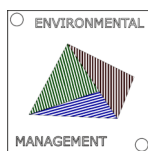


## APPROACHES FOCUSED TO ENFORCING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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### FOREWORD

Through its policies, the state protects the environment and seeks to minimize risks to the climate, human health and biodiversity. Climate change and environmental degradation pose an existential threat not only from a local but also a global perspective.

In order to improve the quality of life of future generations, all policies and activities must take into account environmental protection in the context of sustainable development, i.e. finding a balance between protecting the natural environment, ensuring economic progress and social development.

Measures to address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions are now a frequently discussed topic. The global nature of climate change means that cooperation and action at international level are important. Significant documents were received, i.e. The United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC), as well as the Kyoto protocol and the most recent Paris agreement on climate change.

Although European environment and climate policies have contributed to improving the environment in recent decades, Europe is not making enough progress and the environmental outlook for the coming decade is not positive, as stated in the European environment - state and perspective 2020 report (SOER 2020).

In addition, the EU Sustainable Financing Initiative is the first of its kind in terms of the role of the financial sector in stimulating the necessary transition to a sustainable future. Achieving European goals will require better implementation and better coordination of current policies. Further policy action will also be needed to bring about a fundamental change in the key production and consumption systems that underpin our modern lifestyles, including, for example, food, energy and mobility, which have a significant impact on the environment.

The circular economy is an economic model that favours the reuse and recycling of things. It brings many benefits to the environment, economic growth and the population. The circular economy is a model of production and consumption in which things are not thrown head over, but shared, lent, reused, repaired and recycled as long as possible. In this way, product life is increased and waste is reduced. When a product reaches the end of its life, the materials from which it was made are used to make new ones. Some of them can be used over and over again, creating additional values.

Measures against planned wear are also part of this model. A gradual transition to a circular economy could, over time, bring benefits such as less environmental impact, increased security of supply of raw materials, increased competitiveness, innovation, growth and the creation of new jobs.

Significant activities are currently focused on soil issues. We cannot live without healthy land and soil. We grow most of our food on it and build our homes on it. For all species - animals and plants living on land or in water - the land is essential. Soil - one of the basic components of the earth - is a very complex and often underestimated element overflowing with life. Unfortunately, the way we

currently use the land in Europe and in the world is not sustainable. This fact significantly affects life on earth.

Environmental protection is evolving dynamically and becoming a crucial part of society's life. A rapidly growing human population increases its material and energy consumption and threatens to exceed the planet's bearing capacity.

Global environmental problems have an ever-worsening trend, for example, natural forests of temperate zone, subtropics and tropics decrease, agricultural soil dwindles due to its degradation, see pollution is rising, vulnerable marine ecosystems are destroyed, plant and animal species irretrievably vanish.

Among significant elements of the policy of environmental protection and sustainable development, implemented at the end of the last century and nowadays, belong some trends to promote sustainable approaches strategies. In line with this approach, some efforts are gradually being made to move from environmental issues solution after their emergence to technically preventive and sustainable solutions throughout the technology and product life cycle.

Gradually, the behaviour of producers and consumers changes and the precautionary principle, the principle of volunteering and the participation of the public in tackling environmental problems are being increasingly applied. Environmental management systems for industrial and manufacturing activities are implemented; an increased attention is paid to the impact of the products themselves (as consumer products, semi-finished products and materials) on the environment.

Recently, in the area of environmental policy enforcement, the range of voluntary approaches to environmental protection has expanded considerably. There are some tendencies to increase the diversity of instruments based, to a limited extent, on voluntary activities of producers and the growing awareness of all stakeholders in the field of environmental protection and the environment formation. Several procedures are gradually standardized. Along with their practical expansion, their research began, focusing not only on the exploration of theoretical aspects but also on the generalization of practical experience gained from individual studies.

Environmental protection is a package of some activities that prevent pollution or damage to the environment, or they limit or remove such pollution or damage. It includes the protection of its individual components or specific ecosystems and their interconnections, but also the protection of the environment as a whole.

Protecting the environment and moving towards such a society's development that will enable economic development, raising living standards while preserving nature and resources for future generations requires recognition of the current state. Knowing the causes that cause environmental problems and opportunities to prevent it, or how to remedy environmental burdens, can contribute to changing the approach not only in production but also in consumption. The result of such knowledge should be a qualitatively more acceptable approach to resource use, in production and consumption, but it should not be based on orders or prohibitions, but on the basis of natural human knowledge.

The anticipated development of the society and its associated increase in the number of safety threats against the important interests of society as a whole, but also of state and non-state institutions, companies and citizens, poses ever-increasing demands on the level of safety standards and at the same time this high standard is constantly been threatened.

A high safety standard can be maintained in an ever-evolving society only if the number of safety incidents continues to decline. This inevitably requires a new comprehensive system of knowledge, measures and resources that offers a unified safety

solution. The basic principle is the active solution of safety issues. The focus is on constantly avoiding and preventing crises and accidents. It is essential that all safety-related entities pay adequate attention to safety issues, in practice, they have applied safety management.

The basic orientation of a top management in general, concerning complex safety, must be determined by the safety policy of the subject in question. Based on risk management, it should respond to the emerging undesirable phenomena of the defined safety and prevent them up to the reaching of an acceptable level of risk. Such implementation of safety policy is to be carried out by methods and tools of protection underpinned by the legal framework enshrined in the safety documentation. Of course, safety management cannot guarantee the absolute exclusion of any risks, accidents and crises. But it offers new and better options, ways and methods of preventing potential risks.

The aim of the international scientific conference "Management of Environment" 2020" was to provide an appropriate platform for informing the expert and scientific public, representatives of local government and state administration, the exchange of experience and the presentation of new results in the field of environmental management.

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