

Thinking about the future - understood, as something that can or should happen- is an inalienable part of public policies. This implies the unknown: uncertainty, risk, and non-knowledge. Contemporary gain of knowledge and the numerous activities undertaken by humans result in an increase of nonknowledge. Each newly discovered area reveals the existence of the new undiscovered possibilities, each new action may have unforeseen consequences. Action planning is a way of dealing with uncertain future - restrain her, limit it to the objective scenario events. Societies have developed different ways of coping with the future- closing it by limiting the possibilities of the events. (They try to control uncertainty by expressing it as the numbers and probability, statistics and projections). Sometimes the future is being opened to new scenarios, such as utopias, futurology, alternative scenarios.

Developing ways to cope with the increasing risk and uncertainty of the future events and communicating it are today among main challenges of public policies. One of the key public policies is an energy policy. Strongly associated with the development of technology and the availability of energy resources it is inextricably linked with the proximal, but also the more distant future. Global politics and the economy does not allow to shape energy policy only in relation to local conditions, because its effects will be felt for the region and the planet.

In recent years, the idea of energy transition has changed towards new models of thinking about energy. The perception of its dimensions-not only infrastructural and economic, but also social brings a very important understanding of sustainable development in terms of responsibility for the consequences taken by human actions. European policy and national energy policies aim to have some (possibly consistent) order. The visions of the future of the world and society – which can be oriented to radical change, evolutionary development or securing the status quo as long as possible - are essential for patterns of thinking and defining the energy transition.

The aim of the project is to reconstruct and compare these visions of the future underlying 3 levels of discourse: the key strategic documents, media statements and individual statements of the groups in influencing or attempting to gain influence on energy policy in Poland.

Analyses of these three types of discourse will be oriented on mining and interpret the hidden role of visions of the future. The changes of them will be characterized over time. What's more, reconstructed and restored visions of the future will be compared to those regulatory documents with the European level that affect the shape of the Polish energy strategy.

We look for answers to questions about what visions of the future are behind the planned activities, what values, resources, tools are its elements?

What roles do these visions play in communication on energy policies - whether they reasoned actions and decisions already taken or rather they framed the postulated change?

How similar, reciprocal links or differences and inconsistencies affect the processes of dealing with the future of energy?

The responses will support critical awareness of decision-makers and citizens; it will make energy policy more transparent, which in turn will serve the participation and civic responsibility.

To achieve this we will use a variety of analysis techniques such as quantitative techniques frequency words lists, the analysis of clusters or qualitative ones- situational analysis, hermeneutical analysis applied in the framework of critical discourse analysis approach.