

Book review

EKOLOGIZACJA GOSPODARKI

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The monograph *Ekologizacja gospodarki* is devoted to important contemporary problems joining economic development with the paradigm of sustainable development. The introduction emphasises that only connecting economic and natural processes offers the opportunity for economic development while minimising ecological, social, health, and economic threats. The philosophy of management should always be an object of economic and ecological analysis.

This monograph includes chapters written by scientific academics connected with Katedra Polityki Przemysłowej i Ekologicznej Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego w Krakowie, including Prof. Józefa Famielec, Małgorzata Kożuch, Katarzyna Cięciak, Jolanta Stanienda, Ivan Telega, Renata Żaba-Nieroda, Maria Gabryś, and Krzysztof Wąsowicz.

This monograph has a theoretical-empirical point of view. It is multithreaded but coherent and it presents the analysed issues in a logical way. The content is divided into nine chapters, as follows:

1. *Ecologisation as a paradigm of socioeconomic development.*
2. *Natural capital and the process of ecologisation of the economy.*
3. *Ecological objectives concerning the climate and energy policy of the European Union and Poland.*
4. *Ecological dimension of military security.*
5. *Ecologisation of local public transport.*
6. *Meaning of relations in the ecologisation of enterprises.*
7. *Enterprise innovation in the light of the ecologisation of the economy.*
8. *Innovativeness of enterprises in clusters.*
9. *Role of banks in financing the ecologisation of the economy.*

The first chapter thoroughly analyses the category of ecologisation. It describes the historical development and the contemporary understanding of this term. The topic of ecologisation is also considered from the point of view of economic theories, particularly economic growth. The author emphasizes that ecologisation of the growth paradigm offers an opportunity to facilitate economic and social development. In addition, this chapter presents the institutional factors of the economic order of the Austrian and neo-classic schools.

The second chapter introduces the concept of natural capital and it outlines the assumptions regarding the account of material flows in terms of measuring the consumption of natural capital and the degree of ecologisation of the economy.

The third chapter identifies the environmental objectives of the climate and energy policy of the European Union and Poland. The sources of European Union climate policy are presented in a thorough manner. Climate and energy package and emissions trading are also described. Moreover, current problems concerning the ecologisation of the climate and energy policy of the European Union are discussed. This chapter also describes the problems of developing the Polish gas infrastructure.

The fourth chapter analyses the environmental dimension of military security. The fundamentals of ecological and military security are clarified on the basis of the Polish Constitution and the Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, which are obligatory in Poland. This chapter attempts to capture the relationship between these two legal documents. This chapter successfully outlines the evolution of ecological security in the Polish national security strategy.

The fifth chapter argues that local public transport companies can have a direct impact on the quality of life, especially of the most vulnerable people in society, such as by facilitating access to education and to health services. In the introduction of this chapter, the author notes that public transport, by gaining passengers who have and can use a car, reduces pollution (such as exhaust emissions or noise), traffic congestion, and the number of accidents.

The sixth chapter uses relations theory to define the ecologisation of entrepreneurship. The author stresses that this approach allows us to treat the ecologisation of enterprises as a problem of participation by people who are interrelated, non-restricted by a financial deficit or lack of material capital, and motivated to respect nature and its laws, as well as people who trust each other and provide mutual goods. The inspiration of this chapter was the economics of three values: sharing, love, and coercion.

The seventh chapter attempts to find what kinds of innovation Polish enterprises have introduced (if any) and the extent to which their innovative activities affect the structural changes in the light of the ecologisation of economy. On the basis of the conducted research, the author stresses that a successfully pursued innovation policy is an essential tool for achieving the objectives of a low-carbon economy and meeting, among other things, the requirements of climate and energy policy. Innovations are conducive not only to change the structure of the national energy balance but they also promote

investment in energy-efficient buildings, fuel-efficient transport, and they favour the effective use of available raw materials in industry and waste management.

The eighth chapter attempts to identify the role of clusters in increasing the innovation activity of enterprises. The authors assumed that the characteristics of enterprise innovation include geographical and sectorial concentration, specialization, cooperation, and partnership. Verification of these assumptions was carried out in Tarnowski Klaster Przemysłowy.

The ninth chapter describes the ecologisation of the modern banking sector. The banking hierarchy of projects for the protection of the natural environment is presented in this chapter, especially those that are directly related to their internal economy. The essential elements of a development strategy based on the assumptions of the business balance are identified. The business balance ensures the sustainability and continuity of the functioning of the bank, which meets the needs of all stakeholder groups in the variability of its internal and external environment. This chapter highlights the micro-economic and macroeconomic functions of banks and the importance of resource information (including forecasts) in their functioning and development.

The issues raised in this monograph are presented in a thoughtful, orderly, and mature manner. The individual chapters are written using the knowledge acquired from the authors' major research achievements and from the extensive review of the current literature that is placed at the end of each chapter.

Due to the importance of the problems of the ecologisation of the economy, this monograph deserves the reader's attention. Apart from substantive values, the well considered preparation of the publication attracts the reader's attention. The authors demonstrate the ability to analyse and connect specific issues, as well as having the ability to bind them together. The excellent scientific preparation of the monograph's authors is worth mentioning. In addition, the language of the study is clear, approachable, and professional.

This monograph is intended for students of economic and ecological faculties, it may also constitute an important source of knowledge for practitioners interested in the problems of the ecologisation of the economy.

The issues raised in this monograph fill an important gap in the publishing market in the category of economic ecologisation.

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