informed

Inputs

Activities

Outputs







Policy design

Collection of information

- Initial Review
- Stakeholders' expectations
- Existing policies (quality, safety...)

Draft policy

- Feedback of employees
- Management decision on the policy



Tools:

Policy check list
Stakeholder analysis
Life Cycle Perspective checklist







Key elements of a policy statement

Framework for relevant RE objectives

Action principles:

- Saving of resources
- Energy efficiency
- Prevention and reduction of environmental burdens
- Legal compliance
- Information and training of staff
- Continual improvement of company's environmental performance and adoption of BATs
- Address key environmental issues of the business along the life cycle and applying Eco-design criteria for designing products







Understanding and integrating stakeholders views

- Who are the pertinent stakeholders?
- What are their needs and expectations?
- What needs or expectations become requirements for the organization?

Stakeholders identification

Stakeholder analysis

Engagement

Communication







Understanding and integrating stakeholders views

Stakeholders identification

Stakeholder analysis

Engagement

Communication

Mapping

Identification of internal and external stakeholders

Analysis

Assessment of stakeholders relationship and relevance to the business

Engagement

Stakeholder interest/concern alignment to enterprise goals

Communication

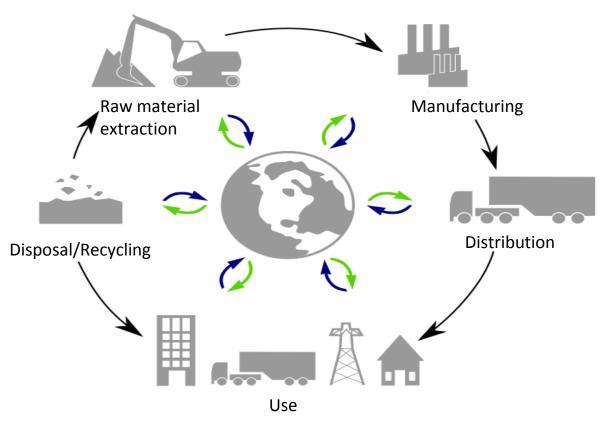
Dialogue for the implication of stakeholders







LCA PERSPECTIVE



Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a methodology used to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with a product or service from cradle to grave.







Tool for an indicative life cycle analysis

Purpose of this <u>qualitative</u> analysis is to identify areas with possible significant potential for improvement within the life cycle of a product and its design







Template for an indicative life cycle analysis

		PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE PHASES					
		Pre-manufacturing (sourcing of materials)	Manufacturing	Distribution	Use	End-of-life	OVERALL DESIGN
F L O W S	Materials (as natural resources and waste)	Aspects					
		Opportunities for impro-	vement				
	Energy	Aspects					
		Opportunities for improvement					
	Water (as water intake and waste water)	Aspects					
		Opportunities for impro-	vement				
ı	Social impacts (including impact on health and safety of people or impacts to the local community etc.)	Aspects					
		Opportunities for impro-	vement				







Example: CARPET PRODUCER		PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE PHASES						
		Pre-manufacturing (sourcing of materials)	Manufacturing	Distribution	Use	End-of-life	OVERALL DESIGN	
F L	Materials (as natural resources and waste)	Aspects						
		Non renewable resources	Waste		Chemicals for cleaning	Waste	Linear system, wasting resources	
		Opportunities for improvement						
		•	Recycling of production scraps		Instructions for cleaning	Set up of a take back scheme	Product – service system (INTERFACE)	
		Aspects						
	Energy	Energy use and air emissions	Energy use and emissions	0,	Energy for cleaning			
W		Opportunities for improvement						
S		Shift to recycled raw materials	EE programme	Optimisation of logistics	Instructions for cleaning			
	Water (as water intake and waste water)	Aspects						
		Opportunities for improvement						
	Aspects							
	Social impacts (including impact on health and safety of people or impacts to the local community etc.)		Health and safety risks		Indoor health risks (VOCs, toxic chemicals, alergens)			
		Opportunities for improvement						
		•	phasing out harmful subst.		Instructions for use/cleaning			

Policy implementation

Principle: To apply RE principles if technically and economically feasible

Objective: Reduce energy consumption by 5% by 12/2019

Measure: Preventive maintenance program of production machinery







Policy use

Internal use

Management

- RE gets strategic relevance
- Commitment to RE
- Provides needed resources

Employees

- Informed about RE objectives
- Know that management supports RE

External use

Communication of policy to:

- Clients
- Suppliers
- Authorities
- Neighbours
- Media
- NGOs

-.....







Linkages with EMS

EMS
Not in place

The RECP policy statement shall be drafted in line with the environmental/energy policy requirements of the ISO standards

EMS In place Update existing policies to include a clear commitment to resource efficiency and energy performance objectives to enhance the company's environmental performance.







Highlights

- Strong top management commitment and engagement
- Integration of company vision and values as well as stakeholders expectations
- Clear reference to resource efficiency, cleaner production and energy efficiency objectives
- Internal and external communication of the policy statement
- Periodic review for ensuring pertinence and implementation.
- Sometimes it can be difficult to convince top management to formally introduce RECP into the company's policy at this early stage. In these cases, it can be more effective to do so by the end of the TEST planning phase







Thank YOU for your Attention







