

Sustainable development concept in Polish strategic documents

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Abstract: The concept of sustainable development has been the most widely accepted concept of development in recent years. Its popularity has made it difficult to imagine a strategy paper not containing a reference to it. Because the concept of sustainable development is difficult to define, different understandings of the concept can be found in strategy papers. Some strategies refer directly to a definition of sustainable development, which can be found in these strategies, while others refer to concepts deriving from sustainable development. This article aims to present the way sustainable development is understood in Polish country strategy papers. Individual documents have been analysed in order to verify the way in which they refer to the concept of sustainable development.

Keywords: sustainable development, strategies, Poland

JEL codes: H4, Q01

1. Introduction

The directions of the development of a country are formulated in development strategies. A strategy is a general concept of managing the development of a given organisation, such as a state. In the definition of a strategy, emphasis must be placed on the necessity of recognising, evaluating and reacting to the opportunities and threats that appear (Kosicka, Kosicki, Stec, 2003). Strategic planning is an important determinant of the activities of the authorities as well as their approach to development at a given management level. This results from the fact that a key issue for the authorities of a country is the indication, based on existing conditions, of directions and objectives of development which utilise the assets of a given country as well as eliminate existing barriers (Marks, Michalska-Żyła, 2005).

By analysing the provisions of individual strategies, it is possible to identify what is the most important from the viewpoint of a given state. The most important Polish strategy papers are the Long-term National Development Strategy 2030. “Poland 2030. Third Wave of Modernity” (Długookresowa..., 2013) and the National Spatial Development Concept (Koncepcja..., 2012). These strategies provide the framework for the Medium-term National Development Strategy 2020 (Średniookresowa..., 2012). This document is in line with the European Union strategy “Europe 2020” (Europa 2020, 2010). Moreover, 9 integrated strategies are in operation: Strategy for Innovation and Efficiency of the Economy (Strategia Innowacyjności..., 2013), Transport Development Strategy (Strategia Rozwoju transportu, 2013), Strategy for Energy Security and the Environment (Strategia Bezpieczeństwa..., 2014), Strategy of Regional Development (Strategia Rozwoju Regionalnego, 2010), Human Capital Development Strategy (Strategia Rozwoju Kapitału Ludzkiego, 2013), Social Capital Development Strategy (Strategia Rozwoju Kapitału Społecznego, 2013), Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries (Strategia Zrównoważonego Rozwoju Wsi, 2012), Efficient State Strategy (Strategia Sprawnego..., 2012), Strategy for Development of the National Security System (Strategia Rozwoju..., 2013).

This work aims to show what is the place of the concept of sustainable development in individual strategic papers. It is of equal importance to indicate how this concept is understood in these documents. The survey method was desk research. The analysis was made based on Polish strategic documents. The conclusions of the discussion were also supported by an analysis of the literature. The article focuses on the current strategies.

2. The concept of sustainable development

Sustainable development is one of the most important challenges of the modern world. It is also perceived as a key trend in the global policy of environmental protection and socio-economic development (Urbaniec, 2015: 119-134). The idea of “sustainable development” can be defined, according to one of the first interpretations of this term (Our common future, 1987), as a right to fulfill the developmental aspirations of the current generation without limiting the right of future generations to fulfill their needs. This definition establishes that for the benefit of future generations, who will themselves also have the right to develop, the economic and civilisational

development of the current generation should not occur at the expense of exhausting non-renewable resources and harming the environment (Poland 2015..., 2000:2-11). The three fundamental characteristics of sustainable development mentioned in literature are sustainability, durability and self-sustenance (Michałowski, 2012:97-106). According to Borys, the concept of sustainable development refers to a process of changes which is supposed to be characterized by an attribute of sustainability evaluated positively from the point of view of an at least anthropocentric system of values or – briefly, though less precisely – it is development which has an attribute of sustainability (Borys, 2005: 41-42).

Z. Hull emphasises that considerations regarding sustainable development presume that it is an actual fact that complies with, or even co-shapes, the current stage of civilisational development. According to him, it is necessary to develop rules of civilisational development which, when fulfilled, will result in an equilibrium between the capabilities of the natural environment and economic and social processes. This will ensure further development without destroying nature's resources. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to properly manage the environment at each level (global, regional, national and local) (Hull, 2008: 27-28).

According to D. W. Pearce and R. K. Turner, sustainable development consists in maximising the net profit from economic development while simultaneously ensuring the ability for the usability and quality of natural resources to renew in the long term. The authors point out that economic development must mean not only an increase of per capita income, but also an improvement of other elements of social welfare and necessary structural changes in the economy and society as a whole (Pearce, Turner, 1990: 37).

A. Pawłowski points out that sustainable development is an attempt to formulate a programme that integrates different planes of human activity, which were often considered separately beforehand. Among these planes, he distinguishes the following: ethical, ecological, technical, economic, social and political (Pawłowski, 2006: 23). Despite the abundance of definitions, A. Skowroński notes that all of these planes, although different in scope and subject, have a common objective of developing mechanisms and modes of action that will allow civilisational development to continue while preserving the laws of nature and socio-economic aspirations of humanity (Skowroński, 2006: 50).

Psychologists, in turn, put emphasis on the fact that sustainable development applies to each human being. E. Białek notes that sustainable development refers to a harmonious, natural

process of growth, applying to all spheres of human functioning: sensual, physical, emotional, intellectual, intuitive, volitive, and ethical; which, in consequence, results in the building of a healthy personality of a child, adult, family, community or environment (Białek, 2007: 68).

According to H. Rogall's approach (Rogall, 2010: 24-25), which is currently one of the most widespread, sustainable development means aspiring to provide all currently living humans and future generations with sufficiently high ecological, economical and sociocultural standards within the boundaries of nature's tolerance by enforcing a rule of intragenerational and intergenerational justice.

The authors emphasise that, in fact, the discussion has focused on three aspects: the definitions of sustainable development or sustainability, the determination of conditions for sustainable development, and the question of whether a national or the global economy is on a sustainable development path (Talmon-Gros, 2014: 6).

An overview of just these few definitions of the concept of sustainable development shows that it is a term defined and understood in many ways. In recent years, the popularity of this term has significantly increased. It is penetrating virtually every aspect of human activity and all areas of politics. For that reason, it is extensively used in strategy papers at various levels: from international and national to regional and local. Authorities at various levels indicate that they intend to implement the concept of sustainable development. However, taking into account the multitude of definitions and understandings of this term, it is an important issue to identify how sustainable development is really understood in different strategy papers. This will make it possible to identify what is the most important for authorities at different levels regarding the implementation of the concept of sustainable development.

3. Sustainable development in Polish strategy papers

The recommendatory and analytical document identifying the major trends, challenges and scenarios of the socio-economic development of Poland as well as directions of national spatial development through 2030, taking into account the principle of sustainable development, is the Long-term National Development Strategy 2030. "Poland 2030. Third Wave of Modernity" (Długookresowa..., 2013: 4). A reference to the concept of sustainable development has thus appeared among the objectives of the creation of this document. However, considerable

controversy surrounds the statement mentioning the principle of sustainable development. This is because sustainable development does not have merely one principle. The implementation of this concept of development is based on multiple rules defined in multiple documents. The most commonly used are the rules that have been defined in the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit adopted after the 1993 declaration of the defined 27 principles that apply to each of the areas of sustainable development (Rio Declaration, 1992). Other documents in which the rules for sustainable development can be found are: Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment Natural adopted in 1972, World Charter for Nature adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1982, United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted in New York in 2000, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development adopted at the World Summit in 2002 (Skowrońska, 2009: 33-40).

The document also does not directly reference any definition of sustainable development. It is, however, indicated that the main objective of the implementation of the strategy “is an improvement of the quality of life of Poles measured by quality indicators as well as the value and pace of GDP growth in Poland” (Długookresowa....., 2013: 4). According to M. Kusterka (Kusterka, 2003), quality of life is a relative and complex concept referring to many different aspects of human existence. It is contributed to by many different elements, which may include the state of the natural environment, wealth understood both in its material and non-material sense, health and different aspects of safety, as well as a sense of being rooted in one’s own environment. According to T. Borys (Borys, 2005: 32), quality of life is the essence of sustainable development and should be understood as a balanced appreciation and acknowledgement of the entirety of the wealth of global quality and the coexistence of prosperity (i. e. “having”) and well-being (i. e. “being”) in the human life. Quality of life and sustainable development are therefore mutually connected categories. A high quality of life is the paramount objective of sustainable development.

Multiple references to the concept of sustainable development can be found in the Strategy for Innovation and Efficiency of the Economy. The main objective of the Strategy is “a highly competitive economy (innovative and efficient) based on knowledge and cooperation” (Strategia Innowacyjności ^{2013, 9}). The directions of intervention of the Strategy serve the realisation of four specific objectives, which include sustainable use of resources. Under this objective, two courses of action have been devised. They are related to the transformation of the

socio-economic system to follow what is referred to as a “greener path”, which includes primarily limiting the energy and material intensity of the economy and supporting the development of sustainable construction at the stages of planning, designing and erecting buildings as well as managing them over the course of their entire life cycle. The strategy thus refers to two concepts related to sustainable development: green economy and the development of green building. Green economic development is considered a new path of socio-economic development, which realises the objectives of sustainable development in a more efficient way. When considering the concept of green economy, one should therefore pay attention to the link between this concept and the concept of sustainable development. P. Szyja (Szyja, 2015) indicates that attention must be paid to three approaches to the issue of the link between sustainable development and green economy. According to the first approach, green economy is the modern answer to considerations related to sustainable development dating back to the late 1980s, supplemented with an analysis regarding the place of the concept of sustainable development in economic theory as well as publications motivating the necessity to make changes towards implementing this concept.

The second approach puts emphasis on the practical dimension of the actions towards sustainable development undertaken by state governments and companies in the aftermath of overcoming the effects of economic crises. Such views are presented by M. Burchard-Dziubińska (Burchard-Dziubińska²⁰¹³), who points out that green economy “can be viewed as an attempt at a more pragmatic approach to the implementation of sustainable development”. B. Ryszawska (Ryszawska^{2013: 50}) notes that the concept of green economy is an answer to the weakness of the concept of sustainable development, which results from a lack of operationalisation and implementation in politics in the form of precise objectives and methods of achieving them.

The third approach is, in turn, related to the new direction of shaping economic development. This approach allows us to refer to J. Rifkin’s considerations and his concept of the third industrial revolution (Rifkin²⁰¹¹). The concept envisages structural changes in five areas: the development of renewable energy sources, the conversion of buildings into micro-power plants, the development of technological solutions allowing the energy produced by buildings to be stored, the creation of an Internet-like power network based on the exchange of surplus energy from renewable sources between continents and the development of electric transportation (Rifkin, 2014; Szyja, 2015).

Construction plays a very important role in the implementation of the concept of sustainable development. This results from the fact that construction influences all three dimensions of sustainable development: the environment, the society and the economy. The idea of sustainable construction is to design, construct and operate buildings with regard to environmental, economical and social aspects. It is about designing, constructing and operating a building, such as a house, a concert hall or an office building, in such a way that it is environmentally friendly, fits into its surrounding space, develops social ties and has as little negative influence on its surroundings as possible (Zrównoważone budownictwo²⁰¹⁵). The definition of a sustainable building is not as much about determining precise, “rigid” parameters with which such an object has to comply as it is about a complex approach to the object at the stages of design, construction, operation and demolition or another form of the final stage of the object’s life cycle (Przesmycka, 2011: 109).

The Transport Development Strategy (Strategia Rozwoju Transportu^{2013:7}) indicates that the main objective of the national transport policy is to increase territorial accessibility as well as improve the safety of transport users and the efficiency of the transport sector by creating a cohesive, sustainable and user-friendly transport system on a national (local), European and global scale. In the document, it is emphasised that the future Polish transport system will comply with the requirements of sustainable development, which means that it will guarantee the following: rational use of natural resources (in a way that does not limit nature’s ability to replenish); an increase of the technical efficiency of producing goods and services; an improvement of the economic efficiency in manufacturing and distribution (elimination of waste, cost reduction); implementation of the social justice principle by aiming to equalise the level of transport accessibility of goods and services in all regions; creating spatial order (an arrangement of space creating a harmonious whole) (Strategia Rozwoju Transportu^{2013: 39}). Sustainable development of transport is implemented by increasing the role of environmentally friendly modes of transport. This is done by shifting the strain from road routes to railways or, alternatively, inland waterways, as well as maritime transport in situations where a sea route presents an alternative to land transport. Attention is also paid to the necessity of reducing the negative impact of transport on the environment, in particular on the quality of air, caused by the emission of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, dust and particulates, as well as the necessity of reducing the emission of volatile organic compounds. A transport

system based on the principle of sustainable development should maintain a harmony between the transport network and its natural, cultural and socio-economic surroundings, consisting in the use of existing resources in a way that allows them to be used continuously and preserved for future generations (Strategia Rozwoju Transportu 2013: 7).

Also worth noting is the fact that the Strategy contains explanations of the concept of sustainable development referring directly to Agenda 21.

In the Strategy for Energy Security and the Environment (Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Energetycznego, 2014), it is indicated that the fundamental condition of sustainable development is to guarantee a high quality of life for the present and future generations while using available resources in a rational way. It is emphasised that this approach dominates international economic relations and has, in recent years, focused on the necessity of transforming socio-economic systems towards what is referred to as *green economy*. Attention is therefore paid to the paramount objective of sustainable development, which is a high quality of life. The Strategy also points to an approach according to which the practical implementation of the concept of sustainable development is the concept of green economy. Moreover, it is noted that the fundamental tool for the implementation of sustainable development is a system of assessing environmental impact as well as strategic environmental assessment. Due to the thematic remit of the document, particular emphasis is placed on the environmental aspect of sustainable development. It is indicated that the most important challenge is to manage natural resources in a sustainable, economical and rational way in order to ensure access to these resources for future generations. Significant emphasis is placed on issues related to raising social awareness and education for sustainable development. As T. Borys indicates, the new paradigm of development is a major educational challenge (Borys, 2010: 25). In the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Energetycznego, 2014), it is emphasised that education is a prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development and an important tool of proper management, reaching reasoned decisions and promoting democracy. An analysis of the provisions of the Strategy indicates that the objective of the education is to change consumption patterns in order to introduce patterns of sustainable production and consumption. Many different definitions of sustainable consumption exist (Raport, 2008: 7). Based on the analysis thereof, there are substantial reasons to agree that sustainable consumption, also referred to as green consumption, is a process of consumption of goods and services which allows the

improvement of the quality of life and simultaneously satisfies two conditions: that the realisation of these objectives is accompanied by a simultaneous sharp decrease in the use of natural resources and a reduction of environmental pollution. Under these conditions, the advancement of the quality of life of current generations will not impede a satisfactory fulfillment of the needs of the future generations (Jastrzębska-Smolaga^{2000: 11}). When defining sustainable production, one can refer to British experiences (Raport^{2008: 4}). It is emphasised that the British government, which developed its framework for activities in the area of making production and consumption sustainable in 2003, aims to “disconnect” economic growth from environmental degradation by implementing the framework developed into all national policies as well as activities at the European Union level (Changing...^{2003: 3}). An approach to sustainable production and consumption should be characterised by several main qualities: a complex approach that takes into account the entire life cycle of products and services and makes it possible to address issues related to the movement of raw materials and waste as early as possible; high activity on the market, which makes it possible to identify and solve problems related to the weaknesses of the market mechanism; an integrated approach allowing the implementation of the principles and objectives of sustainable production and consumption into other policies; a variety of instruments serving to implement the principles and create better policies and regulations; stimulation of innovation in all aspects of sustainable production and consumption (Changing..., 2003: 3).

The Strategy of Regional Development (Krajowa Strategia^{2010: 43}) considers the concept of sustainable development to be one of the fundamental values of a democratic society. It also directly cites a definition of sustainable development, according to which sustainable development is the search of a consensus between the economic activity of the actions undertaken and the requirements related to the promotion of the principles of sustainable development (improving the quality of life of current and future generations) accompanied by ensuring the protection and preservation of natural assets, cultural heritage and an adequate demographic structure, as well as maintaining the equality of opportunities for women and men. All activities in the area of planning and programming activities implemented as part of the Strategy must take into account the principle of integrating the objectives and requirements of environmental protection into policies, strategies and activities in other areas of activity of the state. In practice, this means a need to identify and assess potential environmental impacts in advance within the framework determined by applicable legal regulations, consult these issues

with the communities, organisations and persons concerned, as well as adopt adequate measures and solutions eliminating environmental risks or reducing them to an acceptable minimum. The document also refers to the concepts of sustainable agriculture and sustainable tourism. Sustainable development of rural areas is a broad concept encompassing multiple issues related to economy, society and environment. It refers to all elements of space understood in a broad sense as well as all sections of manufacturing and therefore to the entire economy of a given region, taking into account ecological conditions (Oleszko-Kurzyna^{2008: 328}). It is emphasised that sustainable development of rural areas is a modern concept of shaping the inner balance of agribusiness and the links it has with its surroundings (Woś, 1998). Sustainable tourism, in turn, can be defined in multiple ways (Kowalczyk, 2011: 39). J. Swarbrooke indicates that sustainable tourism should be understood as tourism which is economically dynamic, but does not contribute to destruction of resources, particularly of the physical environment and local communities, from which it is, in a way, dependent and on which its future development in a given area is contingent (Swarbrooke, 1999). Sustainable tourism may also be understood as tourism that protects and improves chances for the future and aims to satisfy the needs of both the tourists and the inhabitants of the places they visit (Perez de las Heras, 2004).

In the Human Capital Development Strategy (Strategia Rozwoju Kapitału Ludzkiego, 2013: 85), the definition of sustainable development can be found in the glossary of terms. It is indicated that sustainable development is development where the needs of the current generation should be satisfied without compromising the chances of future generations to fulfill their needs. It is therefore a direct reference to the definition presented in the Brundtland Report. Moreover, the strategy contains provisions related to the necessity of reforming the entire socio-economic system towards green (low-carbon) economy. It is also established that the main objective, as well as each of the specific objectives and priorities, will take into account the principles of sustainable development, which include the necessity of using resources in an efficient way and preserving the functions of ecosystems in a long-term perspective. Also indicated is the necessity of undertaking action related to an efficient implementation of the principles of sustainable production and consumption, particularly shaping responsible customer attitudes and promoting a healthy lifestyle.

Due to its thematic remit, the Social Capital Development Strategy (Strategia Rozwoju Kapitału Społecznego, 2013) places significant emphasis on the social aspects of sustainable

development. It indicates that the development of a social economy sector, premised on activities based on the principle of solidarity, a lack of focus on profit, the reinvestment of the majority of surplus produced instead of transferring it to shareholders, and widespread participation of volunteers, is important for the increase of citizen participation and activity. Another factor contributing to the creation of social value and an increase of mutual trust is the social responsibility of business, where companies may voluntarily take social interest into account in their business activities. The proper point of reference for the engagement of economic operators in processes of social development is the criterion of sustainable development. Attention is also paid to the necessity of building sustainable local communities and creating suitable conditions for citizens to actively participate in the shaping of living conditions and development.

The principal objective of the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries (Strategia Zrównoważonego Rozwoju Wsi, 2012: 18³) is to improve the quality of life in rural areas and efficiently utilise their resources and potential, including agriculture and fishing, for the sustainable development of the country. The Strategy emphasises that rural areas serve multiple functions of crucial importance for the sustainable development of the country in the area of production (both agricultural and non-agricultural), consumption and providing public goods. The agro-food sector, as well as rural areas, will contribute to the sustainable development of the country by ensuring food security of the country, increasing the competitiveness of the agro-food sector and creating new factors of the economic development of rural areas, particularly non-agricultural jobs, as well as services and activities accompanying agricultural production. The Strategy also refers to the concept of sustainable agricultural production. Enumerated among the premises of the development of sustainable agriculture are an increasing awareness of the limitation of the Earth's global ecosystem, the conclusion that both market and non-market (non-commercial) goods are important for the development of agriculture, questioning of the formula of progress used heretofore and the awareness of the influence of the quality of food on the quality of life of people (Zegar, 2012). The term "sustainable agriculture" or "sustainable agricultural production" in itself is not unambiguously defined. Economists note that the essence of socially-sustainable agriculture is the activity of entities which does not jeopardise the long-term interests of society (Woś, Zegar, 2002). Moreover, it is noted that without social and economic sustainability, it is not possible to achieve ecological sustainability in the long term (Michna, 2005). Naturalists, in turn, indicate that

sustainable agriculture is an organisation of production which does not cause changes to the natural environment or causes minor changes focused on the elimination of environmental degradation, e.g. erosion (Krasowicz, Oleszek, 2013: 10).

The Efficient State Strategy (Strategia Sprawne..., 212: 35) defines an efficient state as an open, helpful and effective state with a strong international position and a high level of activity of citizens in the social and political life. Such a state should guarantee dynamic economic development compliant with the principles of sustainable development. The document attributes an important role in the effective management of material and financial resources to sustainable public procurement. Sustainable public procurement is public procurement which takes into account issues related to sustainable development. In practice, this amounts to making only thoughtful and essential purchases, purchasing products and services which have the minimum impact possible on the environment and taking into account the social and economic effects of purchasing decisions (Joniewicz, 2014: 6).

The Strategy indicates that the educational campaigns undertaken will also aim to sensitise consumers to the effects of their purchasing decisions on the environment. Messages promoting the principles of sustainable, environmentally friendly consumption will be incorporated into the initiatives undertaken.

The Strategy for Development of the National Security System (Strategia Rozwoju Systemu, 2013) contains a reference to the international aspects of the issues of sustainable development. The Strategy addresses the issues of eliminating global poverty and providing development aid. This is a direct reference to one of the principles of sustainable development defined at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (Report of the United Nations..., 1992), which states that all States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world. Official development assistance (ODA) is treated as one of the instruments of achieving global sustainable development. In the OECD Report Mobilising Resources for Sustainable Development (Development Cooperation, 2014), it is stated that official development assistance may provide key assets and support for weak, least developed countries, which have difficulty attracting or obtaining other sources of funding. This assistance may also be used to increase the attractiveness of investments in high-risk situations by dividing and spreading risk, as well as

creating incentives. By creating possibilities and sharing good practices, official development assistance may facilitate the obtaining and management of national resources for individual countries. In the event of a reform of policies in areas such as investments and trade, it will support the creation of an environment facilitating development and investments.

4. Conclusion

The analysis of the concept of sustainable development conducted for the purpose of this article has shown that no single universal definition of this term exists. Many different definitions can be found in source literature. Authors place emphasis on different aspects of the concept of sustainable development. Due to the ambiguous understanding of the term, it is also understood in various ways in different Polish country strategy papers. However, it should be noted that all of these strategies refer to the concept of sustainable development. It is also emphasised that sustainable development is, in fact, a starting point for the achievement of a high quality of life. Quality of life is considered to be the paramount objective of sustainable development. Some strategies do not refer directly to the concept of sustainable development, but rather to concepts deriving from it. Examples include the concepts of sustainable tourism, sustainable agriculture or green economy.

The analysis conducted also makes it possible to formulate a much more general conclusion, which concerns the singular vogue for sustainable development. The analysis of individual strategies has shown that the term is being used in all possible configurations, sometimes giving the impression that the authors may not entirely understand the premises of this concept of development.

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Koncepcja zrównoważonego rozwoju w polskich dokumentach strategicznych

Streszczenie

Koncepcja zrównoważonego rozwoju jest najpowszechniej akceptowaną w ostatnich latach koncepcją rozwoju. Jej popularność spowodowała, że trudno sobie wyobrazić dokument strategiczny, który nie odwoływałby się do niej. Z uwagi na trudności z definiowaniem koncepcji zrównoważonego rozwoju w dokumentach tych można znaleźć różne jej rozumienie. Część strategii odwołuje się wprost do definicji zrównoważonego rozwoju - możemy nich znaleźć definicję zrównoważonego rozwoju - a w innych natomiast znajdujemy odwołanie do koncepcji wynikających ze zrównoważonego rozwoju. Celem artykułu jest przedstawienie jak

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zrównoważony rozwój rozumiany jest w polskich dokumentach strategicznych funkcjonujących na szczeblu krajowym. Dokonano analizy poszczególnych dokumentów, zweryfikowano w jaki sposób odnoszą się one do koncepcji zrównoważonego rozwoju.

Słowa kluczowe: zrównoważony rozwój, strategie, Polska