



Unit 2 Types of Agriculture

✦ Glossary

Challenge: a task or situation that tests someone's abilities

Pillar: a person or thing regarded as reliably providing essential support for something

Allocation: an amount of money assigned to a particular recipient

Enhance: to increase

Carbon sequestration: a natural or artificial process by which carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere and held in solid or liquid form

📌 EU's rural development policy

The EU's rural development policy helps the rural areas of the EU to meet the wide range of economic, environmental and social **challenges** of the 21st century. Frequently called "the second **pillar**" of the **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**, it complements the system of direct payments to farmers and measures the management of agricultural markets (the so-called "first pillar"). The rural development policy shares a number of objectives with other European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF).

The EU's rural development policy is funded through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development which is worth €100 billion and from 2014-2020 each EU country will continue to receive a financial **allocation** for the seven-year period.

Member states and regions draw up their rural development programs based on the needs of their territories and addressing at least four of the six common EU priorities.

- fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas;
- **enhancing** the viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture, and promoting innovative farm technologies and sustainable forest management;
- promoting food chain organization, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture;
- restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry;
- promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift toward a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy in the agriculture, food and forestry sectors;
- promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas.

The rural development priorities are broken down into "**focus areas**". For example, the priority on resource efficiency includes focus areas such as "reducing greenhouse gases and ammonia emissions from agriculture" and "fostering carbon conservation and **carbon sequestration** in agriculture and forestry".

[Adapted from: Rural Development 2014-2020, www.europa.eu]





Understanding the text

1. Read the text and translate the following terms and expressions. Use the dictionary if necessary.

- 1. Challenge:
- 2. Investment fund:
- 3. Allocation:
- 4. Need:
- 5. Food chain organization:
- 6. Animal welfare:
- 7. Risk management:
- 8. Greenhouse gases:

2. Circle the verbs that can be associated with the terms in bold. There is one wrong verb for each group.

- 1. Meet, pose, face, do a **challenge**
- 2. Share, formulate, give, achieve **an objective**
- 3. Address, sharpen, decide on, choose a **priority**
- 4. Foster, acquire, set up, extend **knowledge**
- 5. Fill, promote, develop, adopt a **technology**

3. Read the text again and place each of the following elements under the correct question. Some of them are not correct.

€100 billion • focus areas • €200 billion • 3 years • four • policy areas that meet the challenges of the 21st century • six • 7 years • implement use of the new technologies

- 1. What does the EU rural development policy intend to help rural areas with?
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- 2. How much money has the EU put aside for agricultural allotments?
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- 3. How long will EU countries receive a financial allocation?
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- 4. How many of the common EU priorities are addressed?
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- 5. What are the subsections of the rural development policy called?
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