

A large number of countries in the world have not moved to the stage of post-industrial development. Hard work, hunger, lack of products – all these are global problems of such societies. The purpose of the economy is to improve the well-being of people. This proves the importance of post-industrialization. At the moment, reforms are being carried out in the field of education and healthcare. There is a development of new patterns of farming, the use of human resources. Favorable conditions have been created for the development of your own business.

Now there are different variations of cooperation between states. In the course of beneficial economic integration, States form a cycle, which makes them dependent on each other. This contributes to the stability of the global economy.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN NATURE MANAGEMENT

Экологический менеджмент в природопользовании

The aim of the study is to study the role of environmental management in nature management and its practical application.

The goals of environmental management are to achieve the desired, possible and necessary state of the environment as an object of management; to minimize the likelihood of environmental crises and environmental disasters.

Environmental management is a new philosophy of managing the economy, production and society according to the goals, criteria, priorities and motives for the development of socio-natural processes.

Environmental management aims to achieve the desired, possible and necessary state of the environment as an object of management; to minimize the likelihood of environmental crises and environmental disasters.

Components of environmental management: economics of nature management, organizational structure, environmental marketing, environmental policy, information, environmental and corporate culture, motivation, interaction with the public and other components of the management system.

Nature management is the use of natural resources in the process of economic activity in order to achieve a certain economic effect. A set of methods for using natural resources and measures to preserve them.

This is a systematic approach to minimizing harmful effects on the environment by organizations.

Pollution of water, subsoil and the atmosphere has become an important problem in organizations, because now it is not only and not so much expected that enterprises will at least care about the environment. The relevant requirements and standards are enshrined in law.

This has placed responsibility, including personal responsibility, on the top managers of business entities for the adoption of a corporate strategy that combines economic growth with environmental protection.

To meet the requirements of legislation on limiting environmental pollution, special measures are developed and implemented. Their effectiveness depends on the corresponding set of measures or system.

Effective application of environmental management helps to preserve biological diversity, prevent pollution and maintain a balance in the use of resources, which is key to long-term prosperity. Environmental goals are set at the strategic, tactical or operational level.

Thus, the concept of environmental management has recently received quite wide recognition; its practical ideas for creating conditions for the formation of an ecological space have attracted the interest of specialists from various areas of economic activity. The concept, acquiring an increasing number of supporters, is filled with a deeper scientific meaning, «overgrown» with new ideas, more clearly and convincingly demonstrating the possibility of achieving positive results in the activities of sustainable development management. Conclusion on environmental management in nature management:

Environmental management plays a critical role in sustainable development and responsible nature management. It helps to assess and minimize the negative impact on the environment, ensuring a balance between economic interests and the conservation of natural resources.

Environmental management not only protects nature, but also contributes to the creation of a sustainable economy, which is important for the long-term well-being of society. It also improves the image of the entire industrial complex in the region and increases its investment attractiveness.

The results of environmental management include many positive effects for both the company and the environment. The main results include: reduced environmental impact: Reduced emissions of pollutants, optimized resource consumption, reduced waste; economic efficiency: Reduced energy and material costs, increased process efficiency; social responsibility: Improved company image, meeting the needs of customers focused on sustainable development.

In this way, environmental management brings long-term benefits and contributes to sustainable development.