

СЕКЦІЯ 1. СТРУКТУРНІ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ СИСТЕМИ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТУ: ВІТЧИЗНЯНА ПРАКТИКА ТА МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД

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CAN POLISH EXPERIENCES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION BE USEFUL IN UKRAINE?

The idea of Sustainable Development is one of the more interesting concepts arising in the second half of 20th c. It is the result of fast growing human pressure on natural environment and intensive attempts to search ways to limit its impact on natural environment or to find such a formula of socio-economic development, which would establish the conditions of balance within the magasystem of human-society-economy-natural environment.

The first signs of Sustainable Development appeared at the turn of the 60s and 70s of the 20c and were connected with global modeling, reports – the Secretary General UN U Thant and for the Club of Rome as well as the the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. The following years brought more interest into the idea of Sustainable Development and resulted in Brundtland Report and Earth Summit in w Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The second half of the 90s of the last century witnessed numerous attempts of more or less successful implementations based on Sustainable Development strategy of long-term and balanced development.

Similarly, as in the evolution of many other, important ideas, also at Sustainable Development one can notice some stages of change. In the Polish literature they are distinguished in the following was: (1) the stage of inspiration, (2) the stage of maturity, (3) the stage of fascination, (4) the stage of implementation and (5) the stage of doubts. They cover the time from the early beginnings of the idea of sustainable development and permanent till this day, that is the second decade of 21c.

The experiences of Poland regarding the idea of Sustainable Development and implementing strategies based on this idea lead to certain conclusions, which might be useful for the Ukrainian activities regarding within this scope. They can be formulated as follows:

(1) Firstly, a precise and detailed identification of the notion of Sustainable Development needs to be performed. This will enable to avoid many mistakes, errors and needles terminological arguments. The correct understanding of Sustainable Development is the starting point for appropriate interpersonal and social communication regarding thereto.

(2) Secondly, right legal and institutional framework to implement the strategy of sustainable and permanent development need to be prepared and consequently observe the implementation of those regulations in practice. The lack of legalistic traditions (the compliance with the law) leads to its ineffectiveness, deformation and as result to its decline.

(3) Thirdly, an appropriate education and upbringing system for Sustainable Development needs to be created. It needs to encompass the whole society, beginning from children and youth up to the adults. Such a system should be based on permanent education. Sustainable and permanent development should be perceived as desired or even personal by members of wide social circles.

(4) Fourth, the effectiveness of the implementation of Sustainable Development and strategies based on this idea depends on the ability to present long-term benefits and restrict common overrating of current economic effects. Current economic, social and political interests cannot dominate the long-term perspective in any way.

(5) and fifth, one needs to avoid the excessive political and ideological usage of the idea of Sustainable Development. It may result in desensitizing people with this topic and discoursing with regard to the implementation. The strategies of sustainable and permanent development are not easy as such, as they are of characteristics of “being implemented” not “implemented”. They do not have so called final stage, which might be achieved and deemed as the completion of a given strategy.

(6) and sixth, one needs to get involved into international systems. They support not only the motivation regarding the implementation of nature-friendly solutions, and they also give the possibility to obtain financial or consultative support from the international institutions (such as the European Union or the United Nations) or from other countries within international cooperation. For countries which do not have sufficient resources to implement Sustainable Development and experiences in this area such support might be extremely useful.

(7) and seventh, the idea of Sustainable Development and the strategies based thereon need to have national, civic and cross-party characteristics. Changes of political power should not have any influence on the delay, decline or sudden turns in the implementation. Politicizing the strategy of development or social and economic policies is the most serious danger for its efficient and effective implementation.

The path of civilizational development based on Sustainable Development is a necessity in the case of particular groups of people, nations or the entire humanity “on the spaceship called the Earth” of C.Sagan and K.Boulding. It is confirmed by the experiences of all countries in the whole world, starting from the richest to the least developed ones. All countries and the communities inhabiting the countries will have to solve the appearing problems due to their own living conditions and the global perspective. Making use the experiences of others is in the case of Sustainable Development justified and rational. It allows to avoid some mistakes and increase the level of efficiency (the economic effectiveness and efficiency) of the implementation such strategies of civilizational changes.

A.Gałka

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WPLYW TRANSFORMACJI USTROJOWEJ NA SAMODZIELNOŚĆ FINANSOWA SAMORZĄDU TERYTORIALNEGO W POLSCE

Najnowsza historia samorządności w Polsce zaczęła się reaktywowaniem instytucji samorządu terytorialnego, które nastąpiło w 1990 roku. Wtedy to weszła w życie ustawa o samorządzie terytorialnym oraz odbyły się wybory do rad gmin. Mieszkańcy dotychczasowych gmin weszli w skład wspólnoty samorządowej, tj. samorządu terytorialnego [2].

System i gospodarka finansowa samorządu terytorialnego zależne są od funkcji państwa i wpływają na stosunki między władzą centralną a samorządem terytorialnym. Samorząd terytorialny zaś stał się podmiotem władzy, powołanym do wykonywania funkcji państwa.

Pierwsza w okresie transformacji ustrojowej w Polsce reforma samorządowa przeprowadzona została na mocy ustawy z 1990 roku o samorządzie terytorialnym [5]. Ustawa rozstrzygnęła fundamentalne zasady dla ustroju gmin, jako jednostek samorządu terytorialnego i była prawdziwym przełomem w zakresie ustroju oraz systemu finansów publicznych w Polsce. Utworzenie pierwszego szczebla samorządowego – gmin było