

## Summary

Poland's accession to the European Union (EU) and the inclusion of Polish agriculture in the mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) gave rise to significant transfers to agriculture and the countryside and brought about significant corrections in the macroeconomic conditions of agricultural development. This concerned in particular the easing of the demand barrier for agricultural products from farms, provided that they meet the requirement of competitiveness on the domestic and foreign markets. Covering Polish agriculture with the EU CAP mechanisms translated not only into the transfer of funds and access to the single market, but also into greater stability and predictability of agricultural policy.

As a result, new opportunities have emerged to strengthen the competitive position and strong development impulses for Polish family farms. At the same time, the participation of these entities in global processes has become a source of certain restrictions that may result in increased external competitiveness. Poland is characterized primarily by the cost and price competitiveness of produced agricultural products, and in the context of current and future market requirements, the need to increase qualitative competitiveness through innovation, technological progress and related investments becomes essential. This was taken into account in the objectives of the CAP, from which, during Poland's membership in the EU, significant support was obtained for co-financing activities aimed at increasing the competitiveness and efficiency of agricultural farms. Public aid received in the years 2004–2021 with a total value exceeding PLN 32.5 billion allowed for the implementation of approximately PLN 480,000. projects for approx. 350 thousand farms, while the degree of implementation of the expected level of competitiveness of farms still needs to be examined.

Therefore, the aim of this work is to determine - using the generalized propensity score (GPS) method - the impact of investment subsidies (pro-investment intervention activities) on the competitiveness of family farms in Poland.

The basis for the analyzes was the GPS method, not yet used in national literature, which allowed to determine the reaction function of income from a family farm on the amount of investment subsidies received. The research used materials from the Polish FADN database. They concerned Polish farms, for which the sampling frame was divided into layers according to three criteria: regional location, economic size and agricultural type.

The conducted research showed that investment subsidies financed from the EU CAP influenced the level of competitiveness of family farms in Poland, and they most strongly determined changes in farms located in Pomerania and Masuria and Greater Poland and Silesia, large entities in terms of economic size and specializing in field crops. and breeding granivorous animals.

Keywords: income of family farms, investment subsidies, competitiveness, Generalized Propensity Score, Common Agricultural Policy