

BS EN ISO 14031:2013



BSI Standards Publication

Environmental management — Environmental performance evaluation — Guidelines (ISO 14031:2013)

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 14031:2013. It supersedes BS EN ISO 14031:2000 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee SES/1/4, Environmental Management - Environmental performance evaluation.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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English Version

**Environmental management - Environmental performance
evaluation - Guidelines (ISO 14031:2013)**

Management environnemental - Évaluation de la
performance environnementale - Lignes directrices (ISO
14031:2013)

Umweltmanagement - Umweltleistungsbewertung -
Leitlinien (ISO 14031:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 July 2013.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 14031:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207 "Environmental management".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 14031:1999.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14031:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 14031:2013 without any modification.

Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this International Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 765/2008/EC and 339/93/EEC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide one means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 765/2008/EC and 339/93/EEC.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING: Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. www.iso.org/patents

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*, Subcommittee SC4, *Environmental performance evaluation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14031:1999), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Many organizations seek ways to understand, demonstrate and improve their environmental performance. This can be achieved by effectively managing those elements of their activities, products and services that can significantly impact the environment.

This International Standard sets out a process called environmental performance evaluation (EPE) (see 3.10) which enables organizations to measure, evaluate and communicate their environmental performance using key performance indicators (KPIs), based on reliable and verifiable information.

EPE is equally applicable to small and large enterprises and can be used to support an environmental management system (EMS) (see 3.7), or used independently. An organization with an EMS in place can assess its environmental performance against its environmental policy, objectives, targets and other environmental performance objectives.

Data and information generated by EPE can be used by an organization to implement other environmental management tools and techniques in a coherent, transparent and cost effective way, e.g. other standards developed by ISO/TC 207 such as those relating to environmental management systems (ISO 14001, ISO 14004, ISO 14005, ISO 14006), to environmental declarations (ISO 14025), to environmental labelling (ISO 14024) and to life cycle assessment (ISO 14040, ISO 14044). A full list is given in the Bibliography. This International Standard can also be used independently.

Environmental performance evaluation and environmental audits are complementary tools that can be used to assess environmental performance and identify areas for improvement. The key aspects (and differences) of these tools are the following:

- EPE is an ongoing process of collection and assessment of data and information to provide a current evaluation of performance, as well as performance trends over time;
- environmental audits can be used to gather such data and information, either as part of EPE, or as part of an environmental management system, to verify whether objectives and targets are being met;
- environmental management system audits are conducted periodically to verify conformity with specifications and compliance with legal and other requirements (guidance on auditing an EMS is provided in ISO 19011).

Environmental management — Environmental performance evaluation — Guidelines

1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidance on the design and use of environmental performance evaluation (EPE) within an organization. It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size, location and complexity.

This International Standard does not establish environmental performance levels.

The guidance in this International Standard can be used to support an organization's own approach to EPE, including its commitments to compliance with legal and other requirements, the prevention of pollution, and continual improvement.

NOTE This International Standard is a generic standard and does not include guidance on specific methods for valuing or weighting different kinds of impacts in different kinds of sectors, disciplines, etc. Depending on the nature of the organization's activities, it is often necessary to refer to other sources for additional information and guidance on sector-specific topics, different subject matters, or different scientific disciplines.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

benchmark

reference point against which comparisons can be made

Note 1 to entry: Benchmarking is the process for making a comparison.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 29155-1:2011, 2.1, modified]

3.2

combined indicator

indicator which includes information on more than one aspect

Note 1 to entry: A combined indicator may also be referred to as a composite indicator.

3.3

environment

surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation

Note 1 to entry: Surroundings in this context extend from within an organization to the global system.

[SOURCE: ISO 14001:2004, 3.5]

3.4

environmental aspect

element of an organization's activities or products or services that can interact with the environment

Note 1 to entry: A significant environmental aspect has or can have a significant environmental impact.