

Istotnym czynnikiem mającym wpływającym na komfort życia mieszkańców jest klimat akustyczny. Monitoring hałasu wskazuje, że problem związany jest głównie z hałasem pochodzącym z komunikacji.

#### **Stan środowiska – ochrona przed polami elektromagnetycznymi**

Zjawisko fizyczne złożone z układu dwóch pól: elektrycznego i magnetycznego jest polem elektromagnetycznym (PEM). W przyrodzie wyróżniamy dwa rodzaje pól: naturalne i sztuczne.

Analizując wyniki pomiarów pól elektromagnetycznych, które zostały przeprowadzone na obszarze województwa dolnośląskiego nie wykazują przekroczeń wartości dopuszczalnych.

#### **Stan środowiska – gospodarka odpadami**

„W 2013 r. w naszym województwie odnotowano wysoki odsetek odpadów przemysłowych poddawanych procesowi odzysku (65,8%). Nieznacznie zmalała natomiast ilość odpadów komunalnych zebranych ogółem przy jednoczesnym wzroście odpadów zebranych selektywnie, których udział (11%) odbiega jednak istotnie od notowanego w innych krajach. Nowe rozwiązania prawne i organizacyjne w gospodarowaniu odpadami wpłyną na znaczny wzrost stopnia segregacji odpadów oraz ich odzysku do dalszej przeróbki”<sup>28</sup>.

Dolny Śląsk jest bardzo atrakcyjnym regionem Polski z silnie zurbanizowaną, i dynamicznie rozwijającą się gospodarką. Obszary chronione stanowią 18,6% powierzchni województwa, a użytki rolne blisko 60%. Dużym atutem regionu jest piękna przyroda, krajobrazy i bogactwo lasów. Na terenie Dolnego Śląska znajduje się jedna z największych europejskich rzek - Odra, oraz surowce mineralne, m.in. rudy miedzi, kopaliny energetyczne oraz źródła mineralne.

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[1].[http://www.wroclaw.pios.gov.pl/pliki/raporty/folder\\_2014/Folder.pdf](http://www.wroclaw.pios.gov.pl/pliki/raporty/folder_2014/Folder.pdf)

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### **FORECAST OF CHANGES IN THE BEEKEEPING SECTOR IN POLAND**

The main purpose of this article is presentation of potential changes in beekeeping sector in Poland in 2020 due to the number of the total amount of apiaries and professional apiaries (in Poland they must have at least 81 bee colonies). Forecasts are supported by the analysis and observations of changes in beekeeping sector since 2009. The author considers that the causes of changes in the sector can be discerned in: pursuit of greater popularity of the apiaries as an alternative economic activity which has a niche character, the mechanisms of the Project „Support for Bee Products Market”, growing interest of consumers in healthy food, improvements on the beekeeping business in the context of the incidence of taxes and the social structure of beekeepers.

For several years there is a noticeable trend in beekeeping in Poland, which can be characterized by the increasing interest of people in beekeeping and focusing on profits from the beekeeping farms. The aim of these people is the professionalization of beekeeping farms. The basic features that characterize these people are: high theoretical knowledge, the rapid growth rate of the apiaries expressed in dynamic increase in the number of bee colonies, investments in equipment and bees, a willingness „to move to turn professional” which means to manage the special department of agricultural production, attentiveness to professional development, the desire of profit-making, marketing approach to the customer, wish to escape from the world of continuous rivalry and companies to activities related to communing with nature.

Mechanism of the Project „Support for Bee Products Market” is sectoral financial assistance on the basis of reimbursement of certain costs for beekeepers, including those not engaged in special departments. Half of the funding comes from the state budget and half from the European Union. In the years 2007-2012 the value of settled contracts projects targeting beekeepers amounted

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<sup>28</sup>[http://www.wroclaw.pios.gov.pl/pliki/raporty/folder\\_2014/Folder.pdf](http://www.wroclaw.pios.gov.pl/pliki/raporty/folder_2014/Folder.pdf)

to approx. 86.6 million zł [1, p. 86-87]. This amount applied to the purchase of the selected beekeeping equipment, medicines against *Varroa destructor*, trailers for transporting bee colonies, bees and organizing training courses for beekeepers. That kind of support is often the motivation to start and modernize beekeeping farms and contributes to increase the supply of honey. But support is provided only for those beekeeping farms which already exist.

The incidence of taxes should be the factor determining growth of beekeeping farms in Poland. Beekeeper having only special department must have 869 bee colonies to pay income tax for this business. It emerges from the tax on registered income without deductible costs, which at one honeybee family is 3,56zł (in 2015). [2, p. 3]. Multiplying the amount of 868 bee families and 3,56zł is equal to the limit of the annual amount of the exemption (personal allowance) in Poland. Nevertheless the concerns of already operating beekeepers and the historical and social conditions do not determine the willingness to set up special departments. While the size of the burden of the social and health insurance with a special department is 277zł per month (compared to non-agricultural business activity 431,18zł per month for two years at initial start-up business or 1042,46zł after this period). Beekeepers not leading a special department do not pay insurance. Also, if they have a special department and work in a particular company they do not pay.

The author of this article thinks that there will be growth of the number of beekeepers special department of agricultural production from 1313 (data from 2014). [3, p. 4] up to the amount of approx. 1550 to 1600 in 2020. Nevertheless the percentage of special departments will fall down and will oscillate less than 2% of the total number of apiaries in 2020 (in 2009. 2.58% [4, p. 8], in 2014. 2.31% [3, p. 4 ]), because the total number of apiaries increased by 28% between 2009 and 2014 and the increase in the number of special departments during this period by only 14,9% (compared to data based on [4, p. 8], [3, p. 4]).

More and more often beekeeping farms will be treated by the owners as profit oriented agricultural companies, even if they not formally meet the requirements of special department of agricultural production. Thanks to the more rational use of resources it is going to be more attractive source of income not taxed in any way (up to size 80 of bee colonies). Also the average size of the apiary will change, which drops to approx. 20-22 of bee colonies (it was 25 in 2009, [4, p. 7] and 24 in 2014 [3, p. 5]). Those changes will result in an even greater fragmentation of the beekeeping sector in Poland, but in the opinion of the author, may play a significant role in protecting the honey bee population while maintaining by the new beekeepers appropriate standards of hygiene in apiaries.

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## THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS – TIME FOR SUMMARY

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of September 2006 Millennium Summit of United Nations ONZ, during which, there came to life a document called the *Millennium Development Goals*. Eight millennium aims constitutes a rational commitment of international society, including Poland, in relations to many

very important contemporary problems. These commitments concern fulfilling all outlined aims, till 2015.

Summary of the accomplishment of Millennium Development Goals and other connected tasks<sup>29</sup>:

1. Liquidation of extreme poverty and hunger – tasks:

1.a. Decreasing till 2015 by a half, in comparison with 1990, the number of people whose income is less than 1 dollar a day (conclusions: about 1/6 of world's population lives for less than 1,25 dollar a day; over 1/3 of the poorest people in the world live in Sub-Saharan Africa).

1.b. Achieving full and productive employment and fair work for everybody, including women and the youth (conclusion – in the world 384 million of employees lived below 1,25 USD).

1.c. Decreasing till 2015 by a half a number of people suffering from hunger (conclusions: around 842 million people are undernourished; over 99 million children under 5 are still undernourished and underweight).

2. Providing common learning on the basic level – task: providing all boys and girls possibility to accomplish the full cycle of education on the basic level (conclusions: in 2012 10% (58 million) children at the school age did not attend to school; in the world there are 781 million adults and 126 million youth representing the phenomenon of primal illiteracy).

3. Promoting sex equality and women's social promotion – task: eliminating unequal access of sex to first and second educational level till 2005, and on all levels till 2015 (conclusions: less than 80 girls fall on 100 boys attending to school in Sub-Saharan Africa, Arabian countries, India and Pakistan; in the whole world there are 575 million women being primal illiterates).

4. Limiting children's mortality rate – task: reducing by 2/3 mortality rate of children to the age of 5 (conclusions: in 2013 the number of children's death in the whole world fell down to the level of 6,3 million; every day about 17 thousands of children's life is rescued; 80% of children's deaths are noted in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia; the causes of children's deaths are the following ones: diarrhea and pneumonia).

5. Improving medical care for pregnant women - tasks:

5.a. Decreasing by 3/4 a mortality rate of mothers (conclusions: till 2013 a world mortality rate fell down by 45%, however, about 300 thousand women died because of pregnancy reasons and labour; in East and South Asia and in North Africa mothers' mortality rate fell down by about 2/3).

5.b. Providing common access to reproductive health (conclusions: in 2012 83% of women used to have an access to pre-natal care in developing countries; the rate of teenagers having children decreased in most developing countries).

6. Limitation of spreading HIV/AIDS, malaria and other contagious diseases - tasks:

6.a. Stemming till 2015 dispersion of HIV/AIDS and limiting the number of new infections (conclusions: about 42 million people in the world live with HIV/AIDS; every day, over 7 thousand people get HIV, including 1 thousand children; every 6 seconds new people get infected; every hour 200 people die because of AIDS; in 2012 about 210 thousand children died because of the reasons connected with AIDS).

6.b. Providing till 2010 a common access for medical care for people who suffer from HIV/AIDS, who need it (conclusions: 35 million people living with HIV have an access to medical care; only 24% of children with HIV have an access to medicines; till 2013 over 900 thousand pregnant women with HIV in the whole world benefited from medical care).

6.c. Stemming till 2015 dispersion of malaria and other serious contagious diseases and limiting the number of sicknesses (conclusions: in the period 2000-2013 mortality rate in the case of malaria decreased by 47% - a fall by 54% was noted in the region of Africa; in 2013 about 198 million of malaria cases were noted in the world, 82% of all were noted in Africa; in 2012 8,6 million new tuberculosis infections were noted, 1,3 million died; in the period 1995-2012 an effective therapy were given for 56 million patients, who suffered from tuberculosis, it saved 22 million people).

7. Application of diversified methods of natural resources management – tasks:

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<sup>29</sup> *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014*, United Nations, New York 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014

- 7.a. Considering sustainable development principles in domestic strategies and programs (conclusions: the loss of the forest decreases by 3,1 million per year, as a result of forestation and natural forest expansion; 2/3 of natural resources are currently shrinking).
- 7.b. A significant decrease of the pace of biodiversity loss till 2010 (conclusion - 14% of land and marine areas constitute protected ecosystems).
- 7.c. A decrease by a half till 2015 the number of people not having an access to clean, potable water and sanitary appliances (conclusions: till 2012 2,3 milliard of people got an access to potable water; only ¼ of world's population have a provided access to sanitary appliances).
- 7.d. Till 2020 achieving a significant improvement of life conditions for at least 100 million slums' inhabitants (conclusion - over 200 million people living in slums improved their life conditions).
8. Creating a global partnership agreement for development - tasks:
- 8.a. Further development of an open, based on clearly defined rules, predictable, non-discriminatory system of trade and finances (conclusion - in 2013 the amount of Official Development Help reached a record level of 134,8 bn dollars).
- 8.b. Considering particular needs of the least developed countries (conclusions: 80% of products from developing countries were exported without duty to developed countries; debts of the most indebted world's countries were extinguished).
- 8.c. Considering particular needs of landlocked countries and small developing island countries (conclusion – in 2010 a significant increase of aid was noted).
- 8.d. Providing an access for developing countries to moderately cheap, basic medicines (conclusions: about 52% of public health centres and over 68% of private centres have an access to essential medicines; medicines' prices in developing countries are about five Times higher than international prices).
- 8.f. Making available the benefits from new technologies, especially in the field of information and connection (conclusions: over 4 bn of people do not benefit from the Internet, and 90% of them come from developing countries; 30% of the youth in the world constitute active people in the Internet for at least 5 years).

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## **ФОРМУВАННЯ СИСТЕМИ ВНУТРІШНЬОЇ ДІАГНОСТИКИ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ МАШИНОБУДУВАННЯ**

Внутрішня діагностика фінансово-господарської діяльності підприємств машинобудування - це процес визначення факторів, що негативно впливають на фінансово-господарську діяльність підприємств. З метою удосконалення зазначеного процесу виникає потреба в розробці системи внутрішньої діагностики діяльності.

Відповідно до праці [1, с.13] системний підхід є сукупністю понять, принципів та методів, що застосовуються до циклічного процесу аналізу та синтезу багатокомпонентних об'єктів зі складними динамічними міжелементними зв'язками, що забезпечує їх функціонування як одного цілого у взаємозв'язках з оточуючим середовищем. При цьому, автором Степаненко С.В. у праці [2, с.15] зазначено, що системний підхід ґрунтується на цілісному уявленні про предмет аналізу як складне багаторівневе утворення, організоване в певний спосіб. Сам процес діагностики діяльності займає важливе місце в системі аналітично-інформаційного забезпечення управління підприємства, її результати стають основою для реалізації функцій управління та розроблення обґрунтованого управлінського рішення [3, с.276].

Системність внутрішньої діагностики дозволить упорядкувати процес її проведення, окреслити основні завдання, виявити проблеми (ризики) діяльності, розробити рекомендації