

# The principles of Environmental Management.

Polluter pays principle (PPP). UN Conference, Rio 1992 endorsed by all.

The polluter has to pay or bear the cost of complying with environmental standards which are predetermined by public authorities.

If the polluters have to pay for the cost of any pollution they cause it may change their activities either by introducing new pollution control technologies or by switching to more efficient production processes.

eg: million tons of tap water ← individual households, firms & industries

↑  
waste water which requires proper treatment before disposal.

prior to the introduction of sewage charges the cost of treatment and collection came from public revenue.

Has the disadvantage that, such an arrangement are that the public is unaware of the cost of the sewage services & thus has no incentive to reduce water pollution.

Two objectives →

To promote economic efficiency in the implementation of pollution control policies.

To minimize potential trade distortions arising from environmental policies.

PPP is not necessary to achieve an efficient solution to an environmental problem & it does not require pollution to recede to zero levels nor does it require reduction to optimal level even though it is not excluded.

### Uses pays Principle (UPP)

The beneficiaries should pay for the full cost of using the resources & its related services, the full cost include the cost of losses for future generation. Both UPP & PPP considered as equitable & both offer the prospect of achieving efficiency.

However UPP concept has conflict of certain objections.

eg: all the home should be connected to electricity supply telephone services, sewage and be closed to public transport. The provisions of universal services to all or most location with high marginal costs beyond the reach of most consumers is conflict with principle.

This resolution of these principles is a matter of public policy. However, it is more easily applied principle to the consumer of public services.

Precautionary Principle (PP) UN conference on Environment & Development (the Earth Summit) 1992. According to Rio declaration on E & D PP, where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to environment, lack of scientific certainty should not be ~~cause~~ used as to environment for postponing cost effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

It seeks prevent & ease the environmental stress before conclusive evidence of damage exists & adopts policy when raw evidence is available.

It proposes protecting environment through precautionary measures that might cause more damage to environment. major objectives of measuring primary & secondary objectives posing threats.



Precautionary activity measures the impact of any company & its activities, prescribing methods & measures with less negative impact on its environment according to environmental impact assessment.

It becomes essential to protect environment, people, safe environment, implementation of policies & reducing degradation.

Subsidiary Principles (SP) it provides guidance for applying (PPP) (UP) & (PP). It states that the political decisions should be taken to by lowest possible level of public authority dependence with effective nation. So that the setting standards & interpreting risk are politically involved process. The SP recommend that these decisions are made by the authorities that closed to population concerned.

~~Integrated~~

Intergenerational equity Principle (IEP): A central principle to define sustainable development. Principle is considered with trilogy of economic, environmental & social objectives underlying sustainable development.

Measure of environmental ~~income~~ <sup>accounting</sup> of sustainable income.

These 5 guides ~~use~~ the sectorial policies & budgeting process.

Principle of effectiveness & efficiency : (government)

It becomes the responsibility of every state of every country city or state to ensure well structured policies & procedure are put in place for essential waste management. Failure to manage waste can lead to diseases, soil problems, chemical build ups and water born diseases. Therefore through this principle major councils & agencies do everything to reduce waste building up & control dump sites for garbage.

Thus by encouraging various organizations and agencies to decentralize & implement new methods of management, proposed through new Public management to attain desired results at minimal cost.

Responsibility

Principle of ~~participation~~ According to this principle, each firm & individual should be held responsible and accountable to maintain safe, clean & sustainable development. Ecological sustainability should be attained by ensuring use of resources is properly managed & not wasted. People should be knowing that one of their prime responsibilities is to protect environment, & safe applies for firms & corporations extracting and committing ~~pollution~~ pollution in the environment.

Principle of Participation : Every citizen, person, government & firms in the country has a responsibility to participate in environmental decision making & protection policies. Through collective collaboration in the affairs of environment it is easy to foster a shift & wave reflecting need to protect environment.

Every individual should take major step & contribute to issues related to solid waste management, garbage collection, construction, chemicals gaseous emissions & demolition materials which affect environment & how to reduce them.



Principle of Proportionality: Refers to striking a balance b/w <sup>③</sup> development & protecting environment. Building of basic essential infrastructure through development has been considered major part of human development. Therefore protecting environment and also the development. Without environment which provides land, man would not have where to build homes.

Key here is to both must be fairly managed & balanced.

Development should not hinder & destroy environment and also environmental protection must also happen along with development.

Principle of Integration of environment in policies.