

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN POLAND TO 2050

UDK 330.88:005.21

Gordiienko Larysa, PhD,
Associate Professor,
Department of State Administration,
Public Administration and
Regional Economy, S. Kuznets KhNUE,
Wackowski Kazimierz,
Doctor of Science,
Head of the Department of IT systems,
Warsaw University of Technology

Poland became a full member of the EU in 2004. By the time of accession to the EU Poland has moved to its standards, including for the development of predictive models, namely: "Poland 2010", "Poland 2020", "Poland 2030", "Poland 2050".

The starting point for the development of predictive models for the development of Poland was the find an answer to the question: what this model should be: a forecast, a vision, an identification of obstacles to development, or a study focusing on Poland's strengths and development potential.

In developing the model, "Poland 2050" in the first decade of the twenty-first century, it was taken into consideration that the study should cover all these aspects, although almost exclusively in qualitative terms. Indeed, developers were aware that a 40-year period is too long to be able to formulate a forecast in terms of "hard", numerical indicators of development [1].

Over the coming decades, the world will be subject to a variety of perturbations, whose magnitude and orientation are difficult to predict reliably due to their great variety and chaotic nature. These circumstances favor not only possible collapses in various spheres of human activity in different parts of the globe, but also, and more importantly, a certain accumulation of negative processes.

In developing the model, "Poland 2050" it was taken that Poland, as a medium-sized country with limited economic, human, cultural and intellectual potential, will be considerably affected by exogenous factors. In the long term, they can both promote and impede the Poland's development.

Segments shaping the model "Poland 2050" are shown in Figure 1.

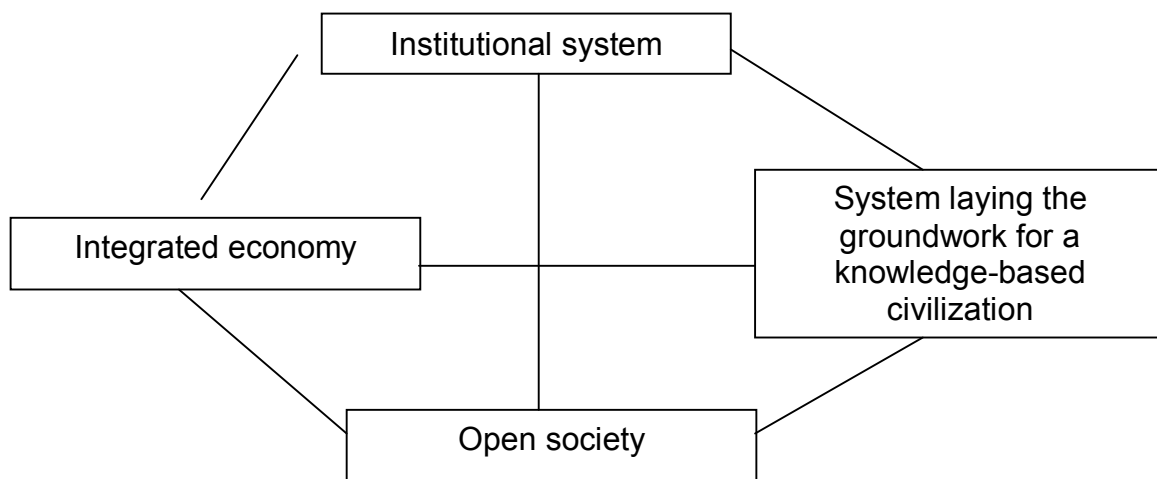


Figure 1. Segments shaping the model "Poland 2050" [1]

Each segment has several specific features and properties used to facilitate the achievement of long-term goals.

Public sector is a part of the institutional system. This mainly concerns the system of formal institutions, assuming that Poland will continue functioning as a sovereign state and will remain in the EU through 2050.

Institutional system in "Poland 2050" model based on the following principles:

1) The state, as a co-creator of progress, must first and foremost create conditions guaranteeing the appearance of two key components – improving social cohesion, and increasing public trust in the state – that allow progress and are its main components;

2) State institutions must play a pro-developmental role with at least three additional facets, known in both theory and practice in many countries: transparency of action, supportive of business entities, the functioning of individual institutions must be stable as possible.

A forward look at the public sector of the model "Poland 2050" [1] must, to some degree, reject its traditional perception, both in neoliberal and Keynesian terms. This is largely because during globalization and while moving towards a knowledge-based society, it should fulfill certain functions which previously did not exist at all or were present in an embryonic stage.

Accordingly the model "Poland 2050" [1] the public sector above all has a certain overarching function as the infrastructure of the state, whose main tasks include integrating the state in the economic, social, and cultural sense. These infrastructural ties come down to providing full rights to all citizens, as well as including them in the social policy system that reflects the future needs of a knowledge-based economy.

One of the inalienable functions of the public sector is the supply of public goods (Fig. 2), resulting partially from its infrastructural function, and partially from changes that will occur in the future.

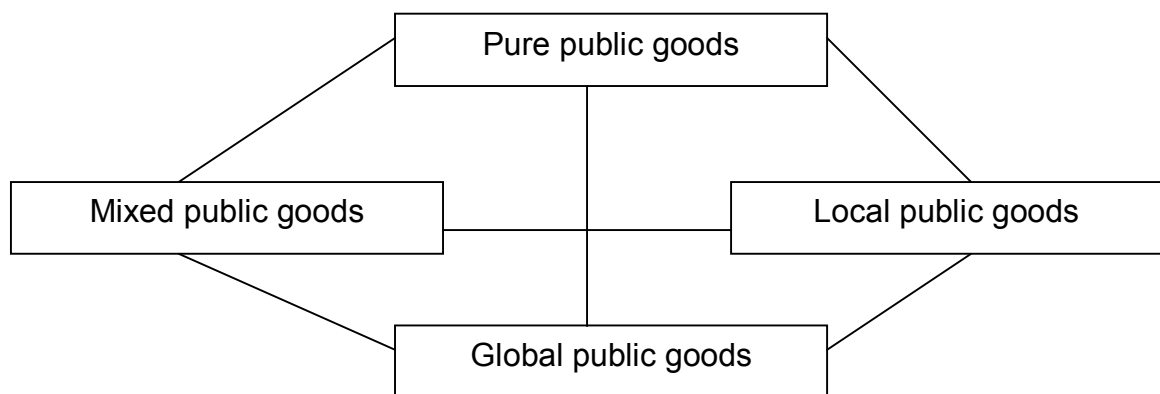


Figure 2. Types of public goods

The first and perhaps most important set involves certain public-sector functions pertaining to pure public goods (defense, security, and human rights), which are partially being transferred to integration groups or international courts and organizations.

The second set of functions concerns mixed public goods, which require two important modifications: which ones will be subject to commercialization and how, and which ones will be introduced into the mixed public goods category even though they had hitherto been included in the purely private goods category.

The third group has functioned in the existing legal and economic order as local public goods. It is likely that the future of local systems will be subject to major transformations as a result of necessary decentralization process (handing over significant sovereign and financial powers), as well as the appearance of new innovation centers, and reducing existing economic and social disparities.

Accordingly the model "Poland 2050" [1] transformations in the public sector will require the creation and consolidation of an apolitical administrative class, providing continuity to the implementation of long-term strategies that are independent of election cycles. This is an extremely complex task, especially in Poland, where attempts to create or develop an apolitical public administration were unsuccessful a few years ago, while the absence of any long-term strategy here has not forced its formation.

In the coming decades, as outlined the model "Poland 2050" [1], the global public goods sphere will play an increasingly important role due to strengthened integration (as part of regionalization) and globalization processes. Various economic, social, and political processes are likely to necessitate agreements and treaties between countries, since resolving growing problems will only be possible on a broader scale including more nations. This will be a difficult, time-consuming process that will require numerous compromises.

To generalize, the model "Poland 2050" [1] states that while the first segment (the institutional system) does not have a conclusive bearing on closing Poland's civilization gap, it constitutes an extremely important of the process. Without a modern and stable institutional system, solving problems and removing obstacles in the remaining systems is practically impossible. This conclusion is also relevant for the Ukrainian institutional system and the public sphere.

Literature

1. "Poland 2050". Report. – W-wa : PAN WDN. – 2011. – 116 s.