The main research thesis of this paper is that there is no universal standard for sustainable energy system. Definition of energy system as compatible with sustainable development depends on specific conditions existing in a given region. Differences of natural resources (i.e. fossil fuel) as well as socio-economic progress of an area has decisive influence on description of its development's features. This problem could be especially relevant in case of renewables' production, based - in general - on locally accessible resources. Starting point will be priorities of the Brundtland Report and therefore the statement that sustainable (also in terms of durability) development will serve fulfillment of today's needs with regard to the future generations.

Fundamental for my thesis will be question of universal use of sustainable energy indicators for different countries/ groups of countries. According common definition of indicators' function, their main feature consists in value comparison, enabling description of a given object against the background of the others (e.g. administrative entities). In this sense indicator is a function of one or many features and - in general - plays role of so called "measure of intensity" for example GHG for km2. While comparing energy sustainability in concrete countries we will face - always - different natural resources, different conditions for renewables' production as well as different technological progress, socio-economic development and state's policy supporting sustainable energy.