

**Guideline
of the Environmental Verification Committee
pursuant to the Environmental Audit Act
for Review of Individual Environmental Verifiers,
Verification Organisations and Holders of Certificates of
Specialised Knowledge within the Framework of Supervision
(UAG Supervision Guideline - UAG-AufsR)
of 22 June 2004**

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I. Introduction

Pursuant to Article 4 (1) Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) – (OJ No. L 144/1) – in the following named as EMAS Regulation - accredited environmental verifiers are subject to supervision of their activities. With the term “environmental verifiers” the EMAS Regulation encompasses both, individual environmental verifiers and environmental verification organisations.

The supervision has the purpose of ensuring the quality of activities of accredited environmental verifiers and thus contributes significantly to the credibility and acceptance of the Community eco-management and audit scheme. An effective exercising of supervision supports the performance of EMAS in the interests of a self-responsible and continuous improvement of environmental protection in organisations.

Pursuant to Article 4 (1) EMAS Regulation the Member States establish a system for supervision of the accredited environmental verifiers. Pursuant to Article 4 (4) EMAS Regulation this shall be in accordance with the requirements of Annex V EMAS Regulation.

Pursuant to Article 4 (1) and (4) in conjunction with Annex V of the EMAS Regulation, the supervision systems of the Member States shall review environmental verifiers' continuing compliance with accreditation requirements and shall review the quality of the verifications performed.

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The legal basis of supervision is Article 15 of the current applicable version of the Environmental Audit Act (UAG).

Supervision of accredited environmental verifiers is carried out by the Deutsche Akkreditierungs- und Zulassungsgesellschaft für Umweltgutachter mbH (DAU), the accreditation body pursuant to Article 15 (1) of the Environmental Audit Act and to the current applicable version of the Appointment Ordinance related to the Environmental Audit Act (UAG-Beleihungsverordnung - UAG-BV) of 18 December 1995 (Federal Law Gazette I p.2013).

This guideline applies to the supervision of accredited environmental verifiers in terms of the EMAS Regulation. These are the individual environmental verifiers or verification organisations accredited within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany or within any other Member State of the European Union (EU). It shall also apply to the holders of certificates of specialised knowledge according to Art. 8 Environmental Audit Act. It is addressed to the accreditation body.

With the present Guideline pursuant to Article 21 (1), Second Sentence, No 1 Environmental Audit Act, the Environmental Verification Committee (Umweltgutachterausschuss - UGA) implements provisions of the Environmental Audit Act for execution of supervision in compliance with the EMAS Regulation.

Article 15 of the UAG contains the provision that supervision by the accreditation body shall be carried out at regular intervals not exceeding 24 months after accreditation takes effect (cf. Annex V, Section 5.3 of the EMAS Regulation).

To make such supervision possible, the Environmental Audit Act mandates archiving periods for certain documents, along with notification obligations and submission obligations, and it gives the accreditation body or its authorised representatives the right to enter the business premises of the persons and organisations subject to supervision.

According to the Environmental Audit Act (Article 15 (9)), the activity of individual environmental verifiers or environmental verification organisations, insofar as these are authorised to perform activities on the basis of other legal regulations by virtue of their accreditation as individual environmental verifiers or environmental verification organisations, is also subject to supervision.

The accreditation body carries out the supervisory procedures and takes supervisory measures when necessary.

The catalogue in the Annex to this Guideline contains a non-exhaustive list of possible supervisory measures.

II. Supervision of individual environmental verifiers

1. Subject of supervision

Pursuant to Article 15 Environmental Audit Act, in conjunction with Annex V of the EMAS Regulation, environmental verifiers shall be reviewed at regular intervals, to ensure that they continue to comply with the conditions for accreditation under Article 9 Environmental Audit Act. Within these regular intervals shall be carried out as well a review of the quality of verifications and of the certifications performed according to Article 14 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1836/93 (OJ No L 168 p. 1) or Article 9 (1) of EMAS Regulation, and in conjunction with Art. 9 (3) Environmental Audit Act.

Such review shall include determination of whether the individual environmental verifier has fulfilled his/her obligations pursuant to EMAS Regulation. This shall include evaluation of verifications with regard to depth, content and scope and to the impartiality of the manner in which obligations have been fulfilled.

In individual cases, impartiality shall be deemed to be lacking if

- the individual environmental verifier is subject to a controlling influence of other parties;
- there is a close economic relationship between the commissioning of an individual environmental verifier to activities according to EMAS Regulation and another business transaction of the affected parties; or
- the individual environmental verifier has provided consulting services that may have significantly influenced the subject of his/her activities according to EMAS Regulation, except where such services were provided four or more years before the conclusion of the agreement for the verifiers' activities according to EMAS Regulation.

For example, previous consulting services shall normally be deemed to have lacked impartiality if the individual environmental verifier has prepared a waste-management concept for the organisation in question, if he or she is active as an external environmental officer (for immission control, protection of water quality, or for waste) or if he or she has provided consulting to the organisation in connection with the purchase of a company insurance policy.

On the other hand, preparation of an emissions statement, or a function as an accredited measurement authority, in keeping with a single directive of authorities, or execution of open (i.e. non-exclusive) training courses on the environmental audit scheme, do not normally affect the environmental verifier's impartiality.

In cases in which an individual environmental verifier has clearly violated his obligations the accreditation body shall direct that the necessary supervisory measures be taken.

The catalogue in the Annex to this Guideline provides a guideline framework for the accreditation body's measures.

In addition, results may be notified to the competent body for registration of verified organisations.

During the review as to whether the conditions for accreditation pursuant to Article 9 of the UAG are still satisfied, findings arising from the activities of environmental verifiers, who are authorised to perform these by virtue of their accreditation as environmental verifiers on the basis of other legal regulations, must also be taken into account.

2. Regular use of supervision instruments by the accreditation body (regular supervision)

To ensure proper execution of supervision, the accreditation body shall determine the required scope of review on a case-by-case basis. The scope of review should be proportionate with the activity undertaken by the environmental verifier.

For the supervision activity, the accreditation body has at its disposal, in particular, supervision instruments listed in Annex V, No. 5.3.1 of the EMAS Regulation and Article 15 of the UAG:

- written questionnaires,
- review of environmental statements validated by environmental verifiers,
- review of compiled verification reports,
- review in environmental verifier's office (office audits),
- practical review to determine required capabilities and competence of the environmental verifier during his or her work in organisations (witness audit).

The accreditation body shall normally authorise external personnel to provide support as necessary. In individual cases, the accreditation body is permitted to refrain from consulting authorised representatives. Such authorised representatives shall possess the specialised qualifications necessary for execution of review measures within the framework of supervision. The accreditation body shall be responsible for selecting suitable external authorised representatives. The accreditation body shall for selection assess qualifications of authorised representatives on the basis of those requirements applied to acceptance within the list of examiners. The Environmental Verification Committee shall be notified in advance of authorised representatives who are not listed in the list of examiners pursuant to Article 21 (1), Second Sentence, No. 2 Environmental Audit Act.

The execution of supervision instruments shall be documented. A record shall be signed by the authorised representative(s) who has (have) carried out activities within the framework of supervision, as well as by the relevant responsible member of the accreditation body.

The environmental verifier shall receive a copy of this record.

If regular supervision reveals that during two following supervision cycles no verification activities have been carried out, the environmental verifier shall be required to inform the accreditation body in sufficient time, in advance of initiation of verification activities.

Beyond regular review of continuing adherence to accreditation regulations, the accreditation body can also take action upon special occasion, in terms of Section II, No. 3 of this Guideline.

Regular supervision is primarily conducted in a written procedure (questionnaires and review of documents according to letters (a) and (b) below), complemented by possible office audits (c) and a witness audit (d), in accordance with the supervision instruments listed in the EMAS Regulation.

a) Commencing the written procedure with questionnaires

In order to commence the written procedure, the accreditation body sends the environmental verifier a questionnaire. By this means the accreditation body shall request the accredited environmental verifier to provide a statement indicating that the conditions for accreditation, pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 of the Environmental Audit Act, are still fulfilled. Continued fulfilment of the competence criteria pursuant to Article 7 Environmental Audit Act shall be reviewed, and criteria for such review shall include the quality of the verifications performed.

For selection of the verification activities in which the above-mentioned documents are to be examined as part of supervision, the accreditation body shall request a list of the performed verification activities through the questionnaire, in accordance with the EMAS Regulation.

Furthermore, it shall ask for information about the organisations for which the environmental verifier performed verification activities, and which may serve as criteria for a specialised selection in terms of assessing the quality of the performed verification activities, pursuant to the EMAS Regulation.

The accreditation body shall request proof of fulfilment of further training obligations, pursuant to Article 15 (7) of the Environmental Audit Act. Insofar as the environmental verifier performs activities on the basis of other legal regulations, e.g. as a publicly announced Emission Trading Scheme Verifier according to Articles 5 and 10 of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Act (TEHG), he or she must prove on request that he or she has acquired the corresponding specialised knowledge through further training. Corresponding specialised knowledge is specified in more detail in the Annex to the UAG Competence Guideline.

b) Implementing the written procedure through review of environmental statements, verification reports and associated documents.

The assessment of the quality shall, in particular, be carried out through the examination and evaluation of the documents named in Article 15 (6), No. 1, Letters (a) through (e) of the Environmental Audit Act. In detail, these include:

- agreements with the organisations on subject matter and scope of verification; this also includes:
 - Documentation of the agreement as to which entity should be registered as an organisation under EMAS (Article 2, Letter (s) of the EMAS Regulation),
 - Documentation of the organisation's agreement with the environmental verifier about deviations from the obligation to perform annual updates of environmental statements (Annex V, Section 5.6 of the EMAS Regulation),
- reports to the management of the organisation,
- verification programmes designed in consultation with the organisation,
- validated environmental statements, updates and consolidated versions thereof, and validated environmental information, and
- records of visits to the site and of interviews with site personnel,

which are stipulated in Article 3, in connection with Annex III, Sections 3.1 to 3.4 and Annex V, Section 5.5 of the EMAS Regulation.

The accreditation body shall determine which documents they should request for review from the environmental verifier. At its own discretion, the accreditation body may request either all or samples of the documents to be archived by the environmental verifier.

The samples may include both individual cases of verification activities, according to the EMAS Regulation, and particular documents named above on a selected case. The samples should normally include at least two cases of verification activity.

In the regular reviews, documents for a suitable number of verification activities according to EMAS Regulation shall be requested and examined in order to determine whether the environmental verifier, within the framework of his or her obligations, has identified and applied the relevant legal provisions and characteristic environmental criteria pertaining to the relevant organisation. In order to review these verification activities, the accreditation body shall have recourse to all the environmental verifier's procedural steps, including the corresponding documentation required up to the validation of an initial environmental statement, a consolidated environmental statement, a regular update or validated environmental information.

In addition to reviewing the documents pursuant to Article 15 (6) Environmental Audit Act, the accreditation body or its authorised representatives may analyse other findings, obtain other documents or obtain other information, if such actions are necessary to evaluate the activities of verifiers undertaken. Inquiries of the competent body keeping the register for the organisation within the meaning of Article 32 (1) Environmental Audit Act, or of the competent environmental enforcement authorities, within the meaning of Article 33 (3) Environmental Audit Act, are permitted.

c) Review in environmental verifier's office (office audit)

Article 15 (8) of the Environmental Audit Act allows business offices to be entered during normal business hours if this is necessary to determine that accreditation requirements are being met. Normally, an office audit (Article 15 (3) of the Environmental Audit Act) should only be conducted if documents or information cannot be obtained in a sufficient manner from the written procedure as outlined in letters (a) and (b).

d) Practical review to determine required capabilities and competence of the environmental verifier during his or her work in organisations (witness audit).

A witness audit (Article 15 (2) of the UAG) should normally be carried out once within a period of six years as a complementary measure to the remaining supervision instruments. It serves, among other things, to determine the competence of the monitored

ments. It serves, among other things, to determine the competence of the monitored environmental verifier.

An additional witness audit can, in particular, be carried out by the accreditation body

- when verification activities are performed after a break of three supervision cycles since the last verification activity,
- upon special occasion in terms of Section II, No. 3 of this Guideline.

3. Supervision upon particular occasion (occasioned supervision)

Pursuant to Article 15 (4) the accreditation body shall follow up on indications or complaints, relative to an irregular activity by environmental verifiers that have to do with specific cases. The accreditation body shall not take relevant action unless complaints are substantiated and violation of obligations devolving from the EMAS Regulation or from Article 15 (6), (7) and (9) Environmental Audit Act is not obviously ruled out.

Complaints shall be considered substantiated if the relevant facts and circumstances of the case do not simply consist of general claims, but are sufficiently detailed with respect to place, time and content. To be the occasion for an investigation, the facts and circumstances of a case need not fulfil all criteria for violation of obligations.

As part of the occasioned supervision, the accreditation body can use all the supervision instruments they would use in a regular supervision.

If a substantiated complaint has been submitted, the accredited verifier shall be notified of the contents of the complaint in writing and shall be given an opportunity to respond.

The accreditation body shall investigate, without delay, any indications that a verifier's activity pursuant to EMAS Regulation may have lacked, or may lack, impartiality. Such indications shall include the appearance of possible influence on the verifier's activity pursuant to EMAS Regulation.

The environmental verifier's impartiality shall normally be in doubt if he or she has organisational, economic, capital-based or personnel-based ties to third parties and the influence of such third parties on the performance of the environmental verifier's obligations is not excluded through stipulations in the relevant statutes, company agreement or employment contract (cf. Article 6 (2) No. 3 Environmental Audit Act). A

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gross price-performance discrepancy within an agreement with an environmental verifier as well may indicate that verification has not been, or will not be, carried out impartially.

The entity that has commissioned the relevant verification and the competent body for the relevant organisation's registration, if the site is already registered (Article 32 (1) Environmental Audit Act) shall be notified and requested to respond as soon as the accreditation body has reasonable grounds for concern that the necessary impartiality of verification is not assured in the case in question.

Furthermore, the accreditation body shall investigate indications that an environmental verifier has validated an environmental statement despite the presence of a legal offence by the organisation being verified. In the case of a serious legal offence or another severe offence against the obligations of an environmental verifier (in particular those mentioned in Article 16 (2) and Article 17 (2) of the Environmental Audit Act), the accreditation body shall intervene without delay.

Immediate action is also admissible as part of this No. 3, if a supervision procedure according to No. 2, Letters (a), (b) or (c) has been commenced but not concluded.

4. Supervisory measures

The accreditation body shall take the necessary measures to ensure that environmental verifiers comply with their obligations and satisfy applicable requirements, pursuant to Article 16 (1) or Article 17 (1) through (3) Environmental Audit Act.

In particular, specific supervisory measures are:

- information;
- written objection;
- warning;
- intensification of monitoring - for example by the additional use of supervisory instruments,
- suspension of the continuation of verification activities; also partial suspension;
- partial revocation / partial withdrawal of the accreditation or certificate of specialised knowledge by means of restriction of accreditation fields,
- withdrawal of the accreditation / certificate of specialised knowledge,

- revocation of the accreditation / certificate of specialised knowledge at the discretion of the accreditation body,
- mandatory revocation of the accreditation / certificate of specialised knowledge; also mandatory partial revocation.

If it suspects that an administrative offence has occurred, the accreditation body shall notify, at its own discretion, the competent enforcement authority for prosecution through administrative assistance.

III. Supervision of environmental verification organisations

The object of the supervision, procedures for regular and occasioned supervision as well as approved supervision measures shall correspond to the procedures outlined above in Section II, with the stipulation that environmental verification organisations should be examined to determine whether the requirements for accreditation according to Article 10 of the Environmental Audit Act are still satisfied.

Within the regular intervals shall be carried out as well a review of the quality of verifications and of the certifications performed according to Article 14 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1836/93 or Article 9 (1) of EMAS Regulation, and in conjunction with Art. 10 (4) Environmental Audit Act.

Such review shall include determination of whether the environmental verification organisation has fulfilled its obligations pursuant to EMAS Regulation.

This shall include evaluation of verifications with regard to depth, content and scope and to the impartiality of the manner in which obligations have been fulfilled.

In particular, the following aspects are important for the supervision of environmental verification organisations:

- control of organisational questions (Art. 10 (1), No. 1 Environmental Audit Act),
- consideration of accreditation field of environmental verifiers (scope) (Art. 10 (1), No. 2 Environmental Audit Act),
- obligation of further train employed verifiers (Art. 10 (1), No. 3 Environmental Audit Act),
- secure financial circumstances (Art. 10 (1), No. 4 Environmental Audit Act),

- exclusion of any economic, financial or other pressure on the verification organisation or on the employed individual environmental verifiers to influence the verification activities or call into question the impartial performance of duties (Art. 10 (1), No. 5, First Part of Sentence, Environmental Audit Act),
- exclusion of involvement within the meaning of Art. 10 (1), No. 5, Second Part of Sentence in conjunction with Art. 6 (2), No. 1, Letter (a) and Nos. 2 and 3 Environmental Audit Act,
- submission of an organisation chart and a statement setting out the legal status, ownership situation and sources of finance of the environmental verification organisation (Art. 10 (1), No. 6 Environmental Audit Act) and
- evidence on documented verification methodologies and procedures (including quality control and precautions for maintaining confidentiality) for performing its verification activities (Art. 10 (1), No. 7 Environmental Audit Act).

Documents submitted in the written procedure by the environmental verification organisation or employed individual environmental verifiers or holders of certificates of specialised knowledge, may be credited reciprocally.

IV. Supervision of Holders of Certificates of Specialised Knowledge

Holders of certificates of specialised knowledge approved pursuant to Article 8 Environmental Audit Act are also subject to supervision of environmental verifiers, in accordance with the procedure outlined in Section II above.

In implementing the supervision, it should be taken into account that the validation of an environmental statement can only be attributed to the area of activity for which the holder of a certificate of specialised knowledge is responsible.

The accreditation body should also review the findings concerning an environmental verifier obtained in the supervision procedure as to whether they can be attributed to a holder of a certificate of specialised knowledge.

V. Supervision of individual environmental verifiers and environmental verification organisations accredited in other Member States of the European Union

Environmental verifiers who are accredited in other Member States of the European Union are subject to supervision in Germany in respect of their verification activities pursuant to the EMAS Regulation performed within the territory of the Federal Republic. They are required to notify their activities as environmental verifiers to the accreditation body in every individual instance in sufficient time - at least four weeks before performing the activities (notification). In this case, they should submit the following (cf. Annex V, Section 5.3.2 of the EMAS Regulation):

- accreditation details (accreditation certificate), competences and team composition if appropriate,
- when and where the accreditation will occur: address and contact details of the organisation and any other details about the organisation, e.g. their activity according to the NACE Code, size of organisation,
- sufficient knowledge of the relevant legal regulations and published administrative provisions and the standards of environmental performance for organisations and sufficient knowledge of the German language.

In accordance with Annex V, Section 5.3.2 of the EMAS Regulation, in connection with Article 18 (2), Sentence 2 of the Environmental Audit Act, the accreditation body shall assess the quality of verifications implemented in the territory of the Federal Republic by environmental verifiers and environmental verification organisations accredited in another EU Member State. Instruments mentioned in Section II, No. 2 may be used here.

If an individual environmental verifier or environmental verification organisation accredited in another EU Member State is active in the territory of the Federal Republic for the first time, this can be accompanied by a witness audit from the accreditation body. In addition, this serves the purpose of determining whether and to what extent individual verifiers or verification organisations have fulfilled their obligations to take measures to ensure they have the relevant legal and language knowledge.

If an individual environmental verifier or an environmental verification organisation accredited in another EU Member State has been active in the territory of the Federal Republic several times before, the accreditation body shall implement a review of the implemented verification by means of a written procedure (cf. Section II, No. 2, Letters (a) and (b) of the

EMAS Regulation), complemented, in particular, by a witness audit (in accordance with Section II, No. 2, Letter (d) of the EMAS Regulation). The number of reviews to be carried out by means of the written procedure and the frequency of witness audits shall be determined according to the criteria outlined above in Section II of this guideline.

Annex V, Section 5.3.2 of EMAS Regulation provides, that in case of being not satisfied with the quality of the work done by the environmental verifier the supervision report shall be transmitted

- a) to the environmental verifier concerned,
- b) to the accreditation body which granted the accreditation,
- c) to the competent body where the organisation being verified is located,
- d) and, in case of any further dispute, to the forum of accreditation bodies.

The accreditation body shall decide at its own discretion whether a control report shall be submitted, in accordance with letters (b), (c) and (d). If the accreditation body enforces stipulations according to Article 16 (2) of the Environmental Audit Act, it shall inform the competent bodies mentioned in letter (c) immediately.

VI. Co-operation with competent bodies for registration

If, as part of supervision, violations are found that could affect the validation of an environmental statement, the accreditation body shall notify the competent body for site registration pursuant to Article 32 (1) Environmental Audit Act.

VII. Costs of supervision

The costs for execution of supervisory measures shall be set forth in an Ordinance of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) pursuant to Article 36 (2) Environmental Audit Act.

The accreditation body shall require the individual environmental verifier, the environmental verification organisation or the holder of certificate of specialized knowledge who is the subject of a supervisory measure to pay the costs for calling on authorised representatives. This provision shall apply in cases of occasioned supervision only if a violation of obligations is proven.

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VIII. Entry into force

This Guideline shall come into force on the day following its promulgation in the Federal Gazette. The UAG Supervision Guideline from 20 September 2002 (Federal Gazette p. 25 530) shall become invalidated at the same time.

Annex

Catalogue of Supervisory Measures of the Accreditation Body pursuant to the Environmental Audit Act (UAG)

Violations of obligations on the part of the individual environmental verifier, the environmental verification organisation or the holder of a certificate of specialised knowledge	Expressly permitted supervisory measures
1 Violation of obligations to keep duplicates of documents and records pursuant to Article 15 (2), No. 1 UAG	Suspension of the continuation of verification activities in part or in whole (Article 16 (2), No. 2 UAG)
2 Failure to inform the accreditation body immediately of any changes which have bearing on the accreditation or the certificate of specialised knowledge, Article 15 (6), No. 2 UAG, Annex V, Section 5.3.1 EMAS Regulation	Suspension of the continuation of verification activities in part or in whole (Article 16 (2) No. 2 UAG)
3 Violation of the requirement for impartiality, Article 15 (6), No. 3 UAG	Suspension of the continuation of verification activities in part or in whole (Article 16 (2), No. 2 UAG)
4 Violation of the obligation to furnish the accreditation body with the necessary information in preparation for the supervisory procedures which are to be undertaken at regular intervals and to submit documentation in accordance with Article 15 (6), Nos. 1 and 4 of the UAG	Suspension of the continuation of verification activities in part or in whole (Article 16 (2), No. 2 UAG)

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Violations of obligations on the part of the individual environmental verifier, the environmental verification organisation or the holder of a certificate of specialised knowledge	Expressly permitted supervisory measures
5 Violation of further-training obligations pursuant to Article 15 (7) UAG	Suspension of the continuation of verification activities in part or in whole (Article 16 (2), No. 2 UAG)
6 Violation of obligations pursuant to Article 3 (2), Letter (d) in conjunction with Annex V point 5.4 through 5.6 of EMAS Regulation; validation of an environmental statement with inapplicable data and assessments, in particular, with regard to observation of the relevant environmental regulations at a site of the organisation, Article 16 (2), No. 1 UAG (also in conjunction with Article 15 (6), No. 5).	Suspension of the continuation of verification activities in part or in whole (Article 16 (2), Nos. 1 and 2 UAG)
7 Failure to follow an enforceable order issued by the accreditation body, Article 16 (2), No. 3 UAG	Suspension of the continuation of verification activities in part or in whole (Article 16 (2), No. 3 UAG)
8 Fraudulent misrepresentation of facts which, if known, would have resulted in a refusal of accreditation or certification of specialised knowledge, Article 17 (1) UAG	Withdrawal of the accreditation / certificate of specialised knowledge (Article 17 (1) UAG)
9 Commencement of an activity within the meaning of Article 6 (2), No. 1 UAG and failure to cease the performance thereof, within a period set by the accreditation body, Article 17 (2), No. 1, Letter (a) UAG	Revocation of the accreditation / certificate of specialised knowledge (Article 17 (2), No. 1 Letter (a) UAG)

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Violations of obligations on the part of the individual environmental verifier, the environmental verification organisation or the holder of a certificate of specialised knowledge	Expressly permitted supervisory measures
10 Loss of the ability to hold a public office (Article 5 (2), No. 3 UAG) on the grounds of a conviction under criminal law, Article 17 (2), No. 1, Letter (b) UAG	Revocation of the accreditation / certificate of specialised knowledge (Article 17 (2), No. 1 Letter (b) UAG)
11 permanently incapability for health reasons of proper performance of verification activities, Art. 17 (2), No. 1, Letter (c) UAG	Revocation of the accreditation / certificate of specialised knowledge (Article 17 (2), No. 1, Letter (c) UAG)
12 Failure, by an environmental verification organisation, to satisfy the requirements under Article 10 (1), No. 1 UAG and failure to bring about a lawful status within a period set by the accreditation body, Article 17 (2), No. 2 UAG	Revocation of the accreditation (Article 17 (2), No. 2 UAG)
13 Failure, by the environmental verifier, to indicate any business address within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, Article 17 (3), No. 1 UAG	Revocation of the accreditation at the discretion of the accreditation body (Article 17 (3), No. 1 UAG)
14 Existence of a state of dependence with the commissioning organisation, or with the auditor of the site, in the execution of verification contracts in individual cases, or existence of any obligation to follow instructions within the meaning of Article 6 (2), No. 2 UAG between the verifying persons, and the potential risk of repetition exists, Article 17 (3), No. 2 UAG	Revocation of the accreditation at the discretion of the accreditation body (Article 17 (3), No. 2 UAG)

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Violations of obligations on the part of the individual environmental verifier, the environmental verification organisation or the holder of a certificate of specialised knowledge	Expressly permitted supervisory measures
15 Non-compliance with an enforceable order issued by the accreditation body in the course of its supervisory activities, Art. 17 (3) No. 3 UAG	Revocation of the accreditation at the discretion of the accreditation body (Article 17 (3) No. 3 UAG)
16 Failure, by environmental verifiers and environmental verification organisations accredited in another Member State of the European Union, to notify, in advance, the accreditation body of their verification activities in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, Article 18 (1) first and second sentences UAG	Suspension of the continuation of verification activities in part or in whole (Article 18 (2) third sentence UAG)

In cases of violations of obligations that are not covered by the catalogue, the accreditation body shall take the necessary measures pursuant to Article 16 (1) Environmental Audit Act.

Supervisory measures in connection with violations of obligations listed in this catalogue, under Numbers 1-6 and 9, shall be discontinued or removed, as soon as the relevant violations of obligations have been discontinued, the relevant orders of the accreditation body have been fulfilled or, in cases in which such discontinuation or fulfilment are subsequently impossible, no danger of repetition of a legal offence exists.

Violation of obligations by an individual environmental verifier or environmental verification organisation can also result from obligations relating to activities performed on the basis of other legal regulations, pursuant to Article 15 (9) of the UAG.