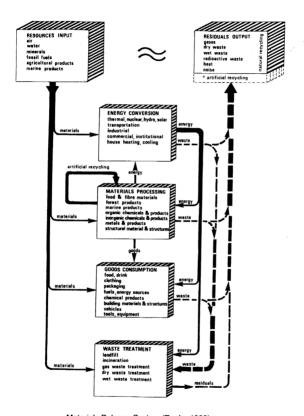
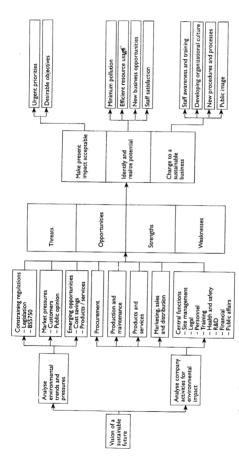
APPENDIX 1



Materials Balance System (Beale, 1980)

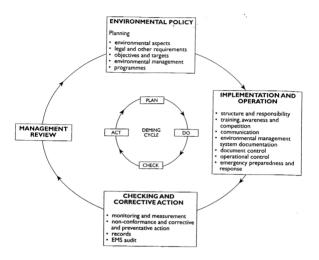
APPENDIX 2



Source: Hutchinson. C (1992) 'Corporate Strategy and the Environment' Long Range Planning 25, 4, 9-21

Strategic framework for environmental management

APPENDIX 3



ISO 14001 and the Deming Cycle

pany	:	Appendix 4			
Address	:				
e tick in the appropriate boxes.			k in more than o	one box.	
our Environmental Manageme	ent System (EMS)			
at is the reason(s) for ISO 14	001 certificat	ion or implemen	nting an EMS?		
	Busin Requ Requ Rema Influe	I/corporate responess strategy to a irement by custor irement by staket ain competitive in nce from parent of uragement from to of the above but	chieve competiti mers nolders global marketpl company he government	ace	
	Others:	-			
ou agree with these statements?	?				
	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly
14001 benefits my company	1	2	3	4	Agree 5
14001 certification means good ormance of a company					
14001 certification is more rior than ISO 9001/2/3					
party registration is necessary successful EMS implementation					
					_
implementation of EMS/ISO	14001 certific	cation, do you e	xperience the f	ollowing?	
r business control?		Yes	No		pplicable
in terms of what?	Manage Cost Process Others:	ment			,,,,,,,,,,,
	S	urvey - page 1			

nsparency/Openness?	Yes No Not applicable
Less accu Easier acc Easier in p Society ca	ental damaging practices were not hidden but solved sation by others on environmental damaging practices ess to info. (not for a commercially sensitive nature) - roving environmental claims n "see into" the company and assess what it is doing with es that determine future options and react accordingly
teting advantages?	Yes No Not applicable
, in terms of what? Easier entry Increased r	y to global market narket share by% (estimate)
Others.	
ction in cost?	Yes No Not applicable
by how much?	% (estimate)
Less energy Cost saving Improved qu Less rejects Materials sav Less downtin Conversion o Reduced pac Savings on ir	erall operating efficiency usage usage through recycling of product inputs ality and reworks ining from complete processing/substitution ne through more careful monitoring and maintenance f waste into commercially valuable forms kaging cost
Others:	
Juries/environmental accidents?	Yes No Not applicable
to the public?	(within the company)?
Others:	

A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 14001

re research and development?		Yes	No	Not applicable
es, in terms of what?	on renew Ecologica impact of More liais Applying manufact	al resources) al research (for exa packaging waste) son with retailers to	imple, uncovering reduce impact or ers to use environ	issues (for example, ways to reduce the in the environment imentally friendlier kaging
rovement in operations efficien	cy?	Yes	No	Not applicable
s, by how much?	Less down	96 (estimate) n process yields time through carel ality, more consiste ent resource use, s	ent products	maintenance
	-			
pany's image improved?		Yes	No ···	Not applicable
ges in the work culture among	staffs?	Yes	No	Not applicable
how?	Higher mot		4	
	Better know	munication/interact rledge about prese of environment		and improvement of
	Better know	ledge about protec	ction of human he	alth
	More willing	to work in teams		
on of preparing for certification onths onths months months months onths				

Survey - page 3

A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 14001 io is responsible for establishing the EMS? internal staff external expertise (consultant) xternal expertise used, for which stage and was it local or foreign consultants? Local Foreign Consultant whole system to conduct initial environmental review for environmental legal requirements for environmental monitoring ers, please specify: special person is assigned solely to ISO 14001 project? s, specify his/her title: , which department is overall in-charged? prepares the cify title of position) ronmental manual? pany operating procedures? instructions? nated cost spent on ISO 14001 certification 10.000 0,000 - RM 39,999 0,000 - RM 79,999 0.000 - RM 99.999 00,000 - RM 149,999 50,000 - RM 199,999 200.000 kdown (%) of cost incurred while preparing for ISO 14001 certification expertise (exclude training) % (estimate) ements (for example, air monitoring, lab tests, etc.) % (estimate) ng (for example, upgrading of equipment and facilities) % (estimate) ion and purchase (for example, new installation and % (estimate) e of equipment and facilities) tion cost

atters

__ % (estimate) __ % (estimate)

_ % (estimate)
% (estimate)

Problems encountered during impl	ementation for d	lifferent levels of	employees (you i	may tick in more than 1 be	ox)
	Top Management	Middle/Junior Management	Operational /Technical Sta	Administrative	
ck of know-how on EMS					
esistance from staffs					
ficult to interpret ISO 14001 std.					
el that too much of documentation					
ficult to understand local legalistions					
o't know how to set objectives and					
ficulty in training					
k of fund (above budget)		Yes	No		
of communication		Yes	No		
es, among who?	Manageme	and management ent and manageme ent and staffs (non- staffs	nt		
lequate measures have been ta	ken in the follo	wing environme	ental aspect?		
ution to the atmosphere, smoke a	and	If not, why	?		
er Pollution		If not, why	?		
charge of wastes, sewage and indirents	ustrial	If not, why?	,		
ic and hazardous wastes		If not, why?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
and ground water protection		If not, why?			
r Company Set-up			*******		
s of establishment					

Survey - page 5

A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 14001

tal numbers of employees				
50				
-99				
0-199				
0-299				
0-499				
0-799				
0-1000				
000				
nual turnover (RM million)				
9				
49				
99				
- 199				
- 499				
00				
s your company operates a ISC	9000 system?	Yes	No	
s, is it ISO9001 or ISO 9002?		ISO9001	ISO9002	
	:			
	-			

Survey - page 6

Kruskal Wallis Tost

(A) To test the hypothesis that the cost spent on ISO 14001 certification are the same for firms regardless of their size (in terms of number of employees)

Test Statistics

Chi-Square 3.436

Asymp. Sig. .633

Decision: There is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis (there is no significant difference in the cost spent on ISO 14001 certification for different sizes of firms).

(B) To test the hypothesis that the certification preparation duration are the same for firms regardless of their size (in terms of number of employees)

Test Statistics

Asymp. Sig.

Chi-Square 8.381

.136

df 5

Decision: There is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis (there is no significant difference in the certification preparation duration for different sizes of firms).

(C) To test the hypothesis that the average cost spent are the same for different preparation duration

Test Statistics

Chi-Square 4.836

Df 4

Asymp. Sig. .304

Decision: There is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis (there is no significant difference in the cost spent for different preparation duration).

Kruskal Wallis Test

To test the hypothesis that the certification preparation duration are the same for companies with different number of establishment year

Test Statistics

Chi-Square	6.126
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.047

<u>Decision</u>: There is sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis (there is a significant difference in certification preparation duration for companies with different number of establishment year).

Means Report - Average duration (months)

No. of establishment	Mean preparation	N	Std. deviation
year	duration		
5.00	12	4	0.00
10.00	15.6	5	3.29
20.00	16.0	9	4.24
Total	15.00	18	3.71

Factor Analysis: Reason for an EMS implementation

Total Variance Explained

	Initial	Eigenva	lues		Extraction SS Loadings			Rotation SS Loadings		
Component	Total	% of	Cum.%	Total	% of	Cum.%	Total	% of	Cum.%	
		Var.			Var.			Var.		
1	2.36	29.50	29.50	2.36	29.50	29.50	1.77	22.10	22.10	
2	1.60	19.95	49.45	1.60	19.95	49.45	1.76	22.02	44.11	
3	1.28	16.03	65.48	1.28	16.03	65.48	1.71	21.37	65.48	
4	0.89	11.08	76.56							
5	0.79	9.83	86.39							
6	0.63	7.83	94.22							
7	0.34	4.30	98.52							
8	0.12	1.48	100.00							

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotated Component Matrix

Rotated Component Matrix	T		
	Comp	onent	
Implementation Reasons	1.00	2.00	3.00
Moral/corporate responsibility	0.82	-0.13	0.23
Business strategy to achieve competitive edge	0.51	0.43	-0.26
Customers' requirement	0.28	-0.54	0.54
Stakeholders' requirement	-0.01	0.08	0.70
Remain competitive in global marketplace	0.83	0.29	-0.27
Influence from parent company	0.14	0.05	-0.83
Encouragement from the government	0.00	0.88	0.16
It is just a good practice	0.21	0.63	-0.06

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Factor 1: To achieve competitive advantage

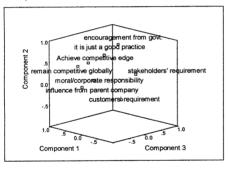
Factor 2: Expected incentives

Factor 3: Influence from authoritative parties

Component Transformation Matrix ;

Component	1.00	2.00	3.00
1	0.53	0.66	-0.53
2	0.77	-0.11	0.63
3	-0.36	0.74	0.57

Component Plot in Rotated



Chi - Square Test

Statement 1: "ISO 14001 benefits my company"

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual	٠,
disagree	2.0		4.5	-2.5
neutral	1.0		4.5	-3.5
agree	3.0		4.5	-1.5
strongly agree	12.0		4.5	7.5
Total	18.0			

Statement 2: "ISO 14001 certification means a good performance of a company"

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual	
disagree	3.0		4.5	-1.5
neutral	3.0		4.5	-1.5
agree	5.0		4.5	0.5
strongly agree	7.0		4.5	2.5
Total	18.0			

Test Statistics

	Statement 1 S	tatement 2
Chi-Square	17.11	2.44
df	3.00	3.00
Asymp. Sig.	0.00	0.49

Decision: There is a significant difference in the degree of agreement of the respondents in whether ISO 14001 certification benefits their companies. Majority strongly supported this.

However, we cannot conclude whether the respondents significantly agree or disagree with the statement * ISO 14001 certification means good performance of a company*.

Chi - Square Test

Third party registration is necessary for a successful EMS implementation

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
strongly disagree	1	3.6	-2.6
disagree	3	3.6	6
neutral	3	3.6	6
agree	3	3.6	6
strongly agree	8	3.6	4.4
Total	18		

Test Statistics

Chi-Square 7.556

df 4

Asymp. Sig. .109

Decision: There is not significant difference in the degree of agreement on whether third party registration is necessary for a successful EMS implementation.

(A) Factor Analysis

Rotated Component Matrix	Component		
	1	2	3
better business control	.930	.116	019
transparency/openness	.256	.806	.022
marketing advantages	.941	.175	.001
cost reduction	.657	.537	028
less injuries/environmental accidents	020	.912	.067
more research and development	.798	.153	.477
improvement in operations efficiency	.209	.696	100
company's image improved	159	143	.894
changes in work culture	186	123	457
E-4			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Factor 1: Competitive advantage in product/service

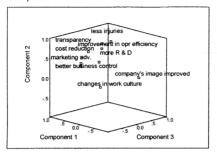
Factor 2: Effective operations

Factor 3: Enhanced company's image

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3
1	.796	.597	.101
2	531	.768	359
3	292	.232	.928

Component Plot in Rotated

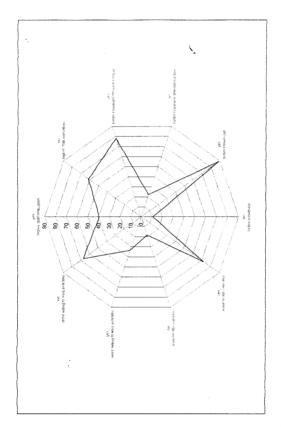


(B) Kruskal Wallis Test

To test the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in industry for each of the benefit respectively.

	Chi-Square	df As	ymp. Sig.
better business control	8.14	4	0.09
transparency/openness	0.38	4	0.98
marketing advantages	5.80	4	0.21
cost reduction	2.35	4	0.67
less environmental accidents	0.82	4	0.94
more research and development	5.93	4	0.20
improvement in operations efficiency	2.75	4	0.60
company's image improved	0.38	4	0.98
changes in work culture	0.38	4	0.98

Decision: There is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. Hence, there is no significance difference in the industry type for each of the benefit.



(A) Factor Analysis

Rotated Component Matrix

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
lack of know-how on EMS	891	.206	.319	231
resistance from staffs	.841	155	.494	106
difficult to interpret standards	080	.846	.123	448
too much documentation	001	.169	.980	.010
difficult to understand legalistions	.219	043	.097	.963
don't know how to set obj. and targets	.937	248	.066	.167
difficulty in training	.978	151	017	.138
lack of fund	246	.959	.067	.065
lack of communication	246	.959	.067	.065

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Factor 1: Lack of training

Factor 2: Lack of commitment

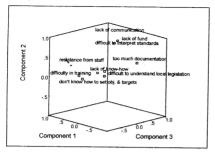
Factor 3: too much documentation

Factor 4: Lack of knowledge on local legislations

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4
1	788	.578	.027	212
2 .	.510	.705	.485	.086
3	316	375	.832	.258
4	137	.169	- 267	939

Component Plot in Rotated



(B) Kruskal Wallis Test

To test the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference among the industry type with respect to each of the problem.

Problems	Chi-square	df	Asymp. Sig
lack of know-how on EMS	3.95	4	0.41
resistance from staffs	2.97	4	0.56
difficult to interpret ISO 14001	0.33	3	0.95
standards			
too much documentation	2.19	4	0.70
difficult to understand local	2.04	2	0.36
legalistions			
don't know how to set objectives	2.34	3	0.50
and targets			
Difficulty in training	0.55	2	0.76
Lack of fund	1.87	4	0.76
Lack of communication	1.87	4	0.76

Decision: There is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. There is no significant among industry type for each of the problems faced.