



International Association for Soaps,
Detergents and Maintenance Products



A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning

Relationship between ISO 9001, ISO 45001 and ISO 14001 / EMAS and the Charter CSPs

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A. Introduction

A.I.S.E., the International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products, mandated the verifier Dr Willi Bethäuser in January 2019 to analyse the relationship between ISO 9001:2015, ISO 45001:2018 and ISO 14001:2015 / EMAS (last revision: COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/2066 of 19-December- 2018) and the **amended Charter 2020+ Charter Sustainability Procedures (CSPs)**.

The main target of this investigation is to point out very clearly those CSPs which of those are covered by the requirements of the mentioned standards. Objective is to establish equivalences between the CSPs and those standards in order to avoid duplication between the Charter verification process and regular company audits.

An earlier analysis [D-6] - dated 4 October 2009 – which referred to former versions of the above-mentioned standards will be replaced by this elaboration.

The results of this analysis are also useful for A.I.S.E. Charter Verifiers during the on-site verification, enabling them to reduce verification efforts especially on those procedures which are completely covered, by simply checking whether a company can provide a valid certification document for the relevant standard.

B. Abbreviations

A.I.S.E.	Association Internationale de la Savonnerie, de la Détergence et des Produits d'Entretien (International Association for Soaps, Detergents & Maintenance Products)
BS	British Standard
CSP	Charter Sustainability Procedure
EMAS	Eco-management and audit scheme
ISO	International standard organisation
HLS	High Level Structure
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
OH&S	Occupational health and safety
OHSAS	Occupational health and safety assessment series
PDCA	Plan-Do-Check-Act

C. Standards

ISO 9001:2015 [D-1]: This International Standard establishes the requirements for quality management systems. It can be used by organisations to assess their ability to meet customer, statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the product, and the organization's own requirements.

More and more branches realise that a quality management system can be a critical success factor for their business connections. It provides an opportunity to improve and optimise the internal organisation as well as company-specific processes. In addition, it also focuses on employees' actions and activities, relevant to fulfil and satisfy customer needs.

According to clause 4.3 of the ISO 9001 an organization may determine that a special clause is not applicable to the scope of its quality management system. That means an organisation can get an ISO 9001 certificate despite having determined e.g. clause 8.3 (Design and development of products and services) as not applicable. In that case they don't develop any products because production will follow detailed description of the client. But operating a development department is obviously a big advantage for those companies who want to sell sustainable products.

Therefore, the following conclusions made in this report are drawn under the condition that no exclusions are made by the certified organization.

ISO 14001:2015 [D-2]: This International Standard specifies requirements for an environmental management system to enable an organisation to develop and implement a policy, which takes into account legal requirements and other requirements to which the organisation subscribes.

More and more companies implement an Environmental Management System in order to improve their competitiveness. This effective instrument can also be used to meet the various environmental legal requirements and to minimise legal liability. Furthermore, due to the continual improvement of environmental relevant processes, cost savings e.g. in the area of waste disposal and energy consumption can occur.

EMAS [D-3]: EMAS is the eco-management and audit scheme for the voluntary environmental management and eco-audit based on the Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009. It is a credible and robust environmental management tool and goes beyond the requirements of ISO 14001. It is applied by organisations which want to improve their environmental performance. The environmental management system structures as well as the processes are equivalent to the ISO 14001. By Regulation (EC) No 2017/1505 Appendix II of the EMAS regulation has been changed. Its Part A is now identical to clauses 4 to 10 (requirements) of the ISO 14001:2015.

Beside the conformance with the requirements of ISO 14001, organisations, which want to participate in EMAS, are required to prepare an Environmental Statement. It contains environmentally relevant actions and exact data about the environment, resource and energy consumption, emissions, waste etc. EMAS participants inform the public (amongst other things) through the environmental statement and are allowed to use a specific EMAS logo.

In comparison with ISO 14001 there are a lot of similarities but also a few differences. While EMAS and ISO 14001 share the same objective, there are several differences. The differences and complementarities are well faced in a paper published by the European Commission [D-4]. As regards the A.I.S.E. CSPs, those differences are irrelevant. Therefore, ISO 14001 and EMAS are considered in combination within this report.

ISO 45001:2018 [D-5]: This international standard has been published in June 2018 and will replace more and more the British Standard “BS OHSAS 18001:2007”. The ISO 45001 defines requirements for Occupational health and safety management systems.

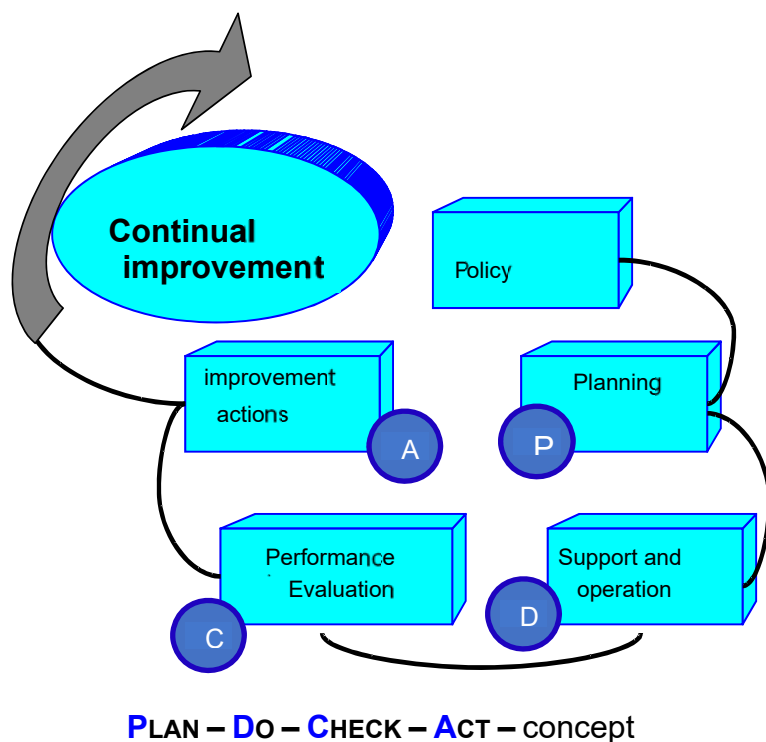
Numerous companies voluntarily committed to integrate occupational health and safety (OH&S) into their company policy. The adoption of an OH&S management system is intended to enable an organization to provide safe and healthy workplaces, prevent work-related injury and ill health, and continually improve its OH&S performance. Besides the financial benefits due to less work-related lost times, the OH&S management system also represents the preferred tool to comply with various legal requirements.

D. Methodology of the Regulations

Most of the companies having passed successfully through the Charter Entrance Check have been certified according to one or more of the standards as listed in chapter C. Organisations which operate a so called “integrated management system”(covering quality, environment and OH&S) can benefit tremendously. The basic structure for all management system standards is called “**HLS**” (=High Level Structure) and facilitates the compatibility and the integration of the standards. Main clauses are:

1. **Context of the organization**
2. **Leadership** *and worker participation (the latter exclusively for ISO 45001)*
3. **Planning**
4. **Support**
5. **Operation**
6. **Performance evaluation**
7. **Improvement**

The basic methodology of all those standards described before is known as “Plan-Do-Check-Act” (PDCA) – concept. It is an iterative process used by organizations to achieve continual improvement and can be applied to all processes of a standard and to each of its individual requirements. PDCA can be briefly described as illustrate in the picture:



Plan: determine and assess risks as well as opportunities and establish objectives and processes necessary to deliver results in accordance with the organization's policies.

Do: implement the processes as planned.

Check: monitor and measure activities and processes with regard to policies, objectives and requirements and report the results.

Act: take actions to continually improve process performance.

E. A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning

A.I.S.E. is steering the Charter for Sustainable Cleaning. Manufacturers of cleaning and maintenance products which commit to the Charter, have successfully implemented the CSPs and have been independently verified on this implementation become ordinary Charter members and are entitled to use the Charter company logo on their packages (see below, logo on the left; there is also a product dimension of the Charter: see below, logo on the right – details can be retrieved via the Charter online platform).



The participation in the A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning requires a number of Charter Sustainability Procedures (CSPs) to be implemented and maintained. In addition, reporting of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) data to A.I.S.E. for annual reporting is required.

The specific requirements that should be met by a company wishing to join the A.I.S.E. Charter are specified in the document "CSP Detailed Explanation [D-7]", that have been reviewed in 2019, with the view to keep the Charter relevant with the global *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals* (UNSDGs) as well as the EU agenda

on Circular Economy. Whether a company meets these requirements and can participate in the A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning is controlled during an on-site entrance check by an accredited verifier.

The A.I.S.E. Charter is designed in a pragmatic way so that those companies which fulfil the requirements can easily join with minimum bureaucratic effort. During the Charter Entrance Check, 6 essential CSPs are being assessed. After three years, the full set of all 12 CSPs, including 6 additional CSPs will be assessed.

F. Relationship between the Charter and the standard requirements

This document explains the similarities between the Charter and the ISO 9001/45001/14001/EMAS requirements and indicates how a company that is certified according to those standards, can integrate in a fairly straightforward way the Charter requirements into its management system.

Companies, having already been certified according to the 9001/45001/14001 standard or registered according to EMAS regulation, do not automatically fulfil all requirements for participation in the Charter. Yet, they will have already a considerable number of processes and systems in place that will facilitate the Charter verification.

During the entrance check process, the external verifier will find out whether a company has reached an adequate level of management control in the areas specified by the essential 6 CSPs:

CSP A:	Raw material selection and safety evaluation
CSP D:	Resource Use Policy
CSP E:	Social Responsibility Policy and Occupational Health & Safety
CSP F:	Manufacturing Environmental Management System
CSP H:	Product Recall system
CSP I:	Finished Product Safety Evaluation

After three years both, the above mentioned essential CSPs and the following 6 additional CSPs will be assessed by the verifier:

CSP B:	Raw material and packaging supplier selection
CSP C:	Packaging design and selection
CSP G:	Distribution Safety Evaluation
CSP J:	Consumer + User Information
CSP K:	Product Performance and Review system
CSP L:	Internal sustainability target setting

Table 1 (see Appendix 1) gives a short overview in which green colour means that the CSP is fulfilled by the standard and red colour signals that the standard contains no requirements to fulfil the CSP. Yellow indicates that the standard could fulfil the CSP under certain conditions. **Table 2** (see Appendix 2) is built on table 1 and shows more detailed explanations. The domains of the CSPs are structured by using letters and numbers for the different control activities.

The level of management control depends on the combination of several building blocks:

- how the overview and testing of the control activity is organised
- how the control activity is documented / integrated
- when the control activity is initiated
- how the accessibility and modifiability of the control activity is organised
- how the communication and training on the control activity is provided

The performance of each control activity is reflected in a scoring range from level 1 to level 5. If an organisation accomplishes at least level 3 (60 %) during the entrance check, the minimum Charter level is fulfilled (green coloured icons in table 1 and 2).

Normally the requirements of these building blocks are met by a good functioning management system: through the documented procedures, the records, the staff competence and training requirements, the management responsibility, the internal audits, the management review, etc. When the CSP areas are incorporated into the management system, a high level of management control will be “automatically” ensured (rated as “5” in the scoring system).

Yellow coloured icons in table 1 and 2 are indicating that the standard could fulfil the CSP under certain conditions. Detailed explanations and advices are given in Table 2.

G. Conclusion

For certified organisations (according to one or more of the standards ISO 9001, ISO14001, ISO 45001 or EMAS) the effort needed to pass successfully the entrance and the additional check will be smaller than for not certified companies, because they don't have to prepare specifically for those control activities with green icons in table 1 & 2.

In those cases, verifiers shall reduce random sampling to a minimum in order to decide if the level would be higher than 3. In either case, the certificate shall be checked, which must have been issued by an accredited certification body. Furthermore, the last report of the certification body must be provided, so the Charter verifier can investigate, whether there is any open nonconformity.

H. Documents

- [D-1] **ISO 9001:2015** (November 2015), Quality management systems - Requirements
- [D-2] **ISO 14001:2015** (November 2015), Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use
- [D-3] **EMAS: REGULATION (EC) No 1221/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL** of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme, (last revision: COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/2026 of 19-December- 2018)
- [D-4] EMAS & ISO 14001; European Commission, 2019 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/join_emas/emas_iso_14001_en.htm)

- [D-5] **ISO 45001**:2018 (June 2018), Occupational health and safety management systems – Requirements with guidance for use
- [D-6] Dr. Willi Bethäuser: Relationship between ISO 9001, BS OHSAS 18001 and ISO 14001 / EMAS and the Charter's CSPs (Version 4, 04-October-2009)
- [D-7] **A.I.S.E.** CHARTER FOR SUSTAINABLE CLEANING, CSP detailed explanation, Version 1.1 (28 February 2019) "CHARTER 2020+"

Appendices

Appendix 1:

Table 1: Relationship between ISO 9001, ISO 14001 / EMAS and ISO 45001 and the Charter CSPs (Overview)

Appendix 2:

Table 2: Relationship between ISO 9001, ISO 14001 / EMAS and ISO 45001 and the Charter CSPs (detailed version)