
Environmental management systems — Guidelines for incorporating ecodesign

*Systèmes de management environnemental — Lignes directrices pour
intégrer l'éco-conception*

iTeh Standards
(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)
Document Preview

ISO 14006:2020

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/5b4fcdba-50bf-4b2f-8185-8f5a1b51beac/iso-14006-2020>



iTeh Standards
(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)
Document Preview

ISO 14006:2020

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/5b4fcdba-50bf-4b2f-8185-8f5a1b51beac/iso-14006-2020>



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Terms related to organization and leadership	1
3.2 Terms related to planning	3
3.3 Terms related to support and operation	6
3.4 Terms related to performance evaluation and improvement	7
4 Context of the organization	9
4.1 Understanding the organization and its context	9
4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties	9
4.3 Determining the scope of the environmental management system	10
4.4 Environmental management system	10
5 Leadership	10
5.1 Leadership and commitment	10
5.1.1 General	10
5.1.2 Benefits of conducting ecodesign	11
5.1.3 Strategic aspects of ecodesign	11
5.2 Environmental and ecodesign policies	12
5.2.1 Environmental policy	12
5.2.2 Ecodesign policy	12
5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities	13
6 Planning	13
6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities	13
6.1.1 General	13
6.1.2 Environmental aspects	14
6.1.3 Legal and other requirements (i.e. compliance obligations)	15
6.1.4 Planning action	15
6.2 Environmental objectives and planning to achieve them	16
7 Support	16
7.1 Resources	16
7.2 Competence	16
7.3 Awareness	17
7.4 Communication	17
7.5 Documented information	18
8 Operation	18
8.1 Operational planning and control	18
8.1.1 General	18
8.1.2 Integrating ecodesign into design and development	18
8.2 Emergency preparedness and response	20
9 Performance evaluation	20
9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation	20
9.1.1 General	20
9.1.2 Evaluation of compliance	20
9.2 Internal audit	20
9.3 Management review	21
10 Improvement	21
10.1 General	21
10.2 Nonconformity and corrective action	21

10.3	Continual improvement.....	21
11	Ecodesign activities in design and development	22
11.1	General.....	22
11.2	Design and development.....	22
11.3	How to get started with ecodesign.....	22
11.4	Establishing a plan to incorporate ecodesign into design and development.....	23
Annex A (informative)	Top management and strategic issues on ecodesign	24
Annex B (informative)	Correlation of this document with other International Standards on ecodesign	29
Annex C (informative)	Ecodesign and design and development	30
Annex D (informative)	Clarification of concepts	31
Bibliography		32

iTeh Standards
(<https://standards.itih.ai>)
Document Preview

ISO 14006:2020

<https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/iso/5b4fcdba-50bf-4b2f-8185-8f5a1b51beac/iso-14006-2020>

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 (see 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 (see 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.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Environmental management systems*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS S26, *Environmental management*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14006:2011), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared with the previous edition are as follows:

- [Clause 6](#), which covered ecodesign at an operational level, has been deleted due to the development of IEC 62430:2019 (however, the basic information has been retained in a new [Annex C](#));
- the structure has been adapted to ISO 14001:2015;
- the boxes related to ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 have been removed;
- text has been added to address management issues related to the outsourcing of ecodesign;
- a new [Clause 11](#) covering management issues associated with setting ecodesign has been added.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0.1 Audience

This document is primarily aimed at organizations that have an environmental management system (EMS), such as that described in ISO 14001, whether or not combined with a quality management system (QMS). This document can also be useful for organizations that only have a QM, as well as for organizations without a formalized EMS or QMS, but that are interested in reducing adverse product-related environmental impacts.

NOTE In this document, the term “product” is understood to cover both goods and services (see 3.2.3).

0.2 Concepts and definitions

Organizations are recognizing both the need to reduce adverse impacts on the environment from their product(s) and the need to include environmental considerations in design and development, applying life cycle thinking. This process is generally called “ecodesign”. Other terms that are used include “design for environment (DfE)”, “environmentally conscious design (ECD)”, “environmentally sustainable design” and “green design”. The term “ecodesign” is used throughout this document.

NOTE In this document, design and development is regarded as a process, and is referred to as simply “design and development”.

Ecodesign is defined in this document as a systematic approach, which considers environmental aspects in design and development with the aim to reduce adverse environmental impacts throughout the life cycle of a product. In this document it is understood that the EMS should take account of design and development, and, within that, ecodesign, with a view to enhancing product-related environmental performance.

Ecodesign should be applied to new and existing products, including the modification of processes as needed in delivering products.

0.3 Life cycle thinking and trade-offs

0.3.1 Life cycle thinking

Life cycle thinking is essential for ecodesign.

Life cycle thinking means the consideration of environmental aspects relevant to a product during its entire life cycle. This implies considering consecutive and interlinked stages, such as:

- material acquisition;
- design and development;
- manufacturing;
- delivery and installation;
- use (including reuse, maintenance, repair, remanufacturing, refurbishing and upgrading);
- end-of-life treatment;
- disposal.

NOTE In this document, the use of the term “life cycle” is different from other terms used in relation to products, e.g. the term “product life cycle (PLC)” describes the market stages of a product: introduction, growth, maturity and decline, and the term “product life cycle management (PLM)” describes a system used to manage the data and design process associated with the life of a product, from its design and development through to its manufacture and finally to its disposal.