



TÜV NORD CERT – ISO 50001:2018 Systematic energy saving

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Since 2011, International Standard ISO 50001 has formed the basis of efficient energy management for many organizations. Now, the revised version of ISO 50001:2018 not only brings a new structure, but also sets new requirements. We have summarised the new aspects of the revised ISO 50001 for you below.



Changes at a glance	
Method	Normalization of energy performance indicators and energy baselines
High Level Structure	Standardised clauses, terms and definitions
Context of the organization	Basic conceptual understanding of the internal and external issues that are relevant to the purpose of the organization
Interested parties	Identification of interested parties and their needs and requirements
Risks and opportunities	Concept for support of continual improvement and prevention of undesired effects
Leadership and commitment	Emphasis on the responsibility of the top management for improvement of the energy management system and the energy performance

High Level Structure (HLS)

Following standards ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 for quality and environmental management, ISO 50001 now also incorporates the so-called “High Level Structure”.

Standardised headings and numbering of the clauses of the standard as well as the use of harmonised definitions and notes mean that it is now much easier to combine existing management systems in order to create an integrated management system (IMS).

The new structure of the standard	
1	Scope
2	Normative references
3	Terms and definitions
4	Context of the organization
5	Leadership
6	Planning
7	Support
8	Operation
9	Performance evaluation
10	Improvement

Fact Sheet

Plan for collection of energy data

The organization must establish and implement a plan for collection of energy data. The plan must provide information regarding the type and frequency of the energy data collection and also state how this information will be retained. Relevant variables and statistical factors shall be considered as appropriate.

Relevant variables and static factors

The concept of relevant variables and static factors was taken over from ISO 50006. Relevant variables are characterised by the fact that they routinely change. (e.g. weather, production volumes, operating times of buildings). In contrast, static factors do not routinely change (e.g. design factors, shift patterns, product range).

Normalization

The approach and method used for normalization comes from ISO 50006 and is intended to provide greater transparency in monitoring, measuring and analysing the energy performance. For example, if it is clear that variables such as weather, operating conditions or production volumes have a significant impact on energy performance, normalization of the energy performance indicators or the energy baseline must be carried out.

Evidence of continual improvement of the energy performance

ISO 50001:2018 uses the terms “improvement” and “continual improvement” and makes clear that periodic improvement over time is meant. Improvement of every EnPI value is not obligatory; rather, improvement has to be recognisable within the EnMS as a whole. The Informative Annex to the standard provides examples of continual improvement of energy performance.

Context of the organization

The organization shall determine internal and external issues that affect its ability to achieve the intended outcome(s) of its EnMS. Internal issues can be, for example, the corporate strategy or sustainability aspects. External issues can be climate change or security of supply.

Interested parties

The interested parties that are relevant for the EnMS shall be determined, along with their requirements. It is also necessary to establish which of the identified requirements and expectations should be taken into consideration within the EnMS.

Risks and opportunities

As in the other HLS standards, the topic of risks and opportunities takes a more central role. Within the framework of the EnMS, technology-related opportunities for improving the energy performance should be given just as much consideration as operational risks, for example.

Leadership and commitment

Emphasis is placed on the responsibility of top management for continual improvement of the EnMS and the energy performance. This includes, for example, provision of human and financial resources and the integration of the requirements of the EnMS into the business processes of the organization.

Period for transition to the new ISO 50001:2018

In contrast to the transition period for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, the time allowed for transition is only 18 months from publication of ISO 50001:2018.

As from the deadline on 21.02.2020, no more audits may be carried out based on the old standard.

We will be very happy to advise you. Please contact us.