

A) added  
B) budget  
C) businesses  
D) climate  
E) contributions  
F) customers  
G) efforts  
H) green  
I) innovation  
J) keep  
K) lessening  
L) market  
M) national

N) nutritious  
O) plant  
P) priorities  
Q) recent  
R) regions  
S) research  
T) resources  
U) return  
V) Solidarity  
W) States  
X) support  
Y) terrorism

## The EU budget

The EU budget combines resources at European level. As well as funding the EU's \_\_\_\_\_ (1), it also finances big infrastructure and research projects. It also helps fund responses to challenges that go beyond its borders, such as the coronavirus pandemic, climate change and the threat of \_\_\_\_\_ (2).

The EU budget is complementary to EU countries' national budgets: it prevents the duplication of efforts and comes into play when it is more effective to spend money at EU level than at local, regional or \_\_\_\_\_ (3) level.

The EU \_\_\_\_\_ (4) is also about solidarity – it enables the EU to support less wealthy Member \_\_\_\_\_ (5) in their economic development. Thanks to it, the EU can give a helping hand to EU countries when they are hit by natural disasters.

\_\_\_\_\_ (6) also means supporting your neighbours or other third countries, and helping improve the lives of their citizens. The EU budget allows the EU to \_\_\_\_\_ (7) and even strengthen its role as a global player and to remain, together with its Member States, the world's leading development and humanitarian aid donor.

The EU budget is not and has never been about giving and taking. It has always been about pooling resources, standing together against common challenges and creating an EU \_\_\_\_\_ (8) value. It has always been about helping Europeans live better lives.

The narrative about how much each EU country is getting out of the budget versus how much they are contributing is therefore flawed. This narrative does not take into account Member States' benefits from the single \_\_\_\_\_ (9). Neither does it measure the business opportunities that cohesion policy – the EU's main investment policy – creates for \_\_\_\_\_ (10) from across the Union. The EU contributes significantly to the economies of its Member States and this is completely ignored in these calculations.

According to \_\_\_\_\_ (11) data put together in 2019, Member States' benefits from the single market exceeded 6 times their contributions. This means a one-to-six \_\_\_\_\_ (12) on investment. The ratio between benefits and contributions varies across EU countries, with some Member States benefitting even more. This is because the single market gives access to 450 million \_\_\_\_\_ (13) and creates opportunities that no EU country can offer on their own.

Research and \_\_\_\_\_ (14) is key to unlocking future growth. The \_\_\_\_\_ (15) programme Horizon Europe will continue to provide valuable support to top researchers and innovators to ensure a \_\_\_\_\_ (16), healthy and resilient Europe.

The European missions, for example, aim at achieving by 2030 3 million lives saved from cancer diseases, 100 \_\_\_\_\_ (17) neutral cities, healthy oceans, seas and internal waters, healthy soils and food, and \_\_\_\_\_ (18) resilient to climate changes.

In the 2021-2027 period

- the common agricultural policy (CAP) will work to ensure access to safe, high quality, affordable, \_\_\_\_\_ (19) and diverse food, and support the transition towards fully sustainable agriculture and rural development
- the LIFE programme will finance projects aimed at improving air quality and conserving plant and animal species currently under threat.
- the new Just Transition Fund will support of the transition towards climate neutrality by \_\_\_\_\_ (20) the impact of the transition in the regions most affected

**SOLUCIÓN**



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- the new Just Transition Fund will support of the transition towards climate neutrality by **lessening** (20) the impact of the transition in the regions most affected