

*„State policy on fighting organised crime in the fuel sector in Poland after 1989”*

The subject of the doctoral touches upon an issue of energy policy. This concerns a wide topic of securing national interest in a pivotal area of the liquid fuel sector. The fuel sector constitutes a crucial and strategic element of Polish national Policy and despite over 27 years of social-economic transformation, still requires comprehensive and legal solutions. Their aim is to prevent organised crime groups from committing fuel related crime: VAT and excise fraud. Research has shown that economic crime causes billion loss for the state budget, in consequence posing a threat both to the stability of entites acting lawfully and potential clients. This type of crime is extremely dangerous as it is accompanied by criminal offences, corruption and money laundering, influencing not only public safety and order, but also national economic security. Thus it is significant for the state policy to maintain control and supervision over business activity. State policy has to succesfully deal with business activities harmful to national interest. Due to the fact that the fuel sector is one of the most important branches of state economy, there is also a need to build integrated central governmental structures. From the perspective of several years, one can notice that the policy of Polish authorities, which aims at tightening up the tax system and adjusting law was not always efficient. This was caused by creating new law regulations by each government, adjusted to their own preferences or reflecting campaign promises.