

ABSTRACT:

The **environment** is an ambiguous concept, covering the environment in which we are, which is everything that is around a man and what affects both the conditions: natural, social, economic, economic and legal.

For the purposes of this dissertation, definitions are used which can be found in the Environmental Law [1], which describe: environment as "General natural elements, including transformed by human activity, [...] and other natural elements" and protection of the environment as "action or inaction to preserve or restore the balance of nature. This protection is expressed in particular in reasonable shape the environment and environmental resources management in accordance with the principle of sustainable development" [1]. The use of environmental resources must be carried out in accordance with this principle, which requires to keep the balance between the environment and economic activity. On the other hand, each human's economic activity affects the environment, which is a large responsibility and requires the appropriate approach in terms of its qualifications. Especially in the case of activities classified as "project likely to have significant effects on the environment", in which in accordance with the regulation of the Council of Ministers of 9 November 2010 r. [2] is required to obtain a decision on environmental considerations.

Man, is the element of an organization that is defined as a structured, that is organized in a system seen as a whole. It is composed of the four basic elements (subsystems), which include: objectives, staff, equipment and formal structure. The main task of any organization to which aims is to achieve a many goals: economic (maximizing profit, efficiency), production and marketing, and their integration.

Organizations face factors and influences: external (m.in. legal, political, social, economic, technological, environmental) and internal (m.in.: the strategy and objectives, organizational structure, the potential of the organization, organizational culture, applicable standards – documents specifying the principles and guidelines and adopted by the organization standards, etc.). Internal factors of the organization largely subject to modifications and the organization can adapt to them, while external factors require continuous monitoring and adjusting to them. This results in uncertainty whether and

when organizations reach their goals. The impact has this uncertainty on the objectives of the organization is called **risk**.

Risk management is to obtain the intended economic effects, economic, social, while balance of nature [3]. This work responds to questions and resolves issues:

-ensure the stable growth of results and continual strategic and operational efficiency, which will also be reflected in the ecology.

-the integration of management and decision-making, based on the principle of sustainable development [4], which leads to minimize negative impacts on the environment.

Many of the above issues can be treated as a separate issue. However, the crucial question is whether there are possible, practical enterprise/establishment, integration of technical, economic, legal, while the balance of nature and the fundamental processes of life in order to guarantee the possibilities to meet the basic needs of the individual community or nationals of both the present generation and future generations. It is **sustainable development**.

In the light of the above questions and issues, a thesis has been put forward that the work attempts to prove that it is possible to integrate the risk assessment into undertakings that may significantly affect the environment with the principles of sustainable development. In the justification of this thesis, an effective and universal method integrating the risk assessment with the principles of sustainable development will be presented.

The universality of the method consists in the combination of known and currently operating economic and environmental indicators.

