

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EMS: Environmental Management Systems

EPIP: Environmental Protection Impact Proposal

EPBC: Environment Protection and Biodiversity conservation

What is Environmental Management? Represents the plans and actions that are intended to bring the environment into a situation that we want.

What is the situation that we want? Current challenges include the growing population, increased living standards and the limited resources available. We want: to avoid/minimise wastes and pollution, minimised use of resources (especially the non-renewable ones) and protect biodiversity

Why is Environmental Management needed? Final goal is to achieve sustainable development. It is a very broad topic and therefore needs a comprehensive and standardised tool.

Who has influences?

- Government: laws and policies
- Environmental non-government organisations (NGOs): change the awareness of the government and individuals
- Corporations (transnational and international financial corporations): raise the standard particularly in developing countries and can influence the environmental management of other companies through a loan
- Small businesses and individuals

System of Knowledge requires:

- Appreciation of a system: understanding the whole process – suppliers, producers, customers of the goods and services
- Knowledge of variation: range and causes of variation in quality. Use of statistical sampling in measurements
- Theory of knowledge: concepts explaining knowledge and the limits of what can be known
- Knowledge of psychology: in order to understand the concepts of human nature

W. Edwards Deming – changed manufacturing in Japan single handedly. He created the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycle as well as had some main points for management:

- Create constancy of purpose
- Adopt the new philosophy
- Cease the dependence on inspection to achieve quality
- Institute leadership
- Break down barriers between departments