



Hello, be welcome

My name is Alvaro, and I will be talking about ...

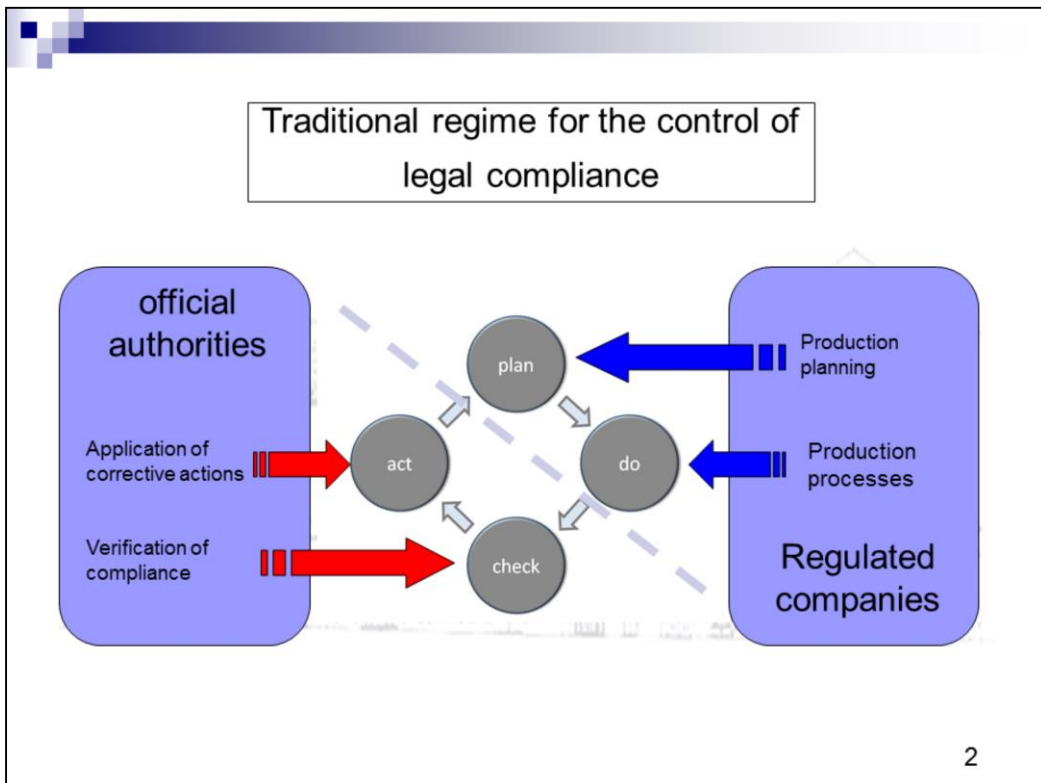
Or Supervision based on ... Fundamentals and principles

This is a project that we are developing here in PT as a new approach to the enforcement of environmental law, since 3 years ago, and is inspired in the works of our Dutch colleagues.

This project is based on two fundamental premises:

- Companies develop an important daily work on monitoring and controlling their activity, and
- This work can be used by Authorities in compliance control, with greater effectiveness and efficiency.

We want with this model of Supervision to promote continuous improvement of the environmental performance of companies, in a sustainably way.



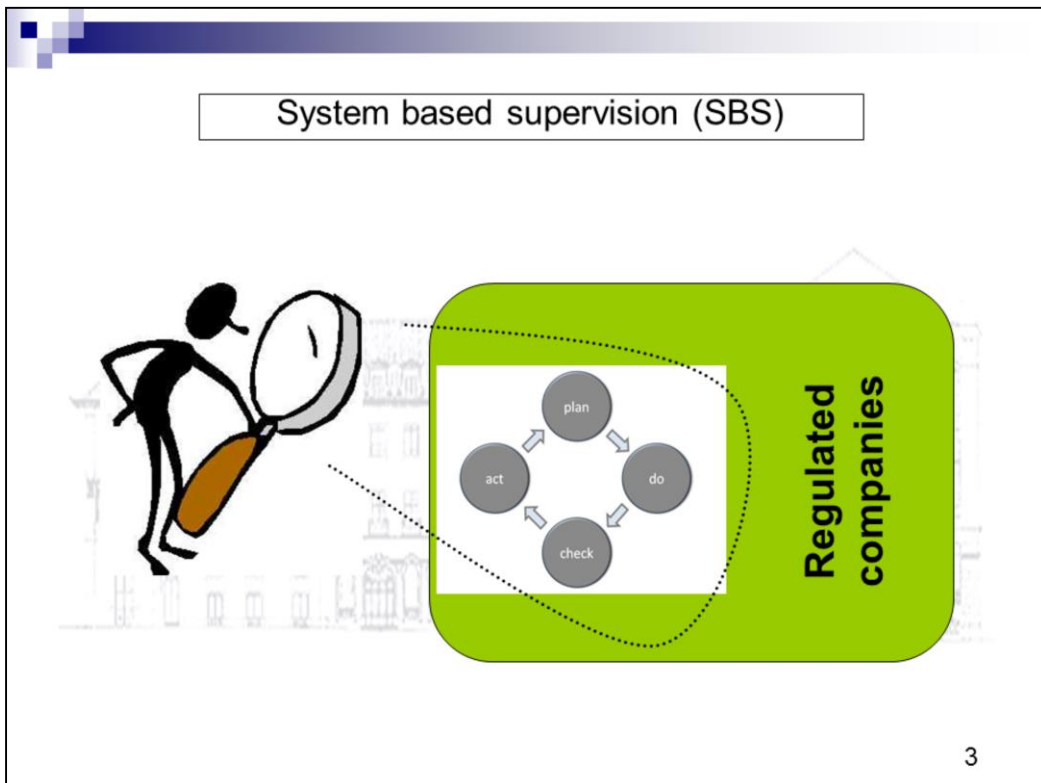
So, what are we talking about?

If we consider the Deming Cycle, traditionally, it is expected that companies Plan and Do their work,

And the Check and Act (where is necessary) is left to the authorities.

By Act we understand apply legal measures to correct any noncompliance.

Every body understands the Deming Cycle?



So, what is changing?

As I said before, companies develop an important work of monitoring and controlling their activity, so we transfer to the company those competencies, to check and act ever necessary, and step back.

This does not mean absence of authorities, as we see later.

These transfer should be done in a responsible way, and based on trust.

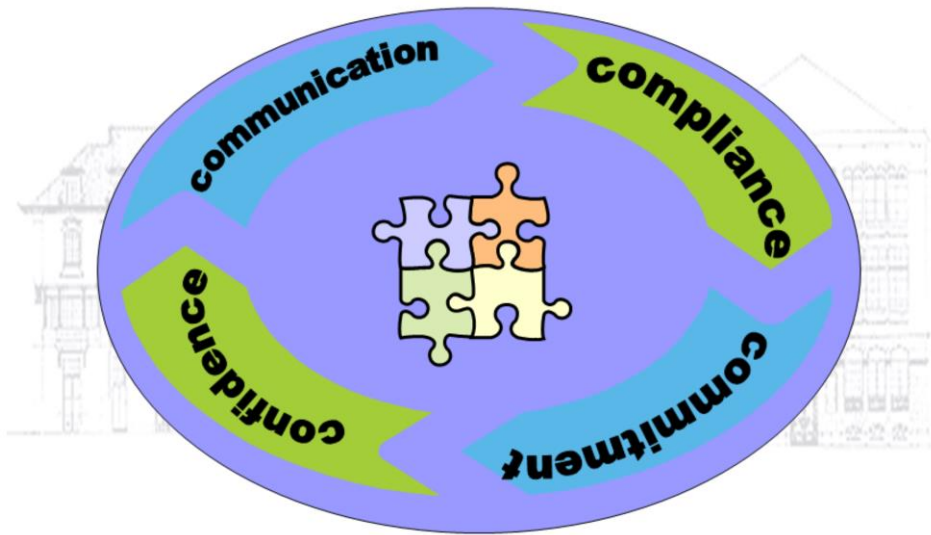
Trust that, company and authorities, knows that each other do what is expect to do.

Off course, this model is only suitable to companies that demonstrate prior competences to give high level of confidence, on compliance assurance.

With this, we want to promote self responsibility, and the continuous improvement of environmental performance in an sustainable way.

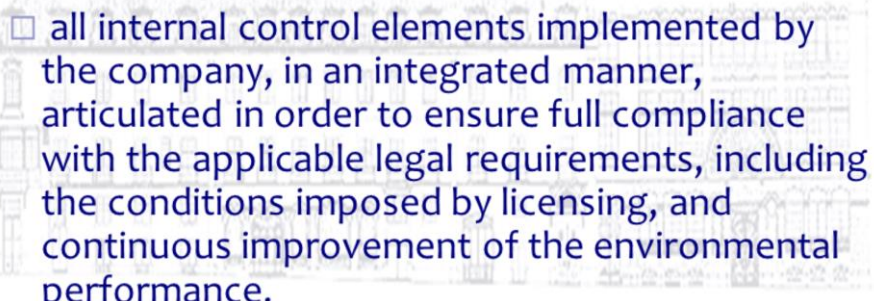
And let authorities to look at a company as a whole, an entire forest and not to each tree, understand that?

SBS 4 Pillars





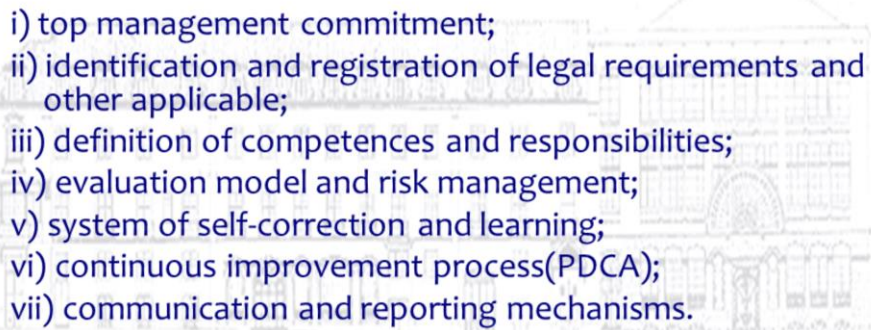
■ Compliance management systems (CMS):

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- all internal control elements implemented by the company, in an integrated manner, articulated in order to ensure full compliance with the applicable legal requirements, including the conditions imposed by licensing, and continuous improvement of the environmental performance.

So what do we understand by ...

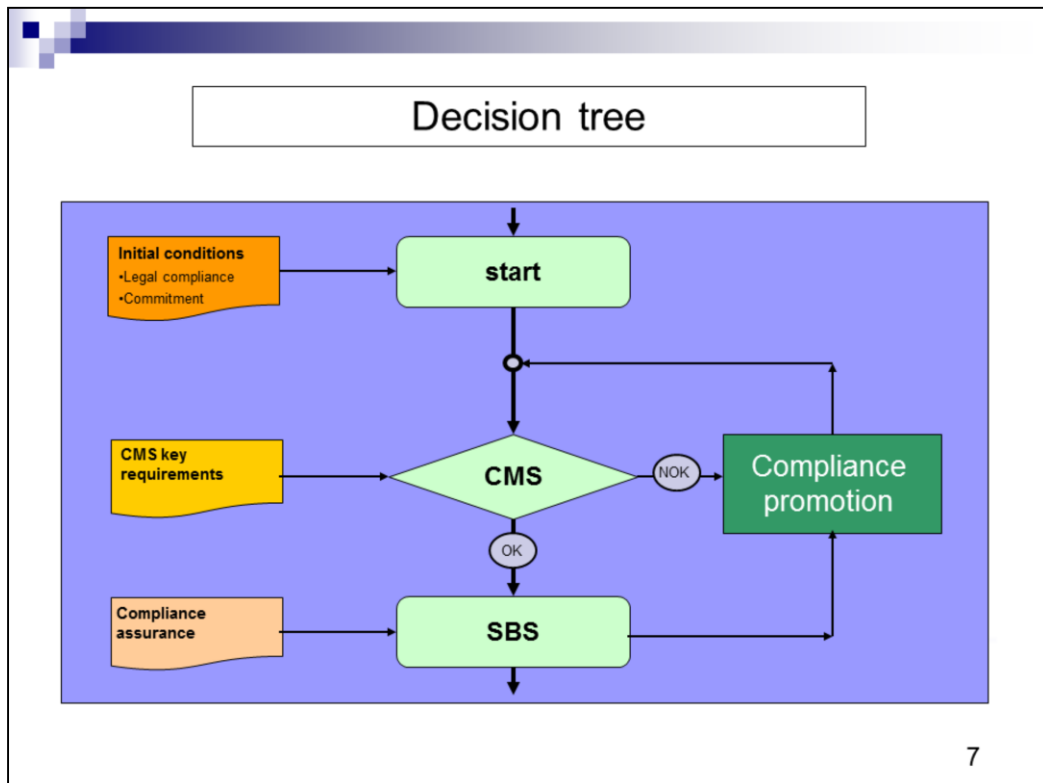


■ CMS key requirements:

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- i) top management commitment;
 - ii) identification and registration of legal requirements and other applicable;
 - iii) definition of competences and responsibilities;
 - iv) evaluation model and risk management;
 - v) system of self-correction and learning;
 - vi) continuous improvement process(PDCA);
 - vii) communication and reporting mechanisms.

NB: adequate, implemented and documented

And the key requirements are:



This is how the system flows, what we call decision tree.

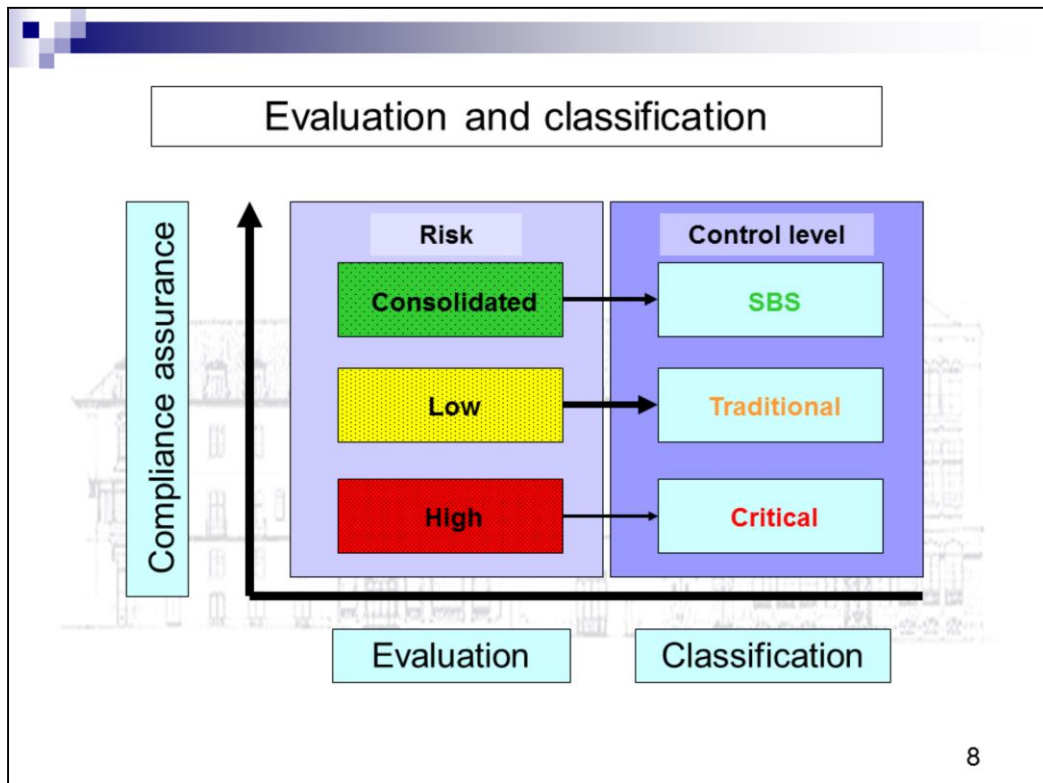
In the beginning, two conditions should be met: legal compliance and commitment.

In a second phase the CMS is evaluated (probably by check-list)

- if not OK: what we call compliance promotion
- if OK ...

Compliance is assured, and company is elected to participate in this model.

Off course this is not eternal. If a serious accident occur, something that needs follow up, or a breach on confidence, so company leaves supervision model, and eventually return to traditional regime, ok?



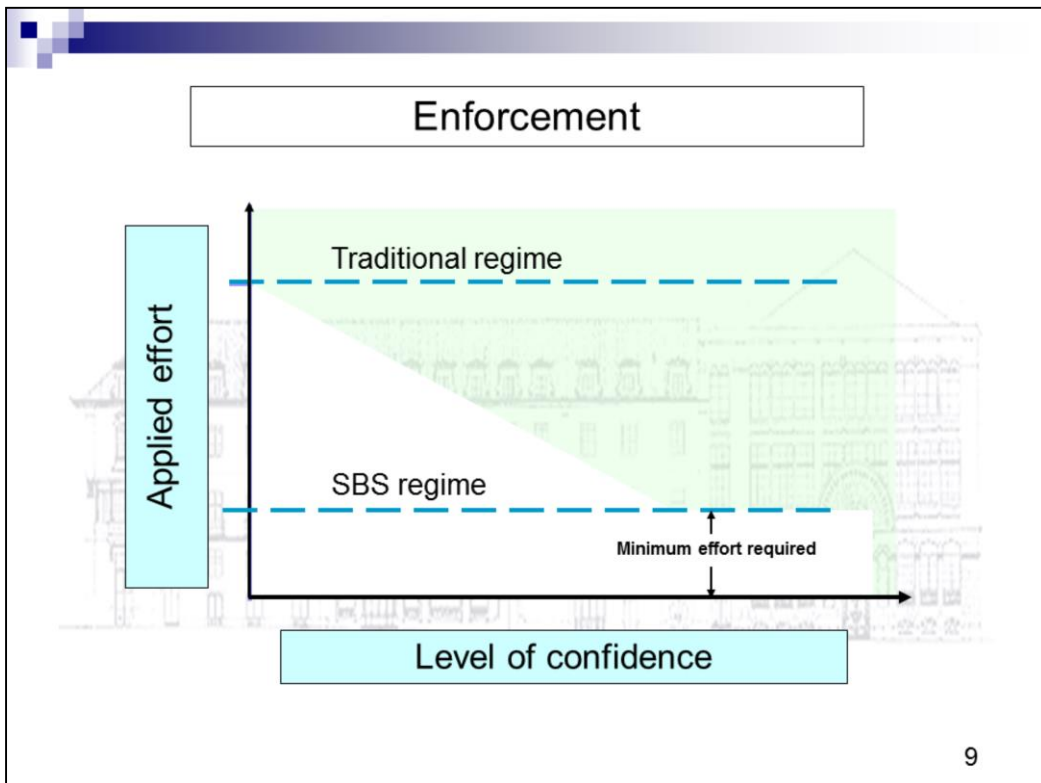
This explains the control level, by authorities, regarding the evaluation results, of the CMS and company behavior.

If risk on compliance assurance is high, so control is critical, and follow up is tight

If risk is low ... traditional way.

Or if is what we call consolidated ... company is eligible to make part of SBS model.

This allows us to differentiate our attitude in function of confidence level we found in CMS and company behavior.



This is to demonstrate the distinct efforts applied on each regime.

Of course under Supervision regime company is not left alone, as I said before, but a minimum effort is required to follow company activity.

However, it is clear that under SBS, authorities execute their competences with improvements on its effectiveness and efficiency.



■ Fundamental steps:

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- Definition of a policy & strategy
 - Evaluation model and classification
 - Differentiation criteria

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So, as we see, the fundamental steps to supervision are:

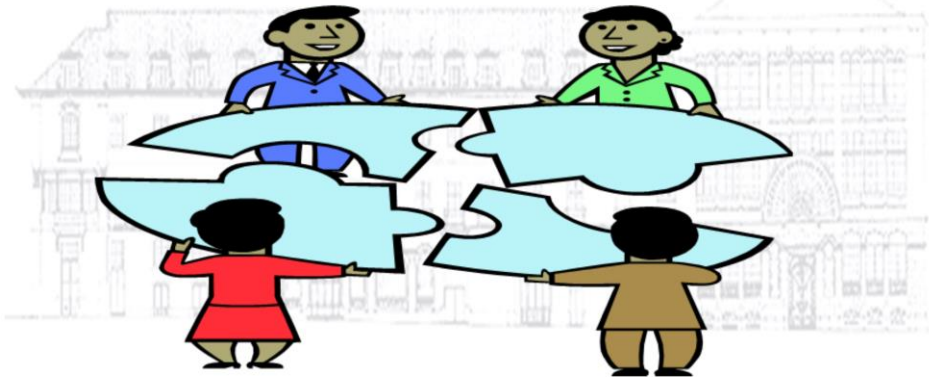
... Is Where to go and how to get there

... Is What to look and how to measure it

... Is How do we differentiate our behaviour

And a ... If necessary

- Integrate dialogue with neighborhood



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This is where we want to go, every body working together on environment protection.



Thanks & questions

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