

**Streszczenie rozprawy doktorskiej mgr. Sebastiana Brodeckiego /j.angielski/ pt.: "Legal and organizational problems of public (state) aid in the Polish agricultural sector"**

The subject of the dissertation is to present the legal and organizational problems of public (state) aid in the Polish agricultural sector on the background of general competition rules. The dissertation focuses on the analysis of the issue from the perspective of applicable Polish law and European Union legislation. The provisions of national law coexist with the provisions of EU law, with which they are basically complementary. This can be described as follows: EU law specifies the conditions under which public aid is permissible and the nature of such aid, while national law specifies the mechanism for granting this aid. Public aid in agriculture operates on the "rule-exception" principle, i.e. the principle is that public aid is prohibited by the Treaty itself (Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union), but in special situations (and the agricultural sector is such a special case) when certain conditions are met, its granting may be justified. State aid is an instrument that, on the one hand, creates a cost or loss of income for public authorities, and on the other hand, a benefit for the beneficiary. The first chapter indicates what the institution of state aid is and describes its role in the agricultural sector. This sector is considered an extremely sensitive sector in each EU Member State. Therefore, often against the background of liberal policies within a given internal system, the agricultural sector is perceived as subject to an exceptionally protective and invasive state policy, which is why it has a slightly different character than in other sectors of the economy. The second chapter describes the sources of law and specific regulations of state aid concerning the agricultural sector. It addresses both primary and secondary law issues. The problem of granting state aid in agriculture is multi-faceted. It includes issues of distorting competition, but also contributes to the creation of legal structures at the interface of state administration and private law. In this context, we are dealing with the phenomenon of "civilization" of administrative law, where institutions previously appropriate for civil law are incorporated into administrative law. Public aid is not a defined legal concept and is considered as an "open concept", the general outline of which is shaped by the EU jurisprudence. Chapter three presents the directions and forms of granting public aid in the agricultural sector. The key aspect here is to indicate the role of the Common Agricultural Policy in the scope of public aid institutions in the agricultural sector and the main forms of its granting. Public aid is very closely related to the general rules of competition, because the model of granting public aid is pure interference by the state in market-private law relations. This gives rise to further problematic issues - in what form this interference should take place and using what legal instruments. Chapter four discusses the procedure for granting public aid, including in particular the formal procedure, supervision over the granting of public aid and issues of reporting on its granting. Chapter five addresses the issue of public aid in the agricultural sector as an element of development policy. Selected strategic documents defining the directions of public aid are indicated, and aspects of financing activities for agriculture provided for in the indicated documents are also discussed. Chapter six discusses state aid in terms of state interventionism in the agricultural sector. It indicates the basic legal and factual actions taken by the state in this area and discusses the activities of government agencies performed as part of the public aid provided to the agricultural sector