

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, TYPES AND OBJECTIVES

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ANNOTATION

Environmental management is a component of the overall corporate governance system aimed at achieving the goals specified in the environmental policy. The following article is devoted to the study of environmental management and its main tasks and objectives.

Keywords: environmental management, ecology, environmental policy, water pollution, green lobby, principle.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental management is the management of processes, the results of which directly affect the environment in order to prevent harm to it and eliminate the damage caused. To varying degrees, they are dealt with both by economic entities and by the relevant authorities throughout the state, including the government. In addition, environmental management includes various governmental and non-governmental organizations that operate in the international arena.

The following provisions are the objectives of environmental management:

Reduced negative impact on the OS

Increasing the environmental efficiency of the enterprise

Increasing the economic efficiency of the enterprise

Waste reduction and recycling

The tasks of environmental management:

Environmental management can be understood as the administrative functions that are associated with the development, implementation and monitoring of an organization's environmental policy. This is a systematic approach to minimizing the harmful effects on the environment on the part of organizations.

Pollution of water, subsoil and atmosphere has become an important problem in organizations, because now not only and not so much expect that enterprises will at least take care of the environment. Relevant requirements and standards are enshrined at the legislative level.

This placed the responsibility, and personal responsibility, on the top managers of business entities to adopt a corporate strategy that combines economic growth with environmental protection.

In order to meet the requirements of the legislation on limiting environmental pollution, special measures are being developed and implemented. Their effectiveness depends on the appropriate set of measures or systems.

The Environmental Management System (EMS) is the formal basis for improved environmental performance and overall better performance. An environmental management system is a powerful tool to reduce waste and increase efficiency without losing profits.

Compliance with environmental legislation and meeting the requirements of the green lobby present serious problems for organizations today. This requires considerable costs, which can increase the cost of the final product, make it less competitive, and lead the organization to bankruptcy.

However, it is the environmental management at the enterprise that makes it possible to prevent negative consequences, to avoid the deterioration of business performance. He can turn this problem into an opportunity, namely:

Attract state and foreign subsidies for the development of environmental safety of production, as well as investments for development;

Increase the attractiveness and competitiveness of products, its recognition by highlighting the activities of the organization aimed at environmental protection;

Reduce the cost of paying environmental taxes and fees, avoid penalties.

Principles of environmental management

These are the main guiding principles of environmental management that are followed in making environmental decisions:

The Polluter Pays principle

Over the past two decades, many economists have proposed that firms that discharge polluting effluents into the environment pay a price for such discharges linked to the amount of environmental damage caused;

The User Pays Principle, which states that all users of a resource must pay the full long-term marginal cost of using the resource and related services, including any treatment costs. Applies when resources are used and consumed;

The precautionary principle

Its main purpose is to ensure that activities that pose a threat to the environment do not adversely affect it, even if there is no convincing scientific evidence linking these activities to damage to the environment;

The principle of efficiency and effectiveness

It is important that efficiency in the use of resources can also be achieved through the use of policy instruments that create an incentive to minimize wasteful use. This also applies to various environmental governance issues by optimizing processes and procedures to minimize environmental costs;

The principle of responsibility

All people, corporations and states are responsible for maintaining ecological processes. Access to natural resources bears a shared responsibility for their use in an environmentally sustainable, cost-effective and socially equitable manner; corporations and governments have a responsibility to maintain ecological processes. Access to natural resources bears a shared responsibility for their use in an environmentally sustainable, cost-effective and socially equitable manner;

Participation principle

All individuals, including business entities and ordinary citizens, have a duty to participate in collective environmental decision-making. Some areas of involvement involve the use of trees and other plants, minerals, soils, fish and wildlife for purposes such as materials and food, and for recreational and non-consumptive recreation. This also applies to municipal solid waste, that is, garbage, building materials, chemically hazardous waste, etc;

The principle of proportionality is based on the concept of balance. It is necessary to maintain a balance between economic development, on the one hand, and environmental protection, on the other. It cannot be disputed that development is impossible without some adverse environmental impacts. Therefore, it is important to adjust the interests of people, as well as the need to preserve the environment. In addition, possible difficulties must be balanced, and the benefits for the majority of the population must be maintained.

All environmental management practices must adhere to these principles. It makes no sense to carry out activities to protect the environment if the result is a humanitarian and social catastrophe.

In simple words, before closing the plant, you need to think about its staff, which will be left without work and will not be able to satisfy even the necessary needs. We need to look for more acceptable solutions, which is what environmental management is intended for.

*The following interrelated building blocks form an environmental management system:

*Approved environmental policy

*Personnel responsible for maintaining the environmental management system

*Compliance Monitoring

*Procedure for identification and assessment of environmental aspects

*Established goals and objectives for environmental protection

*Formed environmental program

*Documentation of the environmental management system

*Operations management

*Training

*Environmental monitoring

*Corrective and preventive actions

*Periodic conformity assessment through environmental audit

*Management review

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