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PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT FOR ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

***Abstract:** The plan for the introduction and development of strategic management for ecological development in the world relates to the organizational development of an integrated approach in the use of the concept of a strategic management plan. The validity of this plan is reflected in a classic and rational approach, which should include the following phases: The analysis requires the environment and enterprise, analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the organization's management, mission, vision and strategic goals. The main activities are related to the selection of specific strategic action plans and projects of the environmental environment, for their implementation; control, monitor and modify these action plans. To make this approach work in everyday practice, some important additional points need to be considered.*

***Key words:** Plan, strategy, management, ecological development.*

Introduction. When researching, analyzing and applying strategic management of environmental issues, it is in the void that this should be a permanent process.

Namely, strategic management is not an "instrument" or an "action plan" that should be applied at a certain point in time. All companies must be aware of the need to access a permanent process. Although it is useful to redefine the strategy of the ecology development plan and its standards at critical points in time, for example once a year, the organization should continuously manage the strategy of a flexible environment for changes in the environment. In everyday practice this means monitoring and adjusting the organizational processes and launching new processes. [1]

The development plan process from a strategic point of view includes some key points, such as:

The perspective of applying an effective plan should be combined with a rational approach. One of the biggest challenges in building an effective planning strategy in an ecological environment is:

- Inclusion of different key factors in the organization
- discovering their perceptions of reality in practice
- Effectively use them in the process of building a planning strategy

- A quality process of creating teamwork and a common language is great important for the ultimate outcome of the strategy. [2]

Significance of the key factors of the environmental development strategy plan.

Bearing in mind the fact that a large number of internal and external factors need to be observed today in the development of a good startup of preserving the living and working environment in the world, this means that all layers and employees in the organization play an important role. [3]

Essentially this means above all that the primary role of executive management is to define and manage the strategy. However should it go beyond the fact that other strata of the organization play an equally important role in this process. Generally speaking, senior and middle management are responsible for translating the strategy into the objectives and plans of units and teams.

Building a strategic development plan relies heavily on operational management that addresses the issue: How to implement continuity activities in terms of real work processes in an environmentally sound environment? In the best case scenario, the plan encompasses (Table 1).

Table 1.

Strategic development plan of ecological efficiency

| Management of plans the strategy for ecology strategy | Basic characteristics |
|---|---|
| STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | Includes continuous interaction between different organizational layers |
| MEDIUM MANAGEMENT | Responsible for collecting signals from the store and registering them to the top, and vice versa |
| PROCESS | Strategic management is not just a process from the top down, but also from the bottom up |
| IT SUPPORT | The latest information on managing IT support is essential |

The strategic management plan for environmental development is best conceived and implemented if accurate information on the organization's results has been updated in the past.

One of the important aspects in this regard is that information should be useful, not too small or too small and not too complex. In addition, information should be directed to the effective development of a plan to implement a good strategy: [4]

- For top management, information is needed to enable them to view overall strategic results.

- Medium managers should work to get more detailed information and so on

- In order to make this information available, a modern IT infrastructure should support such an information management system.

- In the process of generating and interpreting management information, many other people (controllers, accountants, employees) within the organization play a crucial role.

Plan strategic risk management possible in the ecological development structure.

The dynamics of the global and national ecological development world is in the constant state of observation of this focus. Risks are inevitable and continually jeopardize organizational results. Each company, institution, organization should respond and manage ecological risks. [5] Risk management allows you to explicitly encourage your actions. "What should we do?"

A transparent risk-based methodology shows the underlying reasons for organizational action plans, why certain actions and implications for environmental management have been selected.

Risk management should be considered a necessary and efficient plan of strategic management in the field of ecology.

The risk management system should be embedded in the organization's business systems, including policies and policy-making processes, to ensure that risk management becomes an integral part of the way business is managed and integrated within the organization, and hence the possibility of risk is foreseen a team in order to respond effectively to them.

In contemporary practice of ecological systems, risk is viewed as "uncertainty of outcome or negative threat of actions and events". Risk management involves identifying and assessing risks, and then responding to them. This is a type of management by which management focuses on key activities in real-world practice (Table 2). [6]

The plan is a framework for risk management strategies where organizations will be guided from the top and will become embedded in the normal work routines and activities of the organization. Every staff should be aware of the importance of the risk of achieving their goals.

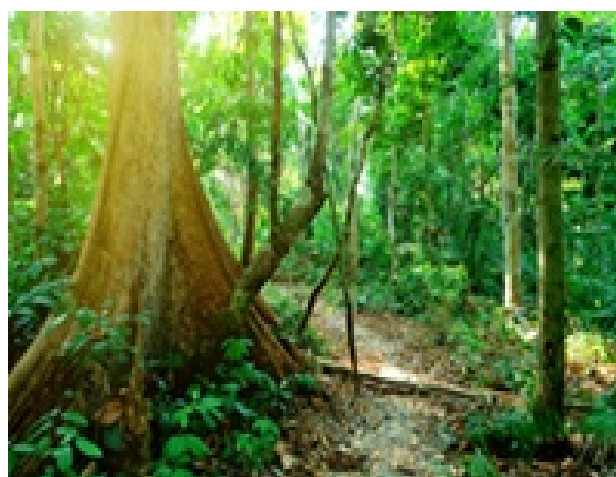
Table 2.

Impact of strategic management on risks in ecology

| Awareness of risk management | Realizing organizational goals |
|---|---|
| Risks are continuously, explicitly and systematically identified and assessed | The levels of risk acceptance are continuously assessed |
| Control measures are aimed at maintaining the level of risk | Levels are considered acceptable |
| Cycle of planning and control of risk management | There is no prescribed starting point |
| All actions are interconnected | Measures of access control (control) |
| Levels of risk management integrate | The levels of activity support |

Hierarchies dealing with risks in the environmental direction include: [7]

1. Uncertainty
2. Strategic decisions
3. Decisions on transferring strategy to action
4. Decisions necessary for implementation
5. Project and tactics in efficient and quality work.



<http://www.ngsslifescience.com/science.php?/biology/lessonplans/C384/>

Conclusion

Operatively and strategically, an effective plan for the development of a successful business strategy in an ecological environment implies that managers at

each level of business in the hierarchical structure of an organization must perform consistently with appropriate and new skills that will enable them to effectively manage the potential risk of doing business in ecological conditions.

This means that the organization as a whole needs to ensure that risk management is applied appropriately at each level.

Risk identification should be carried out in order to reduce it, as follows:

1. External risk reduction (arising from an external environment, not entirely within the organization's control, but where a risk mitigation action can be taken
2. Economic ability to spot the problem
3. Social cultural influence
4. Technological obsolescence of existing systems
5. Cost of production of the best available technologies, possibilities arising from technological development
6. Legal Regulatory Conditions / Laws that Impose New Obligations in Ecology
7. Ecological infrastructure; equipment; objects; interconnectedness
8. Operational (related to existing operations, construction and maintenance of ecological systems, capacity and opportunities)
9. Resources Financial (insufficient funding, poor budget management, fraud, HR personnel /skills / recruitment and retention) Information (decision-making adequacy, privacy protection) physical assets (loss / damage).
10. Integrity, trust and confidence that stakeholders have in the organization
11. Performance and risk management capabilities of ecological business
12. Planning - the absence of threats and weaknesses.

Literature

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