
	<p align="center"><b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANGEMENT SYSTEM</b>  <b>Management Procedure</b>  <b>"Principles and criteria of ecological and environmental nature for Airport Handling suppliers"</b></p>	<p><b>Code:</b> SGA-PG06  <b>Date:</b> 15/11/2019  <b>Pages:</b> 1 di 6  <b>Revision:</b> 2</p>
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**PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA OF ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL NATURE FOR AIRPORT HANDLING SUPPLIERS**  
INTEGRAL PART OF THE CONTRACTS

Predisposizione:		Verifica:		Approvazione:	
Ente	Firma	Ente	Firma	Ente	Firma
			<small>Scelta di S.p.A.  Piazza  00100 ROMA</small> 		<small>Aeroporto S.p.A.  Piazza  00100 ROMA</small> 

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## 1. SCOPE

This procedure, in relation to Airport Handling's attention to sustainable development and respect for the territory, has the purpose of defining principles and criteria relating to ecological and environmental aspects that must be included in the contracts stipulated with service providers and/or works suppliers.

## 2. APPLICATION

This procedure applies to all Airport Handling suppliers and is an integral and substantial part of contracts.

Taking into account the complexity of the context, the purpose is to point out the need, for those who provide services, works or supplies to Airport Handling, to combine the value (even constitutional) of respect for the environment with the safeguard of corporate interests.

## 3. REFERENCES

UNI EN ISO 14001:2015, 8.1.

Environmental European Legislation

Environmental Italian Legislation

Regulations of “Regione Lombardia”

Regulations of “Province di Milano e di Varese”

Local Regulations of “Comuni di Segrate, Lonate Pozzolo, Somma Lombardo”.


## 4. PRINCIPLES AND REFERENCE CRITERIA FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONNECTED WITH ACTIVITIES COVERED BY THE CONTRACT WITH AIRPORT HANDLING

### 4.1 Principle of preventive evaluation and principle of correction

This principle requires that environmental protection is mostly configured as preventive protection.

This need is of fundamental importance not only because prevention is always less hard than compensating but also, and above all, due to the consideration that harmful consequences could exceed any possibility of repair.

The best action to protect the environment is certainly the one that **avoids** the production of pollution or damage to the ecological balance.

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#### 4.2 Principle of precaution

This principle expresses a precautionary need and consists in the necessity to pursue the objectives of environmental protection even when there is no scientific evidence of imminent damage, i.e. when there is not a full evidence of a causal link between a potentially harmful situation and consequences harmful to the environment, even when scientific knowledge is not complete.

This principle is based on the need to assure the priority of the environmental value, the safety of which must be cautiously protected even without a scientific evidence.

Among the procedures that help make the precautionary approach active, it is essential to mention the reversal of the burden of proof.

In order to avoid the adoption of measures to protect ecological balances, it is necessary to demonstrate, if necessary, that the activities and/or supplies covered by the contract do not seriously damage the environment and do not cause irreversible damage.

#### 4.3 Principle of Balance: gradualness and dynamism of environmental protection

This principle closely refers to the meaning of priority of the environment, on the basis of which the surplus value to be recognized to the environment cannot be understood as aprioritic superordination with respect to other interests, but more realistically that the environmental interest has to be always adequately considered in all decision-making processes.


#### 4.4 Principle of environmental information

The principle of environmental information arises from the need to allow all public or private stakeholders involved in protection or in any case interested in changes in the ecological balance, to receive prompt knowledge of information, that is continuous, complete, objective, reliable and understandable, with regard to natural phenomena, situations created by human activity, problems, dangers, decisions, choices and strategies concerning environmental protection (ref. Directive no. 03/4/EC adopted by Italy with Legislative Decree 195/05).

#### 4.5 Principle of co-responsibility and principle of cooperation

The principle of co-responsibility and the consequent principle of cooperation are the unavoidable foundation of any system that intends to rationally pursue an effective protection of the constitutional value of the environment.

Everyone is necessarily involved in problems relating to ecological balances: private subjects, as individual citizens, consumers, entrepreneurs; public administrations, each one in relation to the dimension of the problem to be addressed.

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No subject can be considered excluded “a priori”. Therefore, according to the principle of co-responsibility, every subject has an active role, at every territorial level of government.

The aim is to address environmental responsibilities taking into account a **perspective of collaboration** rather than opposition.

#### 4.6 Economy principle

The environment must be considered as a kind of multifunctional heritage.

The consequence is that, in this perspective, economic evaluations become possible.

The fundamental criterion developed to translate the needs linked to environmental costs into legal terms is the “**polluter pays**” principle.

#### 4.7 The criterion of environmental damage


**“Environmental damage is any significant and measurable deterioration, direct or indirect, of a natural resource or of its utility** (ex art. 300 of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006).

Art. 311 of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006 in the Sixth Part, containing "Rules on compensation protection against damage to the environment" provides, in application of the above, that: "Anyone who commits an unlawful act, or omits dutiful activities or behaviors, with violation of the law, of regulation, or administrative provision, with negligence, inexperience, imprudence or violation of technical standards, causes damage to the environment, altering it, deteriorating it or destroying it in whole or in part, **is obliged to restore the previous situation and, failing that, to compensation**".

To protect the environment, the legislator provides:

**"Restoration actions"**, even "natural" ...: "in the case of waters, protected species and habitats, the return of damaged natural resources or services to their original conditions; in the case of soil damage, the elimination of any risk of harmful effects on human health and environmental integrity. In any case, the restoration must consist in requalification of the site and its ecosystem, through any action or combination of actions, including mitigation or provisional measures, aimed at repairing, restoring or, if deemed admissible by competent authority, replacing damaged natural resources or services. "(ex art. 302 of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006);

**"prevention measures"** to be understood as measures taken to react to an event, an act or an omission that has created an imminent threat of environmental damage, in order to prevent or minimize such damage (ex Article 302 of Legislative

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Decree no. 152/2006).

If environmental damage occurs, the operator is required to take "all appropriate initiatives to control, limit, eliminate or otherwise manage, with immediate effect, any damaging factor, in order to prevent or limit further environmental damage and effects harmful to human health or further deterioration of services "(art. 305 c. 1 lett. a) of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006); as well as to "bear the costs of public initiatives for environmental prevention and restoration adopted in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006, Sixth Part.

#### **5. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The procedures of the Integrated Management System of Airport Handling are the reference guidelines on environmental issues for the activities and supplies covered by the contract.

#### **6. INFORMATION / TRAINING ON ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS**

The supplier has to provide its employees with training and information regarding the environmental aspects connected with the activities assigned to them.

#### **7. INVOLVEMENT IN INFRINGEMENT PROCEDURES CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

The supplier is required to notify Airport Handling of any ongoing proceedings concerning the non-compliance with environmental standards.

Airport Handling reserves the right to assess, at its sole discretion, the negative effects, including the reputation damage that such proceedings may represent and terminate the contract, without the supplier being able to make any claim in any way.

#### **8. REQUESTS FOR TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATIONS AND ON-SITE CHECKS**

Airport Handling, through its staff competent for environmental issues, may request any documentation regarding processes or products that are believed to have ecological and environmental relevance or promote on-site verification actions.

#### **9. NON-COMPLIANCE**

Failure to comply with the criteria (paragraph 4 above) in the procedures of the Environmental Management System (paragraph 5), failure to notify Airport Handling of ongoing proceedings concerning non-compliance with environmental law (paragraph 7), failure to presentation of required technical-scientific documentation or the results of on-site checks that highlight serious non-compliance with environmental regulations represent a justified reason for contract termination by Airport Handling, with consequent actions for damage compensation, including reputation damage.