

Abstract

The Common Agricultural Policy of the EU is one of the most important policies of the EU. The CAP is primarily engaged in providing sufficient food production, export and import of agricultural products, in development and innovation of the agriculture, rural development and in the improvement of living and working of the agricultural workers.

The EU CAP was created to coordinate the different agricultural priorities of the member states and to find the optimal form of cooperation beneficial for the agriculture of the all participating states. The Common Agricultural Policy has been constantly evolving. Its coordination and functioning requires considerable financial costs and extensive legislative action. Currently, it is a very actual and important topic, that is why the CAP is the subject of this thesis.

The aim of this thesis is to describe the EU Common Agricultural Policy from its inception to the present, to define its main problems and then to define perspectives for the future development and implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy.

The thesis is divided into three parts. The first chapter discusses the basic characteristics of the Common Agricultural Policy. The first chapter deals with the bases and the creation of the Common Agricultural Policy at first. It defines the main objectives of the CAP and the EU principles of its functioning. The chapter is then devoted to the particular instruments of the CAP, to the CAP financing analysis and to the major authorities affecting the functioning of the CAP.

The second chapter deals with some problems that Common Agricultural Policy coped during its development with. There are analyses of the particular problems followed by the describing the reform measures adopted to correct them. This thesis identifies five important problems that CAP had to deal with. The first one is the problem of the high intervention prices of the agricultural products connected to the agricultural overproduction. The second problem is represented by the export subsidies and related issues of the liberalization of the world trade with agricultural products. The third problem is the problem of the high costs needed to the CAP. The fourth analyzed problem is the low competitiveness of the European agriculture and the fifth problem is the revision of the CAP.

The third chapter deals with the perspectives of EU Common Agricultural Policy after 2013, with the planned reform, the main future challenges and financial perspectives of the CAP for 2014 – 2020.