

# Integrated Management System

An integrated Management System integrates all of an organization's systems and processes into one complete framework, enabling an organization to work as a single unit with unified objectives.

Organizations often focus on management systems individually, often in silos and sometimes even in conflict. A quality team is concerned with the QMS, often an EHS manager handles both Environmental and Health and Safety issues, etc.

An ever growing number of organizations have elected to introduce fully integrated systems, meeting the requirements of the Quality Management Standard (ISO 9001), plus the Environmental Management Standard (ISO 14001) and also the Occupational Health & Safety Assessment Specification (OHSAS 18001). The advantages of this approach are one management system, with overlapping processes, one set of documents and one third party audit. Resulting in more control, less effort and reduced costs.

## **Benefits of combining Quality, Environmental and Health & Safety activities into a single management system:**

- Common elements in the standards resulting in a reduction of paperwork
- Reduction in administration costs
- Reduced internal audit costs



- Common system and approach with a focused strategic direction
- Encourages team working and better communication
- Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness

**Cities of tomorrow - Challenges, visions, ways forward**  
**European Union, 2011**

An integrated approach to urban development has several dimensions. Urban challenges can be looked at in terms of where they manifest themselves or for whom they are most relevant.

Most areas of most cities are economically and socially complex and fragmented, and city administrations have to deal with this reality. New institutional models are needed that are able to combine, for instance, climate initiatives with parallel activities in urban regeneration, building rehabilitation, economic and employment, and socio-cultural development.

A dialogue must be fostered between actors in charge of different sectoral policies, such as environment, housing, transport, energy, and those who are in charge of social, cultural and economic development.

An implicit approach to addressing challenges is often present in the formulation of the challenge itself - sometimes unintentionally. It is not uncommon for strong interest groups to formulate challenges in a way that serves their particular interests, too. There is a danger that only the strongest voices are heard and that shorter-term market interests override long-term public interests. The European urban development model relies on cities' capacity to formulate challenges and strategies that correspond to longer-term visions and objectives that are sustainable and inclusive. This implies giving weaker stakeholders a say in the formulation of future visions and in the development of the cities, whether at neighbourhood or a wider territorial level, and transparency in strategic planning processes.

**Real partnerships need to be set up between all relevant actors from the private and public sectors as well as civil society.**