



# The Common Agricultural Policy

## REPORT

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[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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## **Special Eurobarometer 368**

### **The Common Agricultural Policy**

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of  
Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural  
Development

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General  
Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)<sup>1</sup> has been a cornerstone of EU policy relating to farming and the rural areas. It aimed to provide a harmonised framework to maintain adequate supplies, increase productivity and ensure that both consumers and producers receive a fair deal in the market. The CAP as gradually moved from a production based structure of subsidies to a market oriented system, integrating standards for food safety, environment and biodiversity, just to mention a few.

Today, the CAP accounts for around €55 billion per year – approximately 40% of the total EU budget – 70% of which is distributed to farmers in the form of direct payment. However, recent reforms have updated the CAP in order to encourage and require farmers to take environmental protection, food safety and sustainability into account, rather than simply paying them according to how much food they produce.

The Eurobarometer survey addressed a limited number of elements in the context of the forthcoming CAP reform package:

1. The level of direct payments to EU farmers and specifically the idea of setting an upper limit to them;
  2. The link between farming practices and protection of the environment can be further reflected in the structure of direct payments;
  3. The simplification of CAP rules for small farms so as to receive extra help in accessing direct payments, to enhance competitiveness and cut red tape;
  4. Ensuring availability of local and directly marketed foodstuffs and of agricultural products from mountain areas;
  5. Transparency concerning the beneficiaries of CAP payments
1. The first of these points concern direct payments, which is an important EU priority. Farm incomes are lower than that of the rest of the economy. In 2008, the entrepreneurial income per worker employed in agriculture in the EU27 was estimated to be around 58% of the average wage in the EU. Many small farms operate subsistence or semi-subsistence farming, with more than one third of EU farmers (36.4%) doing another job (apart from farm work). Many such small-farming areas suffer from a significant development gap when compared to urban areas, in terms of access to jobs, education and amenities. The questions arise therefore as to whether there should be a cap on direct payments, thus introducing a limit on the amount of subsidy that very large farms are able to claim.
  2. Another area of priority for the EU is environmental protection. Environmental concerns have also become increasingly important in European agriculture. On the one hand, there are increasing competitive pressures and a trend towards intensification in many fertile areas. On the other hand, there is a threat of land abandonment in more marginal areas. At the same time, certain farming systems and practices are particularly favourable for the environment. It is useful therefore to study citizens' attitudes to the idea of improving the system of incentives for farmers to assume their role in the sustainable management of

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<sup>1</sup> More detail on the CAP is available here: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/capexplained/cap\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/capexplained/cap_en.pdf)

natural resources, and the preservation of ecosystems and environmentally valuable landscapes throughout the EU territory. In fact the question addresses the environmental considerations that should be attached to subsidies, asking whether environmental conditions should be set on a case-by-case basis or set according to overarching EU environmental objectives.

3. The simplification of CAP rules for small farms is also another priority under discussion in the context of the CAP reform. It is seen as a mean to improve the social cohesion of small-farming areas and their attractiveness as places to live. Also on this aspect the opinion of the European citizens has been sought by asking the question of whether small farms should receive extra help in accessing direct payments, and if so on what grounds.
4. Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe and available to consumers at reasonable prices is considered by EU citizens to be the top priority for the Common Agricultural Policy. Ensuring availability of local and directly marketed foodstuffs, for example through farmers' markets, is an opportunity for both farmers and consumers. At the same time, mountain regions in Europe, with their beautiful landscapes and healthy environment, produce many agricultural products and foodstuffs. This distinctive type of production is important for local jobs, and maintaining the population in these often fragile areas. Therefore the survey addressed citizens' attitudes to local agricultural products and foodstuffs, and whether the EU should take action to encourage local markets and distribution channels so these products are more readily available; consumers were asked also whether they found it easy to identify if such products come directly from a farm near where they live; and if it would be useful to have a label identifying such products. As regards the products from mountain areas, the survey looked into the benefits of buying these products and asked consumers whether they identify mountain products easily.
5. At present, the services of the European Commission are reflecting on different options concerning the publication of data of natural persons benefiting from EU agricultural funds and analysing them against the principle of proportionality in order to ensure the appropriate balance between on the one hand the need to inform the general public on the use of the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and on the other hand, the right of beneficiaries to privacy and to protection of personal data. The Commission is undertaking this work as part of the preparation of its response to the judgment of the Court of Justice (ECJ) issued on November 9, 2010 in the joined Cases C-92/09 and C-93/09 *Volker und Markus Schecke*. The aim is to continue to ensure transparency by taking into account the judgement of the Court of Justice. Member States were obliged to publish all subsidies to beneficiaries of payments under the CAP and rural development policy on account of the transparency legislation. However, the Court in its judgment partially invalidates the legal basis in relation to the publication obligations as regards natural persons. To contribute to the reflections of the Commission's services on this issue, it was felt useful to survey public opinion on the attitude to the question of whether the names of beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be publicly available.

In the course of this Eurobarometer survey, **26,713 European citizens** aged 15 and above were interviewed about CAP by the TNS Opinion & Social network **between 6 and 26 May 2011** in all 27 European Union Member States<sup>2</sup>. The methodology used is that of surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)<sup>3</sup>. A technical note on the methodology for interviews conducted by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals<sup>4</sup>. As well as assessing opinion at EU and individual country level, the survey also provides demographic analysis to help understand how some sections of European society view the CAP differently from others. The statistical breakdowns include: male/female; age range; the impact of education levels; the difference between rural and urban respondents; and a range of other socio-economic factors.

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*The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:*

*[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)*

*We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the respondents throughout the continent who gave their time to take part in this survey.*

*Without their active participation, this survey would quite simply not have been possible.*

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<sup>2</sup> Further information on the methodology used can be found in the technical note which specifies the interview methods as well as the intervals of confidence.

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>4</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

In this report, the countries are referred to by their official abbreviation:

## ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK	Don't know
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

## KEY FINDINGS

- Almost half of all EU citizens (47%) support an upper limit on subsidies, though over a quarter (28%) say an upper limit would be a bad thing.
- More people back a link between payments and environmental protection all across the EU than support environmental protection that relates to specific areas only
- The contribution that small farms make to the social life of rural areas, their importance to the rural economy, and their need to modernise are all seen as valid reasons for giving further assistance to small farms.
- However, the contribution that small farms make to the beauty of the countryside is not seen by many people as a reason to help them to access subsidies more easily.
- The difference between the responses of rural and urban citizens is much narrower than might have been expected. Rural respondents, for example, are only marginally more likely than urban respondents to stress the social importance of small farms to rural communities.
- Nine out of ten people agree that buying local products is beneficial and that the EU should help to promote their availability. Almost half of all respondents say they find local products hard to identify.
- 65% of respondents agree that there are benefits in buying mountain products. Fewer people (37%) agree that mountain products are easy to identify.
- A clear majority of EU respondents (62%) believe that the names of the beneficiaries and the amounts they receive should be matters of public record. Only one individual in five (22%) argues that this information should remain private

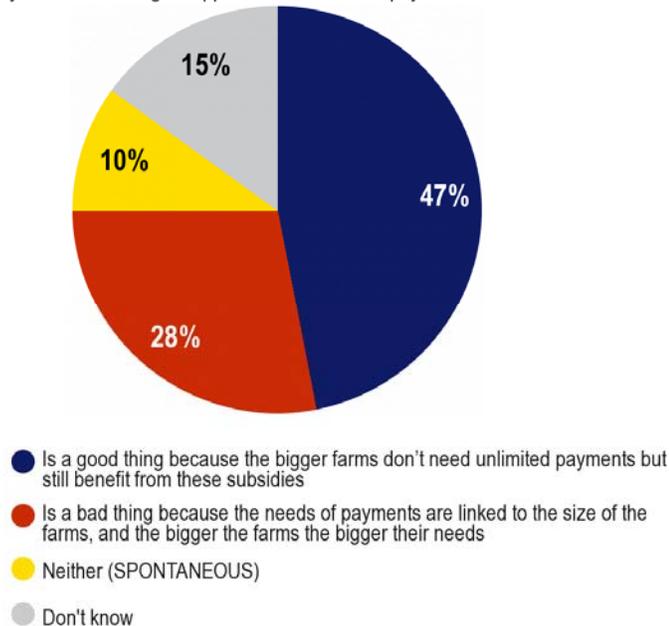
## 1. DIRECT PAYMENTS TO EU FARMERS

### 1.1 Applying an upper limit to direct payments<sup>5</sup>

*-- More people say an upper limit on direct payments would be a good thing than say it would be a bad thing in all but one Member State --*

Almost half of all EU respondents (47%) think that an upper limit on the level of direct payments that EU farmers can receive is a good thing because the bigger farms don't need unlimited payments but still benefit from these subsidies. Over a quarter of respondents (28%) consider an upper limit to be a bad thing because the need for payments is linked to the size of the farms, and the bigger the farms the bigger their needs. A quarter of respondents either say they agree with neither statement (10%) or that that don't know whether it would be a good or bad idea to impose an upper limit (15%). There is very little distinction between EU15 countries and NMS12 countries on this particular question.

QE1. Thinking about the idea of setting an upper limit on the level of direct payments which EU farmers receive from the CAP, which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Putting an upper limit on the direct payments...



<sup>5</sup> QE1: 'Thinking about the idea of setting an upper limit on the level of direct payments which EU farmers receive from the CAP, which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Putting an upper limit on the direct payments...' Possible answers: is a good thing because the bigger farms don't need unlimited payments but still benefit from these subsidies; is a bad thing because the needs of payments are linked to the size of the farms, and the bigger the farms the bigger their needs; neither; don't know.

The **individual country results** show that a majority of people in 13 Member States think that setting an upper limit on payments is a good idea. That 'an upper limit would be a good thing' is the most popular response in every Member State with the exception of Malta, where more people say that it would be a bad thing. Support for introducing an upper limit is strongest in Cyprus, where 70% of people think it is a good idea, Denmark (66%) and Finland (63%). The most respondents say that imposing an upper limit on payments would be a bad idea in Malta (45%) and Belgium (41%). Relatively high numbers of people say they agree with neither position in the UK (18%) and Italy (13%), while at least one in five respondents say they don't know whether an upper limit would be good or bad in six Member States: Spain (29%), Malta (28%), Ireland (25%), Romania (25%), Bulgaria (24%) and Lithuania (20%).

QE1 Thinking about the idea of setting an upper limit on the level of direct payments which EU farmers receive from the CAP, which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Putting an upper limit on the direct payments...

	Is a good thing because the bigger farms don't need unlimited payments but still benefit from these subsidies	Is a bad thing because the needs of payments are linked to the size of the farms, and the bigger the farms the bigger their needs	Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
 EU27	47%	28%	10%	15%
 BE	47%	41%	8%	4%
 BG	43%	24%	9%	24%
 CZ	53%	30%	6%	11%
 DK	66%	25%	2%	7%
 DE	52%	25%	11%	12%
 EE	46%	28%	7%	19%
 IE	43%	25%	7%	25%
 EL	53%	33%	8%	6%
 ES	40%	23%	8%	29%
 FR	53%	30%	6%	11%
 IT	44%	31%	13%	12%
 CY	70%	16%	6%	8%
 LV	47%	37%	5%	11%
 LT	48%	25%	7%	20%
 LU	49%	32%	7%	12%
 HU	52%	30%	6%	12%
 MT	25%	45%	2%	28%
 NL	51%	32%	5%	12%
 AT	49%	33%	11%	7%
 PL	50%	28%	4%	18%
 PT	45%	31%	7%	17%
 RO	36%	31%	8%	25%
 SI	52%	32%	10%	6%
 SK	54%	27%	7%	12%
 FI	63%	30%	4%	3%
 SE	57%	28%	6%	9%
 UK	39%	25%	18%	18%

**Highest percentage per country**

*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The **socio-demographic** data suggest that **gender** variations are only minor on this question. However, male respondents (49%) are slightly more inclined to say that an upper limit on direct payments would be a good idea than female respondents (45%), while women (18%) are slightly more likely to say that they 'don't know' than men (13%).

Age makes little difference to the respondent's views on the issue of the proposed upper limit, although his or her **level of education does have an impact**. Among those who completed their education aged 20 or over, 52% say that an upper limit would be a good thing; but this falls to 47% among those who ended their education aged 16-19 and again to 44% among respondents who left school at 15 or under.

**The respondent's occupation also** appears to be a significant variable. While 55% of managers say that an upper limit on payments would be welcome, only 41% of house persons and 43% of unemployed people say the same thing. The individual's financial situation is also an important factor. While 50% of people who almost never have trouble paying their bills say that introducing an upper limit would be a good thing, only 46% of those who have trouble sometimes say this, as do just 21% of people who have difficulty most of the time.

Respondents who think that direct payment subsidies to farmers should focus on **actions to protect the environment** all across the EU, as opposed to focusing on certain regions only or being unconditional, are more likely to think that an upper limit on payments is a good idea. 58% of people who think direct payments should relate to environmental protection across the whole EU say an upper limit would be a good thing, compared with 51% who think payments should require environmental protection in some regions only, and 33% who think they should be unconditional from an environmental standpoint.

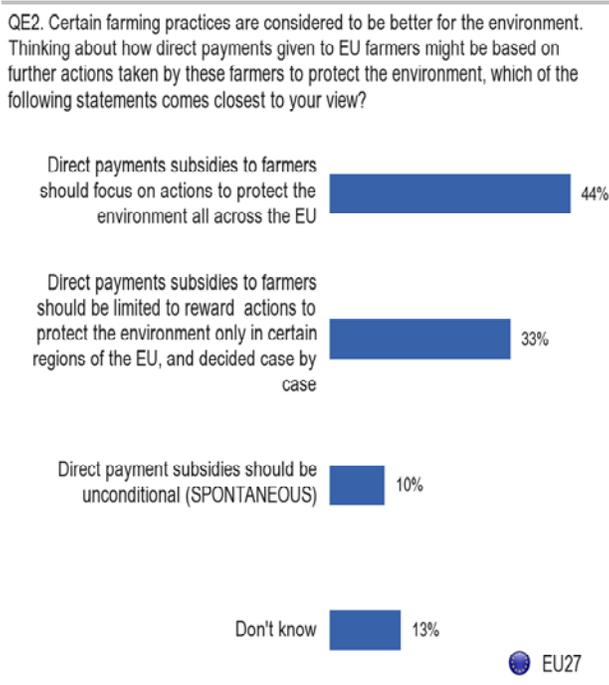
QE1 Thinking about the idea of setting an upper limit on the level of direct payments which EU farmers receive from the CAP, which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Putting an upper limit on the direct payments...

	Is a good thing because the bigger farms don't need unlimited payments but still benefit from these subsidies	Is a bad thing because the needs of payments are linked to the size of the farms, and the bigger the farms the bigger their needs	Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	47%	28%	10%	15%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	49%	28%	10%	13%
Female	45%	28%	9%	18%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	44%	27%	11%	18%
16-19	47%	29%	10%	14%
20+	52%	28%	8%	12%
Still studying	46%	29%	8%	17%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	49%	28%	12%	11%
Managers	55%	25%	9%	11%
Other white collars	47%	32%	8%	13%
Manual workers	48%	29%	9%	14%
House persons	41%	28%	9%	22%
Unemployed	43%	27%	10%	20%
Retired	48%	27%	10%	15%
Students	46%	29%	8%	17%
<b>Direct payments // protection of the environment</b>				
All across the EU	58%	28%	7%	7%
In certain regions of the EU	51%	34%	9%	6%
Unconditional	33%	32%	20%	15%
<b>Local products more readily available</b>				
Agree	49%	29%	9%	13%
Disagree	36%	37%	19%	8%
<b>Benefits in buying local products</b>				
Agree	49%	29%	9%	13%
Disagree	40%	34%	12%	14%
<b>Label identifying local products</b>				
Agree	49%	28%	9%	14%
Disagree	41%	35%	13%	11%

## 1.2. Enhancing the link of the direct payments with the protection of the environment<sup>6</sup>

**-- More people back a link between payments and environmental protection all across the EU than support environmental protection that relates to specific areas only --**

Almost half of the people in the EU (44%) think that direct payment subsidies to farmers should focus on actions to protect the environment all across the EU. A third of respondents (33%) think that direct payment subsidies to farmers should be limited to reward actions that protect the environment only in certain regions of the EU, and decided on a case-by-case basis. One person in ten (10%) believes that direct payment subsidies should be unconditional, while 13% of people say they don't know how payments should be linked to environmental protection. There is again no real variation between EU15 countries and NMS12 countries on this issue.



<sup>6</sup> QE2: 'Certain farming practices are considered to be better for the environment. Thinking about how direct payments given to EU farmers might be based on further actions taken by these farmers to protect the environment, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?' Possible answers: direct payments subsidies to farmers should focus on actions to protect the environment all across the EU; direct payments subsidies to farmers should be limited to reward actions to protect the environment only in certain regions of the EU, and decided case by case; direct payment subsidies should be unconditional (SPONTANEOUS); don't know.

At **individual country level**, support is strongest for payments focusing on environmental protection right across the EU in 22 Member States. However, in five countries – Germany, Latvia, Hungary, Austria and Portugal – more people support the idea of subsidies being linked to environmental action only in specific regions of the EU and decided on a case-by-case basis.

The highest proportion of respondents believes that subsidies should relate to environmental protection right across the EU in Denmark (69%), Cyprus (65%) and Sweden (60%). The idea of linking subsidies to environmental protection only in certain specified areas receives the most backing in Latvia (49%), Finland (47%) and Portugal (45%).

Relatively large numbers of people say that subsidies should be unconditional in Greece (18%), Hungary (18%) and Bulgaria (17%), while a significant minority of respondents say they don't know how payments should be linked to the environment in Malta (27%), Lithuania (26%), Ireland (25%), Spain (20%) and the UK (20%).

QE2 Certain farming practices are considered to be better for the environment. Thinking about how direct payments given to EU farmers might be based on further actions taken by these farmers to protect the environment, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

	Direct payments subsidies to farmers should focus on actions to protect the environment all across the EU	Direct payments subsidies to farmers should be limited to reward actions to protect the environment only in certain regions of the EU, and decided case by case	Direct payment subsidies should be unconditional (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
 EU27	44%	33%	10%	13%
 BE	46%	44%	6%	4%
 BG	36%	31%	17%	16%
 CZ	50%	38%	4%	8%
 DK	69%	22%	5%	4%
 DE	39%	40%	9%	12%
 EE	41%	34%	8%	17%
 IE	36%	30%	9%	25%
 EL	49%	30%	18%	3%
 ES	42%	23%	15%	20%
 FR	57%	29%	4%	10%
 IT	41%	34%	13%	12%
 CY	65%	27%	4%	4%
 LV	37%	49%	6%	8%
 LT	35%	31%	8%	26%
 LU	53%	31%	5%	11%
 HU	34%	41%	18%	7%
 MT	38%	28%	7%	27%
 NL	46%	45%	0%	9%
 AT	41%	43%	10%	6%
 PL	45%	36%	4%	15%
 PT	31%	45%	11%	13%
 RO	43%	25%	15%	17%
 SI	51%	35%	8%	6%
 SK	53%	32%	6%	9%
 FI	47%	47%	3%	3%
 SE	60%	30%	4%	6%
 UK	38%	30%	12%	20%

**Highest percentage per country**

*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The **socio-demographic data** show that gender and age have very little bearing on this question, although the respondent's **level of education** is relevant. Among those who completed their education aged 20 or over, 50% think that payments should relate to environmental protection right across the EU. However, this drops to 43% among those who ended their education aged 16-19 and again to 38% among respondents who left school at 15 or under.

Turning to the **occupation** of the survey's respondents, managers (48%) and other white collars (47%) are more inclined to think that environmental conditions should apply to the EU as a whole than retired people (41%), house persons (42%) and the unemployed (42%). House persons (21%) are much more likely to say they don't know how environmental protection should be linked to payments than managers (8%) and self-employed respondents (10%).

QE2 Certain farming practices are considered to be better for the environment. Thinking about how direct payments given to EU farmers might be based on further actions taken by these farmers to protect the environment, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

	Direct payments subsidies to farmers should focus on actions to protect the environment all across the EU	Direct payments subsidies to farmers should be limited to reward actions to protect the environment only in certain regions of the EU, and decided case by case	Direct payment subsidies should be unconditional (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	44%	33%	10%	13%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	38%	33%	12%	17%
16-19	43%	35%	10%	12%
20+	50%	33%	7%	10%
Still studying	47%	32%	7%	14%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	44%	34%	12%	10%
Managers	48%	37%	7%	8%
Other white collars	47%	33%	9%	11%
Manual workers	43%	35%	9%	13%
House persons	42%	26%	11%	21%
Unemployed	42%	31%	11%	16%
Retired	41%	35%	10%	14%
Students	47%	32%	7%	14%
<b>Upper limit on the level of direct payments</b>				
Good thing	53%	36%	7%	4%
Bad thing	44%	40%	11%	5%
<b>Make public support more easy for very small farms</b>				
Social life	50%	34%	8%	8%
Economic activity	48%	36%	9%	7%
Beauty of countryside	42%	41%	10%	7%
More competitive	47%	35%	10%	8%
<b>Local products more readily available</b>				
Agree	46%	34%	9%	11%
Disagree	32%	40%	16%	12%
<b>Benefits in buying local products</b>				
Agree	46%	34%	9%	11%
Disagree	35%	37%	12%	16%
<b>Easy to identify local products</b>				
Agree	44%	35%	10%	11%
Disagree	46%	34%	9%	11%
<b>Label identifying local products</b>				
Agree	45%	34%	10%	11%
Disagree	37%	41%	12%	10%

### 1.3. Simplifying access to direct payments for small farmers<sup>7</sup>

*-- Their contribution to the social life of local communities, their economic importance to rural areas, and their need to modernise are all widely seen as good reasons for subsidising small farms --*

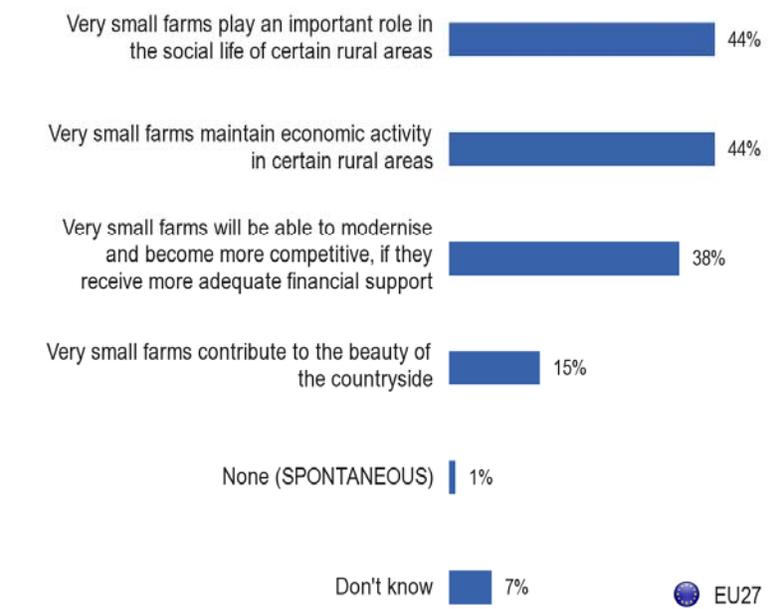
**A high proportion of people in the EU (44%) think that CAP rules should be simplified to help small farms** to access EU public support more easily on the grounds that very small farms play an important role in the **social life** of certain rural areas. The same number of people (44%) also believe that very small farms deserve assistance because they **maintain economic activity** in certain rural areas. 38% of people think that easier access to public support would **help very small farms to modernise** and become more competitive, while 15% argue that small farms should be helped because they add to **the beauty of the countryside**.

**Respondents in the EU15 countries** are more inclined to argue that small farms play an important social role: 46% of EU15 respondents say this, compared with just 35% of NSM12 respondents. People in the EU15 are also slightly more likely to agree that small farms maintain economic activity in rural areas, with 45% doing so as opposed to 40% in the NMS12. NMS12 respondents are marginally more likely to say that small farms contribute to the beauty of the countryside, and that they need to modernise to become more competitive.

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<sup>7</sup> QE3: 'The EU is considering simplifying CAP rules (the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy rules) so that very small farms can access EU public support more easily. In your opinion, which of the following reasons would be the best justification for this change? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)'. Possible answers: very small farms play an important role in the social life of certain rural areas; very small farms maintain economic activity in certain rural areas; very small farms contribute to the beauty of the countryside; very small farms will be able to modernise and become more competitive, if they receive more adequate financial support; other; none; don't know.

QE3. The EU is considering simplifying CAP rules (the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy rules) so that very small farms can access EU public support more easily. In your opinion, which of the following reasons would be the best justification for this change?



At **individual country level**, helping small farms to access public support because they maintain economic activity in rural areas is the most popular response in 13 Member States; giving them help so that they can modernise and become more competitive is the commonest response in 10 Member States; and assisting small farms because they play an important social role in rural areas is the most popular response in eight countries<sup>8</sup>.

A majority of respondents in four Member States say that the **important social role** that small farms play in local communities is a good reason for them to be able to access support more easily: Denmark (61%), France (57%), Estonia (51%) and Sweden (50%). However, relatively few people cite this as a reason in Latvia (27%), Malta (27%) and Lithuania (30%).

A majority of people in eight EU countries believe that small farms should receive assistance because they **maintain economic activity in rural areas**, with the highest levels of support for this coming in Sweden (59%), Estonia (57%) and Cyprus (56%). But relatively few people see this as good grounds for helping small farms in Malta (27%), and in Lithuania, Luxembourg and Romania (all 36%).

<sup>8</sup> Two responses received an equal number of selections in four countries.

At least a fifth of respondents say that small farms should receive subsidy payments because **they add to the beauty of the countryside** in nine Member States. Support for this point of view is particularly high in Slovenia (36%) and Cyprus (35%), although in other countries – notably Spain (10%) and Bulgaria (10%) – few people see small farms' contribution to the beauty of the countryside as a reason for subsidy.

A majority of respondents in eight Member States think small farms should receive subsidies to help them **modernise and become more competitive**. Backing for this is strongest in Finland (60%), Slovenia (58%) and Latvia (55%), and weakest in Italy (22%) and the UK (28%).

While just 7% of people across the EU say they **don't know** the best reasons to help small farms gain access to subsidy payments, relatively large numbers of people say they don't know in Malta (18%), Ireland (17%) and the UK (14%).

QE3 The EU is considering simplifying CAP rules (the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy rules) so that very small farms can access EU public support more easily. In your opinion, which of the following reasons would be the best justification for this change?

	Very small farms play an important role in the social life of certain rural areas	Very small farms maintain economic activity in certain rural areas	Very small farms will be able to modernise and become more competitive, if they receive more adequate financial support	Very small farms contribute to the beauty of the countryside	Don't know
 EU27	44%	44%	38%	15%	7%
 BE	44%	42%	47%	18%	1%
 BG	41%	47%	45%	10%	7%
 CZ	40%	52%	38%	15%	4%
 DK	61%	51%	47%	18%	3%
 DE	49%	42%	49%	14%	6%
 EE	51%	57%	29%	21%	9%
 IE	45%	35%	38%	20%	17%
 EL	47%	52%	52%	17%	1%
 ES	46%	43%	40%	9%	7%
 FR	57%	55%	37%	16%	5%
 IT	41%	42%	22%	12%	7%
 CY	47%	56%	53%	35%	1%
 LV	27%	46%	55%	16%	5%
 LT	30%	36%	42%	14%	13%
 LU	45%	36%	52%	11%	6%
 HU	32%	42%	37%	18%	2%
 MT	27%	25%	53%	21%	18%
 NL	44%	43%	37%	29%	4%
 AT	48%	48%	31%	26%	3%
 PL	31%	37%	35%	21%	11%
 PT	40%	45%	31%	14%	3%
 RO	38%	36%	39%	14%	12%
 SI	31%	40%	58%	36%	2%
 SK	37%	48%	42%	16%	3%
 FI	37%	55%	60%	21%	2%
 SE	50%	59%	50%	15%	3%
 UK	40%	40%	28%	15%	14%

**Highest percentage per country**    *Lowest percentage per country*  
**Highest percentage per item**    *Lowest percentage per item*

The **socio-demographic data** show once more that gender has little bearing on this question, although **the respondent's age** does appear to be relevant. Young respondents in the 15-24 age group are the least likely argue that small farms should receive assistance because of their important social role: only 38% of people in this age group say this, compared with 45% in the three older age groups. Respondents in the 25-39 bracket (45%) and the 40-54 bracket are also the most likely to argue that small farms promote economic activity in rural areas than are those in the 15-25 age group (43%) and the 55-and-over group (42%). Young respondents are the most likely to say they don't know (11%), while those in the 40-54 group are the least likely to say this (6%).

While the respondent's **level of education** generally has fairly little impact, an individual with a higher level of education is more likely to argue that small farms need subsidy payments on the grounds that they contribute to economic activity in rural areas. 48% of those who completed their education at 20 or over agree with this, but this drops to 43% of those in the 16-19 group and again to 41% among people who left school at 15 or under.

**Respondents who live in rural villages** are slightly, though not substantially, more likely to agree that small farms play an important **social role** in rural areas. 46% of people in rural villages say this, compared with 44% of people in small towns and 42% of those who live in large towns. Rural respondents are also slightly more likely to think that small farms would be in a better position to modernise and become more competitive if they received more adequate support (40% say this, compared with 36-38% of those who live in small or large towns).

Individuals who back an **upper limit on payments** are more likely to argue that small farms need support because they play an important social role: 49% of people in this group say this, compared with 42% who think upper limits are a bad idea.

Respondents who believe the EU should promote **the availability of local products** are much more likely to make the case for small farms' social importance: 46% of people in this group agree with the social argument, compared with just 25% of those who do not think the EU should be involved in promoting local products. Those who argue for EU backing for local products are also more inclined to agree (39% do so) that small farms would be able **to modernise** if they received better support, compared with 28% of those who do not think extra money would help small farms to modernise.

People who agree that there are **benefits to buying local products** are more likely to argue that small farms need financial support because they play an important social role: 46% of those in this group endorse the social case for small farms, as opposed to 33% who say there are no benefits to buying local goods.

Those who support the idea of having **labels to identify local products** are also quicker to mention the social importance of small farms: 46% of people in this group do so compared with 38% who disagree that this kind of labelling would be useful.

QE3 The EU is considering simplifying CAP rules (the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy rules) so that very small farms can access EU public support more easily. In your opinion, which of the following reasons would be the best justification for this change? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)					
	Very small farms play an important role in the social life of certain rural areas	Very small farms maintain economic activity in certain rural areas	Very small farms will be able to modernise and become more competitive, if they receive more adequate financial support	Very small farms contribute to the beauty of the countryside	DK
EU27	44%	44%	38%	15%	7%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	44%	45%	36%	15%	7%
Female	44%	43%	39%	15%	8%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	38%	43%	37%	16%	11%
25-39	45%	45%	38%	14%	7%
40-54	45%	47%	38%	14%	6%
55 +	45%	42%	38%	17%	8%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	45%	41%	37%	15%	8%
16-19	44%	43%	38%	15%	7%
20+	46%	48%	39%	16%	6%
Still studying	39%	44%	37%	15%	10%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>					
Rural village	46%	43%	40%	16%	6%
Small/ Mid-size town	44%	44%	36%	15%	7%
Large town	42%	44%	38%	15%	10%
<b>Upper limit on the level of direct payments</b>					
Good thing	49%	49%	40%	16%	2%
Bad thing	42%	46%	41%	18%	3%
<b>Direct payments // protection of the environment</b>					
All across the EU	50%	48%	41%	15%	2%
In certain regions of the EU	44%	47%	39%	19%	2%
Unconditional	40%	44%	41%	16%	4%
<b>Local products more readily available</b>					
Agree	46%	45%	39%	16%	5%
Disagree	25%	44%	28%	21%	6%

## 2. LOCAL AND MOUNTAIN PRODUCTS: AWARENESS AND IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Local products<sup>9</sup>

*-- While there is overwhelming agreement that the EU should assist local markets, that local products are beneficial, and that local products should be labelled, fewer people think that local produce is easy to identify --*

**Over half of all EU respondents (55%) totally agree that the EU should encourage local markets and distribution channels** so that local agricultural products and foodstuffs are more readily available, with a further 37% saying that they tend to agree – making for 92% overall agreement. Just 3% tend to disagree, while 1% totally disagree. The remaining 4% of respondents say they don't know whether the EU ought to be encouraging local markets.

**A majority of EU respondents (54%) also totally agree that there are benefits to buying products from a local farm**, with a further 35% saying that they tend to agree that there are benefits – making for 89% overall agreement. Only 5% tend to disagree, while 2% totally disagree. The remaining 4% of respondents say they don't know whether there are benefits to buying locally. There is some distinction between EU15 and NMS12 respondents on this point, with those in the EU15 more likely to totally agree that local products are beneficial: 56% do so, compared with 46% in the NMS12. People in the NMS12 are more inclined to tend to agree (41%, compared with 33% in the EU15), meaning that overall levels of agreement are roughly similar.

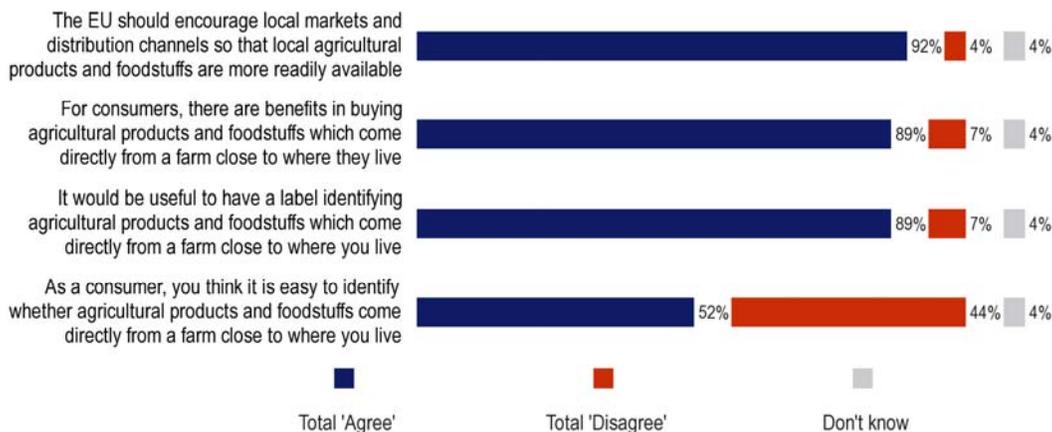
**Over half of all EU respondents (53%) totally agree that it would be useful to have labels identifying local products**, with nine out of ten people (89%) agreeing to some extent (36% tending to agree). Only a very small minority (7%) disagree that labels would be useful, with 4% saying they don't know whether they would be useful. EU15 respondents are again more likely to totally agree on this question: 55% do so, compared with 46% of NMS12 respondents. Overall, 90% of people in the EU15 agree to some extent, compared with 86% in the NMS12, where people are more likely to tend to agree that labelling would be useful (40% do so, as opposed to 35% of EU15 respondents).

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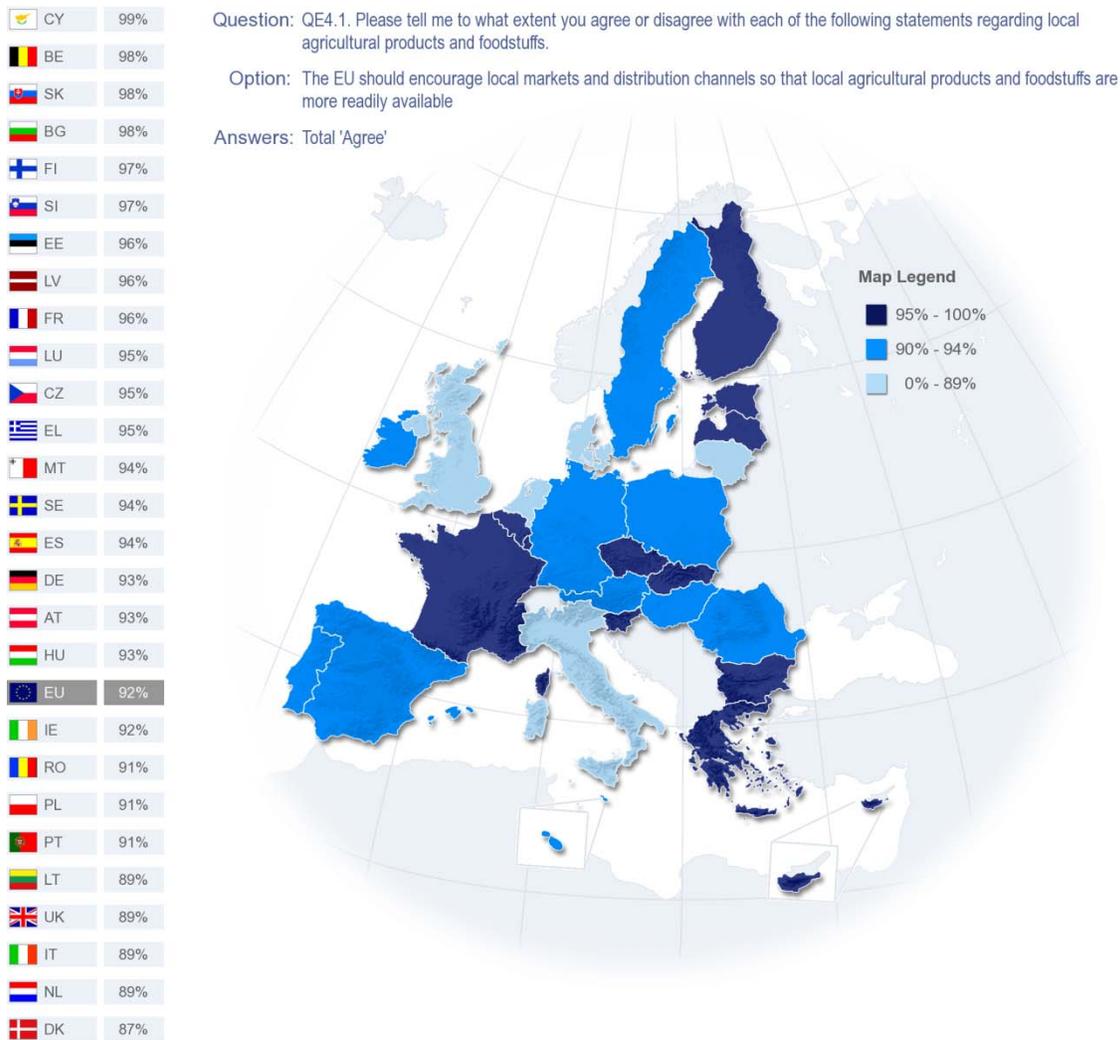
<sup>9</sup> QE4: 'Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs. A) The EU should encourage local markets and distribution channels so that local agricultural products and foodstuffs are more readily available. B) For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where they live. C) As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs come directly from a farm close to where you live. D) It would be useful to have a label identifying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where you live.' Possible answers: totally agree; tend to agree; tend to disagree; totally disagree; don't know.

Agreement on the question of whether local products are easy to identify is far lower than for the other three questions analysed here. **Over half of all EU respondents (52%) agree (i.e. totally agree or tend to agree) that it is easy to identify local products**, but only 19% totally agree that this is the case, with 33% tending to agree. Almost half (44%) disagree that it is easy to tell whether a product is local: 15% totally disagree that it is easy, while 29% tend to disagree. The remaining 4% of respondents say they don't know whether local products are easy to identify.

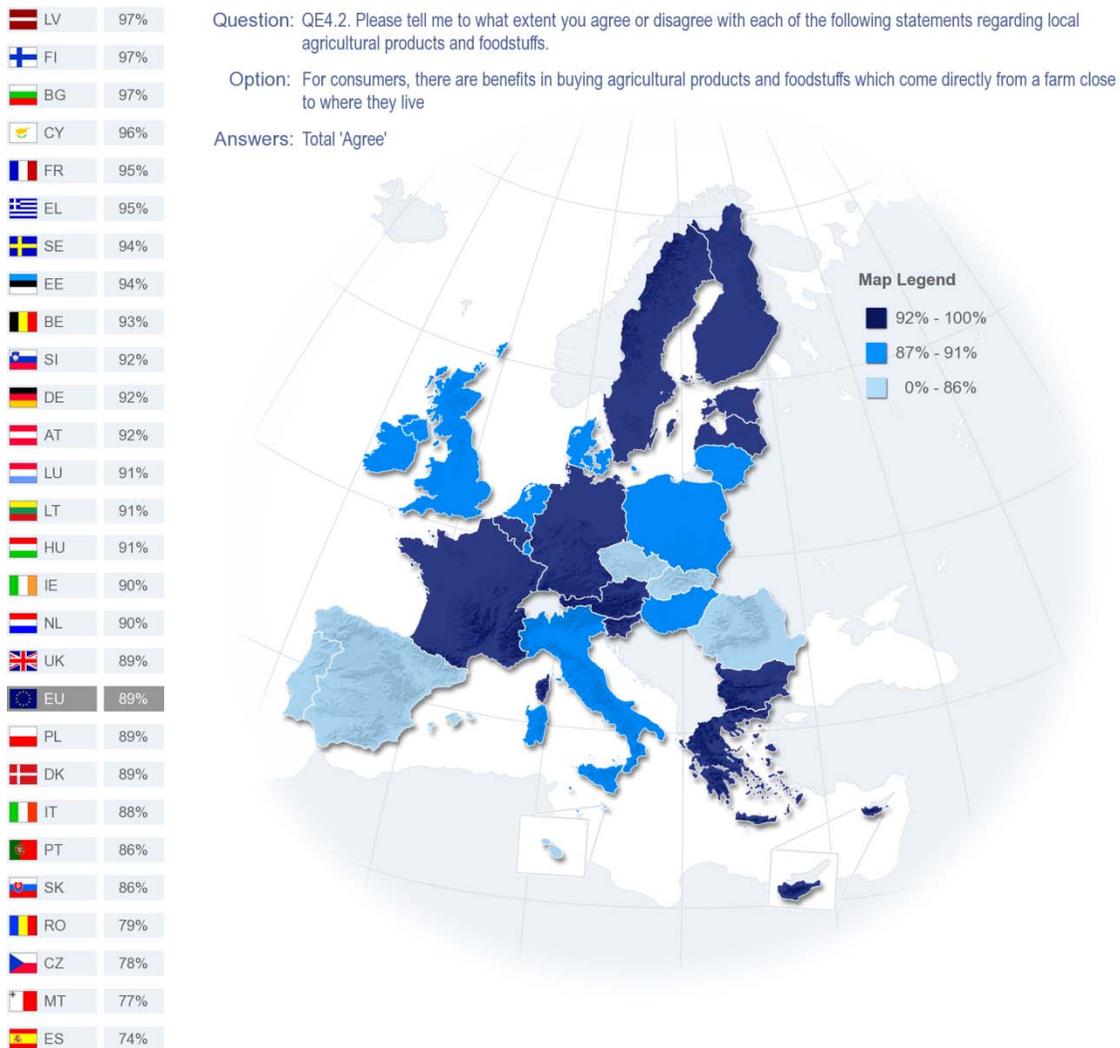
QE4. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.



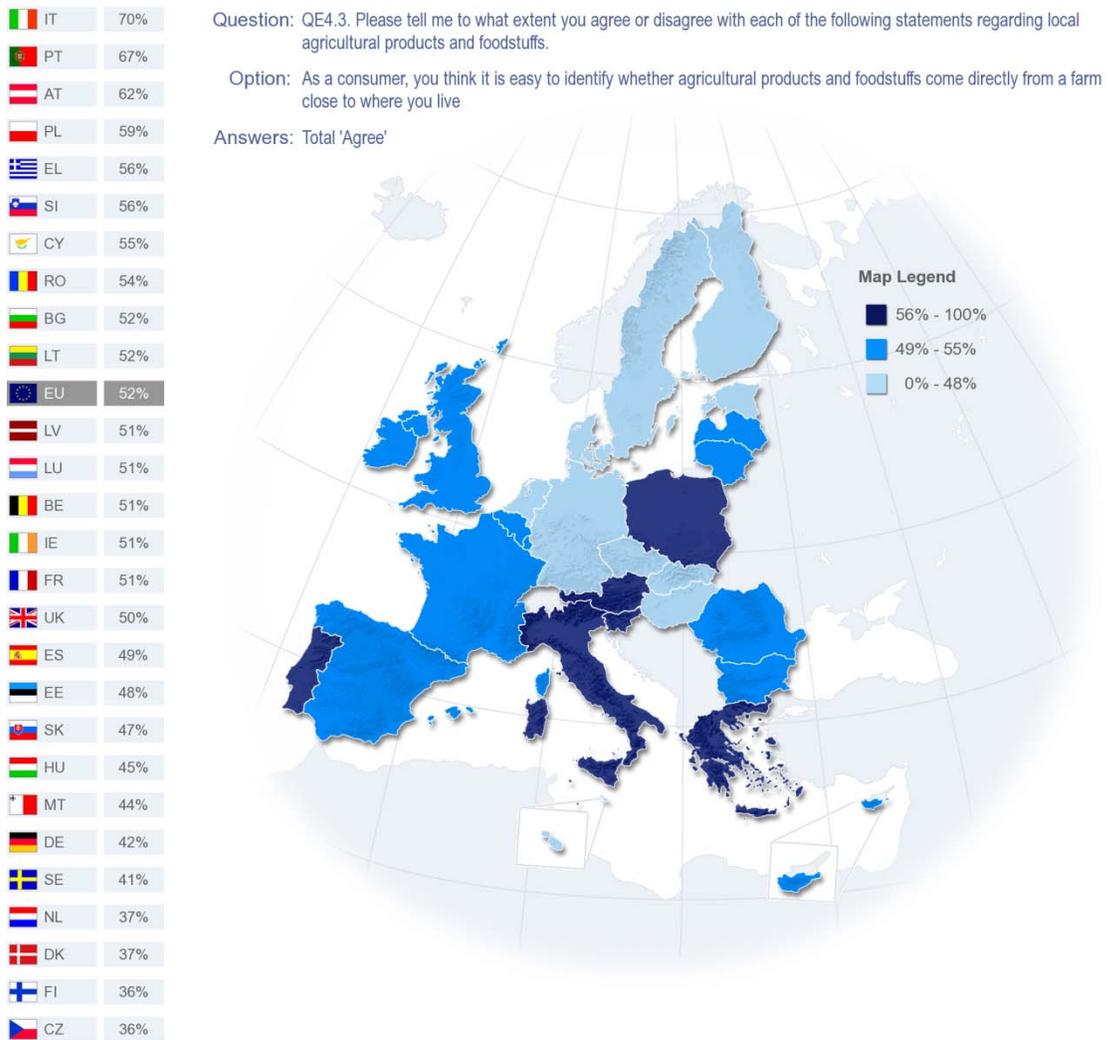
A majority of respondents totally agree that the EU should encourage local markets and distribution channels **in all but five Member States**: Italy, Malta, Austria, Poland and Portugal. The proportion of people who say they totally agree is highest in Cyprus (83%), Sweden (80%) and Slovenia (75%), and lowest in Italy (41%) and Austria (42%). At least 90% of respondents agree to some extent in all but five countries: Lithuania, the UK, Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark. While disagreement with EU involvement in the promotion of local produce is generally very low, the highest level of disagreement (i.e. totally disagree or tend to disagree) is in Denmark, where 11% of people disagree, the Netherlands (9%) and Italy (7%).



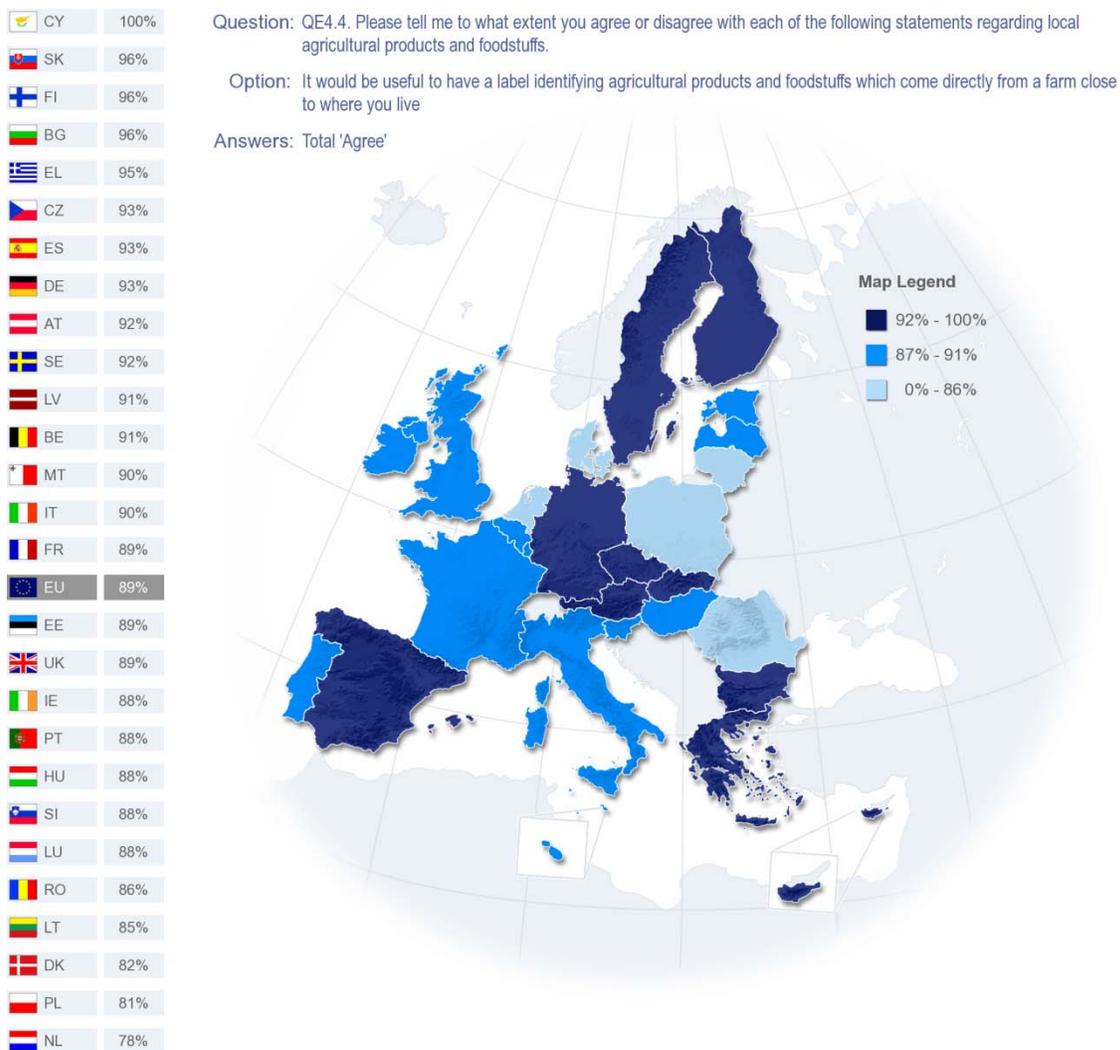
A majority of respondents totally agree that there are advantages to buying produce from a local farm **in 19 Member States**. Less than half do so in the remaining eight. The proportion of people who say they totally agree is highest in Sweden (81%) and Latvia (78%), and lowest in Portugal (36%) and the Czech Republic (37%). At least 90% of respondents agree to some extent in 17 countries, with the lowest levels of overall agreement being seen in Spain (74%), Malta (77%) and the Czech Republic (78%). While disagreement with the idea that local products are beneficial is generally very low across the EU, at least 10% are saying they disagree in six countries. Chief among these are Spain, where 20% of people disagree, and the Czech Republic (17%).



**Around a half of all EU respondents (52%) agree that agricultural products coming directly from a local farm are easy to identify.** Overall agreement is the strongest in Italy, where 70% say it is easy to know when a product is local, and in Portugal (67%) and Austria (62%). The most people disagree in Finland (62%), the Czech Republic (60%) and Denmark (60%). Only in four Member States more than one out of four people totally agrees that it is easy to identify local products (Slovenia 29%; Estonia, Spain and Cyprus all 25%) while at the EU level less than one out of five respondents agrees to this.



**A majority of people totally agree that labelling is a good idea in all but seven Member States**, and total agreement is strongest in Cyprus (91%), Sweden (76%) and Bulgaria (67%). Total agreement is lowest in Poland (32%) and Portugal (34%). At least 90% of people agree to some extent in 14 countries, with overall agreement lowest in the Netherlands (78%), Poland (81%) and Denmark (82%). At least 15% of respondents disagree (i.e. totally disagree or tend to disagree) in two countries: the Netherlands, where 19% of people disagree that labelling would be useful, and Denmark (17%).



The socio-demographic data reveal few significant variations on the question of **whether the EU should be helping local agricultural products and foodstuffs to become more readily available**. However, respondents who agree that there are benefits to buying local products are also more likely to agree that the EU should promote local products' availability. 97% of people who agree on benefits totally agree the EU should promote local products, compared with just 76% who disagree that there are benefits to buying local products.

Similarly, those who support the **labelling of local products** are more inclined to agree that the EU should help local agricultural products and foodstuffs to be more readily available. 96% of people who take this view think the EU should promote local products, compared with 79% of those who disagree that local products ought to be labelled.

QE4.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.

The EU should encourage local markets and distribution channels so that local agricultural products and foodstuffs are more readily available

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	92%	4%	4%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	91%	4%	5%
25-39	93%	4%	3%
40-54	94%	3%	3%
55 +	92%	3%	5%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	91%	4%	5%
16-19	93%	3%	4%
20+	93%	4%	3%
Still studying	90%	5%	5%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	94%	3%	3%
Small/ Mid-size town	92%	4%	4%
Large town	91%	4%	5%
<b>Benefits in buying local products</b>			
Agree	97%	2%	1%
Disagree	76%	20%	4%
<b>Label identifying local products</b>			
Agree	96%	2%	2%
Disagree	79%	17%	4%

While such variables as gender and age again have little effect on people's impressions of **whether local products are beneficial**, respondents who agree that **the EU should promote the availability of local products** are more likely to agree that there are benefits to buying local products. 93% of people who take this view totally agree that local products are beneficial, compared with just 55% who disagree that the EU should be doing this.

Those who support the **labelling of local products** are similarly more likely to agree that there are benefits to buying local produce. 92% of people who take this view agree that there are such benefits, compared with 72% of those who disagree that local products should be labelled.

Older respondents are more inclined to agree totally that buying local products is beneficial. 57-58% of people in the two oldest age ranges totally agree with this, compared with 52% of people in the 25-39 category, and 46% of 15-24 year-olds.

**People with a higher level of education** are also more ready to agree totally that it is beneficial to buy local goods. 60% of people who finished their education aged 20 or over totally agree with this statement, as opposed to 54% of those in the 16-19 group and 52% of those in the 15-and-under bracket.

**Respondents who live in rural areas** are again more likely to totally agree with the idea that it is better to buy local products. 58% of people who live in rural villages totally agree with this position, compared with 54% of people who live in small towns and 49% who live in large towns.

Respondents who agree that **the EU should promote the availability of local products** are more likely to totally agree that there are benefits to buying local products. 57% of people who take this view totally agree that local products are beneficial, compared with just 22% who disagree that the EU should be doing this.

Those who support the **labelling of local products** are similarly more likely to totally agree that there are benefits to buying local produce. 57% of people who take this view reckon there are such benefits, compared with 37% of those who disagree that local products should be labelled.

QE4.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.

For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where they live

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	89%	7%	4%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	86%	9%	5%
25-39	88%	8%	4%
40-54	91%	6%	3%
55 +	89%	7%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	88%	8%	4%
16-19	90%	7%	3%
20+	91%	6%	3%
Still studying	85%	9%	6%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	89%	8%	3%
Small/ Mid-size town	90%	6%	4%
Large town	87%	8%	5%
<b>Local products more readily available</b>			
Agree	93%	6%	1%
Disagree	55%	41%	4%
<b>Label identifying local products</b>			
Agree	92%	6%	2%
Disagree	72%	25%	3%

**On the question of whether local products are easy to identify**, the socio-demographic data suggest that gender and age again have very little bearing, although individuals **with a higher level of education** appear the least inclined to agree that it is easy to identify local products. Only 48% of people who finished their education aged 20 or over agree that local products are easily recognisable, as opposed to 53% of those in the 16-19 group and 55% of those in the 15-and-under category.

**People who live in rural areas** are more likely to agree that local products are easy to identify. 55% of people who live in rural totally agree with this, compared with 53% of people who live in small towns and 47% who live in large towns.

Respondents who agree that **the EU should promote the availability of local products** are more likely to agree that local products are easy to identify. 53% of people in this group agree that local products are easily recognisable, compared with 40% of those who disagree that the EU should be promoting these products' availability.

People who argue that **it is beneficial to buy local products** are even more likely to agree that they are easy to identify. While 55% of people who say local products are beneficial also agree that they are easy to recognise, just 31% of people who deny that local products are beneficial say the same thing.

Respondents who find **mountain products easy to identify** are also likely to agree that local products are easy to identify: 83% of people in this group say local products are easily recognised, as opposed to 31% of those who say that mountain products are not easy to identify.

QE4.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.			
As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs come directly from a farm close to where you live			
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	52%	44%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	55%	40%	5%
16-19	53%	43%	4%
20+	48%	48%	4%
Still studying	48%	46%	6%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	55%	42%	3%
Small/ Mid-size town	53%	43%	4%
Large town	47%	47%	6%
<b>Local products more readily available</b>			
Agree	53%	45%	2%
Disagree	40%	56%	4%
<b>Benefits in buying local products</b>			
Agree	55%	43%	2%
Disagree	31%	67%	2%
<b>Easy to identify products of mountain</b>			
Agree	83%	15%	2%
Disagree	31%	67%	2%

As for whether the labelling of local products is considered necessary, the socio-demographic data suggest that respondents who think the EU should help to **make local products more readily available** are more inclined to back labelling: 93% of people in this group think local products ought to carry labels, compared with 61% of people who disagree that the EU should be promoting local products.

Similarly, people who argue that **it is beneficial to buy local products** are also more likely to agree that those products should carry labels. While 93% of people who say local products are beneficial agree that they need labels, just 73% of those who deny that local products are beneficial agree that labels are required.

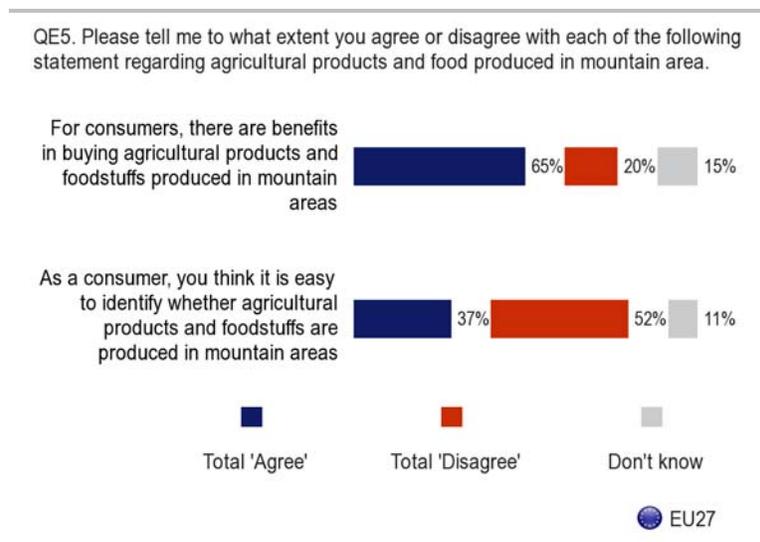
QE4.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.			
It would be useful to have a label identifying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where you live			
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	89%	7%	4%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	89%	7%	4%
25-39	89%	8%	3%
40-54	90%	7%	3%
55 +	89%	7%	4%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	90%	7%	3%
Small/ Mid-size town	89%	7%	4%
Large town	89%	7%	4%
<b>Local products more readily available</b>			
Agree	93%	6%	1%
Disagree	61%	34%	5%
<b>Benefits in buying local products</b>			
Agree	93%	6%	1%
Disagree	73%	24%	3%
<b>Easy to identify products of mountain</b>			
Agree	92%	7%	1%
Disagree	91%	8%	1%

## 2.2. Mountain products<sup>10</sup>

*-- While most people recognise the benefits of mountain products, only one respondent in three finds them easy to identify --*

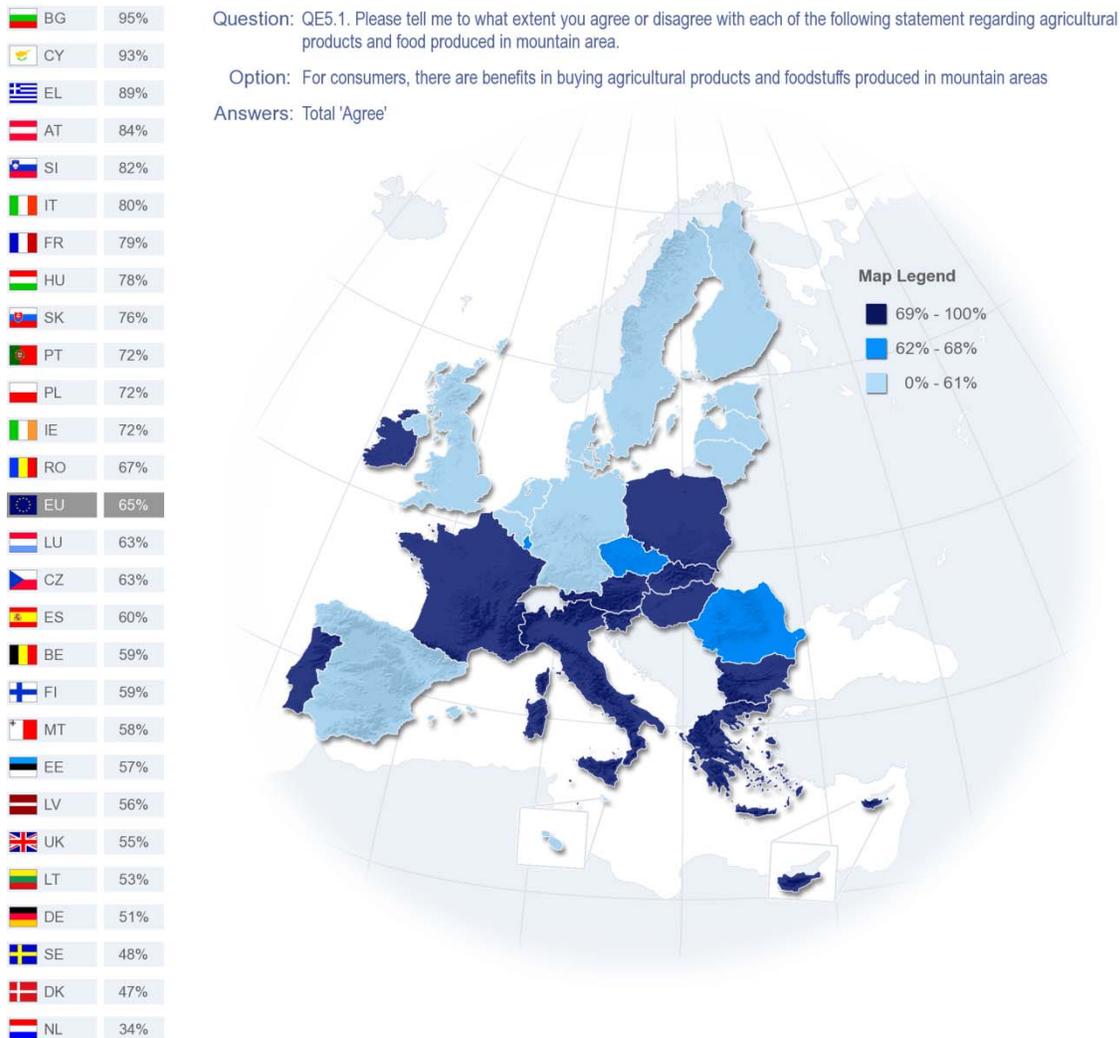
Two thirds of all EU respondents (65%) agree (i.e. totally agree or tend to agree) that there are benefits to buying mountain products, with a quarter of people (25%) totally agreeing that this is the case and 40% tending to agree. One person in five (20%) disagrees that mountain products are beneficial, with 15% of those people tending to disagree and 5% totally disagreeing. A further 15% of respondents say they don't know whether there are benefits to buying mountain products. NMS12 respondents are more likely to agree that mountain products are beneficial: 72% do so, compared with 64% of EU15 respondents. This contrasts with the results seen earlier for local products, where EU15 respondents are slightly more likely to recognise the benefits.

Only around one third of all EU respondents (37%) agree that agricultural products originating in mountain areas are easy to identify, with just 11% totally agreeing that this is the case and 26% tending to agree. Over half (52%) disagree that mountain products are easily recognisable, with 32% of those people tending to disagree and 20% totally disagreeing. A further 11% say they don't know how easy mountain products are to identify. People in the NMS12 countries are slightly more inclined to agree that mountain products are easy to identify: 40% agree that it is easy, as opposed to 36% of those in the EU15.

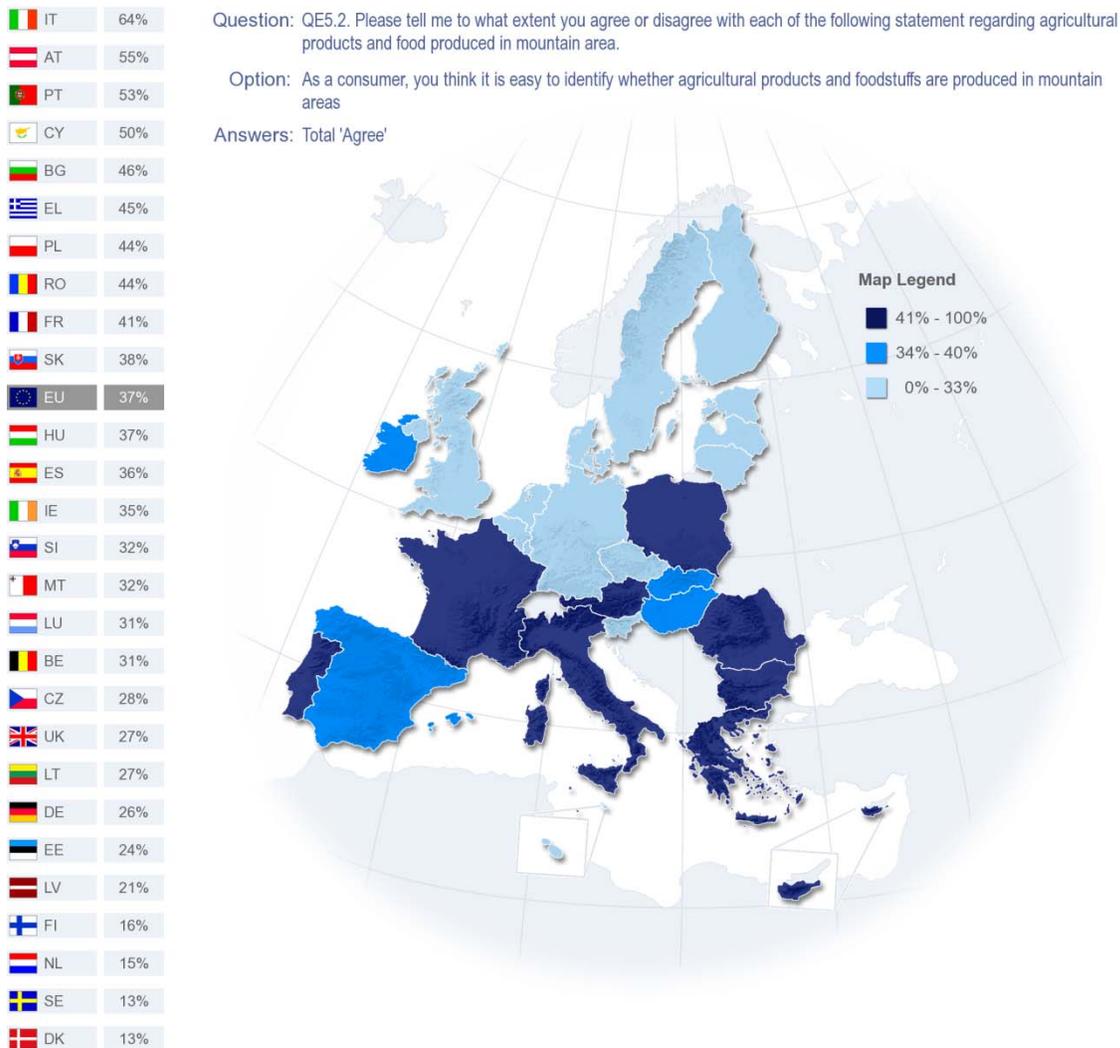


<sup>10</sup> QE5: 'Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statement regarding agricultural products and food produced in mountain area. A) For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs produced in mountain areas. B) As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs are produced in mountain areas.' Possible answers: totally agree; tend to agree; tend to disagree; totally disagree; don't know.

**A majority of respondents agree that mountain products are beneficial in all but three Member States:** Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Agreement is exceptionally high in Bulgaria and Cyprus, where 60% of people totally agree that mountain products are beneficial, and where overall 95% and 93% of people agree respectively. However, at least one in five respondents disagrees that mountain products are beneficial in nine EU countries, with the most people disagreeing in the Netherlands (43%), Denmark (36%) and Germany (36%). At least 20% of people say they don't know whether mountain products are beneficial in seven countries, with the highest proportion of people answering this way in Malta (32%) and Lithuania (27%).



**In only four EU countries – Italy, Cyprus, Austria and Portugal – do a majority of people agree that mountain products are easy to identify.** In contrast, a majority of respondents disagree that they are easy to identify in 16 countries. Agreement is highest in Italy (64%) and Austria (55%), and weakest in Denmark and Sweden (both 13%). Disagreement that mountain products are easily recognisable is highest in Denmark, Finland and Sweden (all 72%).



**On the question of whether mountain products are beneficial, the socio-demographic data** show very few variations among different demographic groups, with gender, age, education and rural-urban distinctions having almost no impact on overall levels of agreement or disagreement.

However, people who think that **the EU ought to promote the availability of local products** are more likely to agree that mountain products are beneficial. 68% of people in this group agree that mountain products have benefits, as opposed to just 41% of those who disagree that the EU should be promoting local goods. Respondents who believe that **it is beneficial to buy local products** are also more likely to agree that mountain products have similar benefits. While 70% of people who say local products are beneficial agree that mountain products also have benefits, just 36% of those who deny that local products are beneficial regard mountain products as having similar advantages.

People who think that local products are easy to identify are more likely to agree that mountain products are beneficial: 76% of people in this group say they appreciate the benefits of mountain produce, compared with 57% of those who disagree that local products are easily identifiable. Similarly, respondents who find **mountain products easy to identify** are more likely to agree that mountain products have special benefits: 90% of people in this group say mountain products are beneficial, compared with 57% of those who say that mountain products are not easy to identify.

QE5.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statement regarding agricultural products and food produced in mountain area.

For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs produced in mountain areas

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	65%	20%	15%
<b>Local products more readily available</b>			
Agree	68%	19%	13%
Disagree	41%	47%	12%
<b>Benefits in buying local products</b>			
Agree	70%	18%	12%
Disagree	36%	52%	12%
<b>Easy to identify local products</b>			
Agree	76%	14%	10%
Disagree	57%	28%	15%
<b>Easy to identify products of mountain</b>			
Agree	90%	7%	3%
Disagree	57%	33%	10%

**In terms of whether mountain products are easy to identify, socio-demographic variations** are again fairly negligible, although this time it appears that **education does have some bearing**. Respondents with a higher level of education are less likely to agree that mountain products are easy to identify: only 34% of people who left education aged 20 or over agree that identifying them is easy, compared with 39% of people who left aged 16-19 and 42% of those who left at 15 or under.

**People who think it is easy to identify local products** are also likely to say that they find mountain products easy to recognise. 60% of people who identify local products easily agree that mountain products are also easily identified, compared with just 13% of people who say that local goods are not easy to recognise.

While 52% of individuals who argue **that mountain products are beneficial** find these products easy to identify, only 13% of people who deny that they are beneficial find them easily recognisable.

QE5.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statement regarding agricultural products and food produced in mountain area.

As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs are produced in mountain areas

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	37%	52%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	42%	47%	11%
16-19	39%	51%	10%
20+	34%	55%	11%
Still studying	36%	52%	12%
<b>Easy to identify local products</b>			
Agree	60%	31%	9%
Disagree	13%	79%	8%
<b>Benefits buying products of mountain</b>			
Agree	52%	45%	3%
Disagree	13%	84%	3%

### 3. TRANSPARENCY CONCERNING THE BENEFICIARIES OF CAP PAYMENTS<sup>11</sup>

*-- There is strong public support for the publication of information about CAP payments --*

A clear majority of EU respondents (62%) believe that the names of the beneficiaries and the amounts they receive should be matters of public record. Only one individual in five (22%) argues that this information should remain private, while the remaining 16% of people say either that it depends on the particular circumstances (8%) or that they don't know (8%).

QE6. Which of these opinions comes closest to what you think?

The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be publicly available  62%

The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should not be publicly available  22%

It depends (SPONTANEOUS)  8%

Don't know  8%

 EU27

A majority of people think that information about farm subsidies should be made public in all but three Member States: Ireland, Latvia and Austria. Support for making the information public is exceptionally strong in Slovakia, where 87% of people back the idea, the Czech Republic (74%), Greece (71%) and the UK (71%). However, at least 30% of people in eight EU countries say that subsidy information should be kept private, with support for this view strongest in the Netherlands (40%), Denmark (36%), Latvia (35%) and Austria (35%).

<sup>11</sup> QE6: 'Which of these opinions comes closest to what you think?' Possible answers: the names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be publicly available; the names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should not be publicly available; it depends (SPONTANEOUS); don't know.

## QE6 Which of these opinions comes closest to what you think?

	The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be publicly available	The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should not be publicly available	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
 EU27	62%	22%	8%	8%
 BE	55%	34%	9%	2%
 BG	52%	14%	12%	22%
 CZ	74%	14%	7%	5%
 DK	58%	36%	2%	4%
 DE	55%	25%	14%	6%
 EE	54%	26%	13%	7%
 IE	48%	25%	13%	14%
 EL	71%	15%	11%	3%
 ES	67%	13%	6%	14%
 FR	61%	23%	8%	8%
 IT	64%	19%	11%	6%
 CY	68%	22%	6%	4%
 LV	48%	35%	13%	4%
 LT	62%	24%	5%	9%
 LU	52%	34%	8%	6%
 HU	70%	23%	1%	6%
 MT	64%	12%	3%	21%
 NL	51%	40%	5%	4%
 AT	45%	35%	16%	4%
 PL	51%	31%	6%	12%
 PT	68%	19%	8%	5%
 RO	64%	14%	9%	13%
 SI	66%	20%	11%	3%
 SK	87%	9%	2%	2%
 FI	64%	31%	3%	2%
 SE	67%	26%	4%	3%
 UK	71%	17%	4%	8%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The socio-demographic data show that men are more likely to believe the information should be publicised than women: 65% of male respondents argue this, compared with 59% of female respondents. Younger respondents are also less likely to argue for publication than their older counterparts: just 55% of 15-24 year-olds say that subsidy information should be put into the public domain, compared with 61-64% of people in the three older age brackets.

## QE6 Which of these opinions comes closest to what you think?

	The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be publicly available	The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should not be publicly available	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	62%	22%	8%	8%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	65%	21%	8%	6%
Female	59%	23%	9%	9%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	55%	27%	8%	10%
25-39	61%	24%	8%	7%
40-54	64%	21%	9%	6%
55 +	63%	19%	9%	9%
<b>Local products more readily available</b>				
Agree	64%	22%	8%	6%
Disagree	47%	34%	12%	7%
<b>Benefits in buying local products</b>				
Agree	64%	22%	8%	6%
Disagree	56%	29%	8%	7%
<b>Easy to identify local products</b>				
Agree	62%	24%	8%	6%
Disagree	65%	21%	8%	6%
<b>Label identifying local products</b>				
Agree	64%	22%	8%	6%
Disagree	48%	36%	9%	7%

## CONCLUSIONS

This Eurobarometer survey has provided some important insights into the way that European citizens regard the CAP and the financial incentives it provides to farmers.

While half of EU respondents back the introduction of an upper limit on subsidies, there is also widespread support for the idea of helping small farms to access subsidies more easily. So in mainstream European society there does not appear to be hostility to subsidies per se. There is, however, a desire to see the emphasis of the CAP shifted away from bankrolling very large farms and towards supporting smaller ventures that may bring added benefits apart from the production of cheap food. This is no doubt a reflection of a growing societal awareness of the importance of environmentally-friendly agriculture, of organic and locally sourced foods that inspire public confidence, and of the need for a countryside that is socially and economically, as well as environmentally, healthy.

If the need for agricultural production to be linked to environmental protection is widely accepted, there is little agreement as to the kind of environmental measures that farmers ought to be taking. While many respondents agree that requirements should be set centrally at EU level and that all subsidies should be granted with those EU-level objectives in mind, an equally substantial number of people think that environmental conditions should be set according to the situation of the farm in question, taking into account the environmental priorities in that particular region and Member State. This outcome suggests that more consultation could be needed in order to determine how environmental protection should be incorporated into the CAP in the future.

This survey does appear to establish grounds for the introduction of clear labelling both for local products and for products sourced from mountain regions. Most EU citizens agree that both types of products are beneficial, while also agreeing that these products are often difficult to identify. There is now arguably a good case that a labelling regime would benefit both consumers and the (mostly small) producers of local and mountain products.

A further finding of this survey is the widespread expectation that the details of farm subsidies should be published. In the information age in which the trend is towards government transparency and freedom of information, this is not a surprising discovery. People nowadays expect full disclosure when public money is being spent, and agricultural subsidies are clearly no exception to this.

It is also encouraging to see that, while a significant wealth gap may exist between Europe's urban and rural communities, the divide between rural and urban opinions about the importance of supporting small farms is much narrower. Urban respondents, like those in the countryside, are supportive of the argument that small farms occupy an important place in society and are worthy of financial support. So while details of CAP reform will continue to be debated, there is an underlying consensus that farms, and small farms in particular, are suitable beneficiaries of a large share of the EU budget.

## **ANNEXES**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 368

“Common Agricultural Policy”

### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 26<sup>th</sup> of May 2011, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 75.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Speechwriting”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 368 is part of wave 75.3 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.020	06/05/2011	24/05/2011	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	06/05/2011	16/05/2011	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.022	07/05/2011	20/05/2011	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.007	06/05/2011	23/05/2011	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.535	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	06/05/2011	24/05/2011	945.733
IE	Ireland	Ipsos MRBI	1.015	09/05/2011	22/05/2011	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	07/05/2011	21/05/2011	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.010	09/05/2011	24/05/2011	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.022	06/05/2011	24/05/2011	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.039	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	501	06/05/2011	21/05/2011	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.007	06/05/2011	23/05/2011	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.026	07/05/2011	22/05/2011	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	501	06/05/2011	19/05/2011	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.019	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	06/05/2011	21/05/2011	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.016	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	13.371.980
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.018	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	07/05/2011	23/05/2011	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.048	07/05/2011	22/05/2011	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.023	06/05/2011	20/05/2011	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.018	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.010	10/05/2011	25/05/2011	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.003	07/05/2011	26/05/2011	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.044	06/05/2011	22/05/2011	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.309	06/05/2011	23/05/2011	51.848.010
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>26.713</b>	<b>06/05/2011</b>	<b>26/05/2011</b>	<b>408.787.006</b>

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Confidence limits</b>	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

## QUESTIONNAIRE

E. THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

ASK QF ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

The EU is subsidising European farmers through the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy, the CAP.

QE1 Thinking about the idea of setting an upper limit on the level of direct payments which EU farmers receive from the CAP, which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Putting an upper limit on the direct payments...

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(675)
Is a good thing because the bigger farms don't need unlimited payments but still benefit from these subsidies	1
Is a bad thing because the needs of payments are linked to the size of the farms, and the bigger the farms the bigger their needs	2
Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

QE2 Certain farming practices are considered to be better for the environment. Thinking about how direct payments given to EU farmers might be based on further actions taken by these farmers to protect the environment, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(676)
Direct payments subsidies to farmers should focus on actions to protect the environment all across the EU	1
Direct payments subsidies to farmers should be limited to reward actions to protect the environment only in certain regions of the EU, and decided case by case	2
Direct payment subsidies should be unconditional (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

QE3	The EU is considering simplifying CAP rules (the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy rules) so that very small farms can access EU public support more easily. In your opinion, which of the following reasons would be the best justification for this change?
-----	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(677-683)

Very small farms play an important role in the social life of certain rural areas	1,
Very small farms maintain economic activity in certain rural areas	2,
Very small farms contribute to the beauty of the countryside	3,
Very small farms will be able to modernise and become more competitive, if they receive more adequate financial support	4,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
DK	7,

NEW

In the EU, there is a demand for local agricultural products and foodstuffs, including those sold directly from a farmer to a consumer.

QE4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(684)	1 The EU should encourage local markets and distribution channels so that local agricultural products and foodstuffs are more readily available	1	2	3	4	5
(685)	2 For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where they live	1	2	3	4	5
(686)	3 As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs come directly from a farm close to where you live	1	2	3	4	5
(687)	4 It would be useful to have a label identifying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where you live	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

There is also interest for agricultural products and foodstuffs produced in mountain areas. Farms in mountain areas are sometimes associated with high quality, natural and healthy products. This distinct type of agriculture can also help to maintain economic activity in mountain areas.

QE5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statement regarding agricultural products and food produced in mountain area.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

(688)	1	For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs produced in mountain areas	1	2	3	4	5
(689)	2	As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs are produced in mountain areas	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Regarding the subsidies given to EU beneficiaries under the CAP (the Common Agricultural and rural development policy), some say that for the sake of transparency, the names of beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be made publicly available. Others say that for the sake of privacy, this information should not be made publicly available.

QE6 Which of these opinions comes closest to what you think?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be publicly available	(690)	1
The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should not be publicly available		2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		3
DK		4

NEW

## **TABLES**

QE1 En pensant à l'idée de mettre une limite au niveau des paiements directs reçus par les agriculteurs de l'UE dans le cadre de la PAC, laquelle de ces propositions se rapproche le plus de ce que vous pensez ? Mettre une limite aux paiements directs ...

QE1 Thinking about the idea of setting an upper limit on the level of direct payments which EU farmers receive from the CAP, which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Putting an upper limit on the direct payments...

QE1 Welche der folgenden Aussagen hinsichtlich der Idee, eine Obergrenze für Direktzahlungen festzulegen, die EU-Landwirte im Rahmen der GAP erhalten, kommt Ihrer Meinung am nächsten? Die Festlegung einer Obergrenze für Direktzahlungen ...

		Est une bonne chose parce que les plus grosses exploitations agricoles n'ont pas besoin de subventions illimitées, mais bénéficient malgré tout de ces subventions Is a good thing because the bigger farms don't need unlimited payments but still benefit from these subsidies Ist eine gute Sache, da größere landwirtschaftliche Betriebe keine finanzielle Unterstützung in unbegrenzter Höhe benötigen, aber trotzdem von den Subventionen profitieren	Est une mauvaise chose parce les besoins de subventions sont liés à la taille des exploitations agricoles, et plus les exploitations agricoles sont grosses, plus leurs besoins sont importants Is a bad thing because the needs of payments are linked to the size of the farms, and the bigger the farms the bigger their needs Ist eine schlechte Sache, da der Bedarf an finanzieller Unterstützung von der Größe des landwirtschaftlichen Betriebs abhängt, und je größer der landwirtschaftliche Betrieb ist, desto größer ist auch sein Bedarf	Ni l'un ni l'autre (SPONTANE)  Neither (SPONTANEOUS)  Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	NSP  DK  WN
%		EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
	EU 27	<b>47</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>
	BE	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
	BG	<b>43</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>
	CZ	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>
	DK	<b>66</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
	DE	<b>52</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
	EE	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>
	IE	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>
	EL	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
	ES	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>
	FR	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>
	IT	<b>44</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
	CY	<b>70</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
	LV	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>
	LT	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>
	LU	<b>49</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>
	HU	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>
	MT	<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>
	NL	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
	AT	<b>49</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>
	PL	<b>50</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>
	PT	<b>45</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>
	RO	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>
	SI	<b>52</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>
	SK	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>
	FI	<b>63</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
	SE	<b>57</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
	UK	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>

QE2 Certaines pratiques agricoles sont considérées comme étant meilleures pour l'environnement. En pensant à la manière dont les paiements directs versés aux agriculteurs de l'Union européenne pourraient être basés sur les actions supplémentaires prises par ces agriculteurs pour protéger l'environnement, laquelle de ces propositions se rapproche le plus de ce que vous pensez ?

QE2 Certain farming practices are considered to be better for the environment. Thinking about how direct payments given to EU farmers might be based on further actions taken by these farmers to protect the environment, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

QE2 Bestimmte landwirtschaftliche Bewirtschaftungsmethoden gelten als umweltverträglicher als andere. Stellen Sie sich vor, die Direktzahlungen an EU-Landwirte würden daran geknüpft, dass die Landwirte weitere Maßnahmen zum Schutz der Umwelt ergreifen: Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer Meinung am nächsten?

		Les paiements directs aux agriculteurs devraient se concentrer sur les actions pour protéger l'environnement dans toute l'UE Direct payments subsidies to farmers should focus on actions to protect the environment all across the EU Subventionen in Form von Direktzahlungen an Landwirte sollten sich auf Maßnahmen zum Schutz der Umwelt in der ganzen EU konzentrieren	Les paiements directs aux agriculteurs devraient se limiter à récompenser les actions pour protéger l'environnement uniquement dans certaines régions de l'UE, et être décidés au cas par cas Direct payments subsidies to farmers should be limited to reward actions to protect the environment only in certain regions of the EU, and decided case by case Subventionen in Form von Direktzahlungen an Landwirte sollten darauf begrenzt sein, nur Maßnahmen zum Schutz der Umwelt in bestimmten Regionen der EU zu belohnen und sollten von Fall zu Fall entschieden werden	Les paiements directs ne devraient pas être conditionnels (SPONTANE) Direct payment subsidies should be unconditional (SPONTANEOUS) Subventionen in Form von Direktzahlungen sollten nicht an Auflagen gebunden sein (SPONTAN)	NSP  DK  WN
%		EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
	EU 27	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
	BE	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
	BG	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
	CZ	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
	DK	<b>69</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
	DE	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
	EE	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
	IE	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>
	EL	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>
	ES	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>
	FR	<b>57</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
	IT	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
	CY	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
	LV	<b>37</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
	LT	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>
	LU	<b>53</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>
	HU	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>
	MT	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>
	NL	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
	AT	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>
	PL	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
	PT	<b>31</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
	RO	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>
	SI	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
	SK	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
	FI	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
	SE	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
	UK	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>

QE3 L'UE envisage de simplifier les règles de la PAC (la politique agricole commune et de développement rural) afin que les très petites exploitations agricoles puissent accéder plus facilement aux subventions publiques de l'UE. Selon vous, lesquelles des raisons suivantes justifieraient le mieux cette évolution ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QE3 The EU is considering simplifying CAP rules (the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy rules) so that very small farms can access EU public support more easily. In your opinion, which of the following reasons would be the best justification for this change? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QE3 Die EU erwägt eine Vereinfachung der GAP-Bestimmungen (der Bestimmungen hinsichtlich der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik und der Politik für die Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums), um sehr kleinen landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben den Zugang zu EU-Hilfen zu erleichtern. Welche der folgenden Gründe würden eine solche Änderung Ihrer Meinung nach am ehesten rechtfertigen? (MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Les très petites exploitations agricoles jouent un rôle important dans la vie sociale de certaines zones rurales  Very small farms play an important role in the social life of certain rural areas  Sehr kleine landwirtschaftliche Betriebe spielen im sozialen Leben bestimmter ländlicher Gegenden eine wichtige Rolle	Les très petites exploitations agricoles maintiennent une activité économique dans certaines zones rurales  Very small farms maintain economic activity in certain rural areas  Sehr kleine landwirtschaftliche Betriebe halten die Wirtschaftstätigkeit in bestimmten ländlichen Gegenden aufrecht	Les très petites exploitations agricoles contribuent à la beauté des campagnes  Very small farms contribute to the beauty of the countryside  Sehr kleine landwirtschaftliche Betriebe tragen zur Schönheit der Landschaft bei
%		EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
	EU 27	44	44	15
	BE	44	42	18
	BG	41	47	10
	CZ	40	52	15
	DK	61	51	18
	DE	49	42	14
	EE	51	57	21
	IE	45	35	20
	EL	47	52	17
	ES	46	43	9
	FR	57	55	16
	IT	41	42	12
	CY	47	56	35
	LV	27	46	16
	LT	30	36	14
	LU	45	36	11
	HU	32	42	18
	MT	27	25	21
	NL	44	43	29
	AT	48	48	26
	PL	31	37	21
	PT	40	45	14
	RO	38	36	14
	SI	31	40	36
	SK	37	48	16
	FI	37	55	21
	SE	50	59	15
	UK	40	40	15

QE3 L'UE envisage de simplifier les règles de la PAC (la politique agricole commune et de développement rural) afin que les très petites exploitations agricoles puissent accéder plus facilement aux subventions publiques de l'UE. Selon vous, lesquelles des raisons suivantes justifieraient le mieux cette évolution ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QE3 The EU is considering simplifying CAP rules (the Common Agricultural and rural development Policy rules) so that very small farms can access EU public support more easily. In your opinion, which of the following reasons would be the best justification for this change? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QE3 Die EU erwägt eine Vereinfachung der GAP-Bestimmungen (der Bestimmungen hinsichtlich der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik und der Politik für die Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums), um sehr kleinen landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben den Zugang zu EU-Hilfen zu erleichtern. Welche der folgenden Gründe würden eine solche Änderung Ihrer Meinung nach am ehesten rechtfertigen? (MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Les très petites exploitations agricoles pourront se moderniser et devenir plus compétitives si elles reçoivent une aide financière plus adéquate	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Very small farms will be able to modernise and become more competitive, if they receive more adequate financial support	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Sehr kleine landwirtschaftliche Betriebe erhalten durch eine angemessenere finanzielle Unterstützung die Möglichkeit, sich zu modernisieren und wettbewerbsfähiger zu werden	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
	EU 27	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
	BE	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	BG	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
	CZ	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	DK	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	DE	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
	EE	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
	IE	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
	EL	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	ES	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
	FR	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
	IT	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
	CY	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	LV	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
	LT	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>
	LU	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
	HU	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	MT	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>
	NL	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	AT	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	PL	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
	PT	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	RO	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
	SI	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	SK	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
	FI	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	SE	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	UK	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>

QE4.1 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à propos des produits agricoles et alimentaires locaux.

L'UE devrait encourager les marchés et les réseaux de distribution locaux afin que les produits agricoles et alimentaires locaux soient plus facilement disponibles

QE4.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.

The EU should encourage local markets and distribution channels so that local agricultural products and foodstuffs are more readily available

QE4.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu regionalen landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und Lebensmitteln zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die EU sollte lokale Märkte und Vertriebskanäle fördern, damit regionale landwirtschaftliche Produkte und Lebensmittel besser verfügbar sind

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
 EU 27	55	37	3	1	4	92	4
 BE	57	41	2	0	0	98	2
 BG	64	34	0	0	2	98	0
 CZ	62	33	2	0	3	95	2
 DK	51	36	8	3	2	87	11
 DE	60	33	3	1	3	93	4
 EE	73	23	1	0	3	96	1
 IE	58	34	1	0	7	92	1
 EL	67	28	4	0	1	95	4
 ES	59	35	1	0	5	94	1
 FR	67	29	1	0	3	96	1
 IT	41	48	6	1	4	89	7
 CY	83	16	0	0	1	99	0
 LV	73	23	2	0	2	96	2
 LT	51	38	3	1	7	89	4
 LU	66	29	2	1	2	95	3
 HU	61	32	5	1	1	93	6
 MT	48	46	2	0	4	94	2
 NL	52	37	6	3	2	89	9
 AT	42	51	5	1	1	93	6
 PL	37	54	2	1	6	91	3
 PT	38	53	6	0	3	91	6
 RO	56	35	2	0	7	91	2
 SI	75	22	1	1	1	97	2
 SK	60	38	1	0	1	98	1
 FI	66	31	2	0	1	97	2
 SE	80	14	2	1	3	94	3
 UK	53	36	1	1	9	89	2

QE4.2 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à propos des produits agricoles et alimentaires locaux.

Pour les consommateurs, il y a des avantages à acheter des produits agricoles et alimentaires qui viennent directement d'une exploitation agricole proche de l'endroit où ils vivent

QE4.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.

For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where they live

QE4.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu regionalen landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und Lebensmitteln zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Für die Verbraucher bietet der Kauf von landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und Lebensmitteln, die aus einem landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb in der Nähe ihres Wohnortes stammen, Vorteile

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
	EU 27	54	35	5	2	4	89	7
	BE	55	38	7	0	0	93	7
	BG	67	30	1	0	2	97	1
	CZ	37	41	12	5	5	78	17
	DK	54	35	7	2	2	89	9
	DE	64	28	4	1	3	92	5
	EE	75	19	3	0	3	94	3
	IE	60	30	2	0	8	90	2
	EL	65	30	4	1	0	95	5
	ES	41	33	9	11	6	74	20
	FR	66	29	3	0	2	95	3
	IT	46	42	6	2	4	88	8
	CY	75	21	3	0	1	96	3
	LV	78	19	1	0	2	97	1
	LT	57	34	3	1	5	91	4
	LU	61	30	5	2	2	91	7
	HU	57	34	7	1	1	91	8
	MT	37	40	6	4	13	77	10
	NL	56	34	5	2	3	90	7
	AT	55	37	6	1	1	92	7
	PL	41	48	5	1	5	89	6
	PT	36	50	9	2	3	86	11
	RO	39	40	10	2	9	79	12
	SI	65	27	6	1	1	92	7
	SK	43	43	9	2	3	86	11
	FI	66	31	2	0	1	97	2
	SE	81	13	4	1	1	94	5
	UK	57	32	3	1	7	89	4

QE4.3 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à propos des produits agricoles et alimentaires locaux.

En tant que consommateur, vous pensez qu'il est facile d'identifier si des produits agricoles et alimentaires viennent directement d'une exploitation agricole proche de l'endroit où vous vivez

QE4.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.

As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs come directly from a farm close to where you live

QE4.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu regionalen landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und Lebensmitteln zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Sie als Verbraucher sind der Meinung, dass es einfach ist, zu erkennen, ob landwirtschaftliche Produkte und Lebensmittel aus einem landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb in der Nähe Ihres Wohnortes stammen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
	EU 27	19	33	29	15	4	52	44
	BE	18	33	37	12	0	51	49
	BG	21	31	29	12	7	52	41
	CZ	11	25	41	19	4	36	60
	DK	12	25	31	29	3	37	60
	DE	17	25	36	19	3	42	55
	EE	25	23	29	20	3	48	49
	IE	24	27	24	15	10	51	39
	EL	25	31	29	14	1	56	43
	ES	20	29	25	22	4	49	47
	FR	21	30	33	13	3	51	46
	IT	24	46	19	7	4	70	26
	CY	25	30	22	21	2	55	43
	LV	21	30	34	13	2	51	47
	LT	21	31	24	17	7	52	41
	LU	20	31	34	13	2	51	47
	HU	17	28	27	27	1	45	54
	MT	16	28	28	17	11	44	45
	NL	14	23	39	20	4	37	59
	AT	19	43	27	9	2	62	36
	PL	19	40	24	9	8	59	33
	PT	16	51	24	5	4	67	29
	RO	21	33	25	12	9	54	37
	SI	29	27	27	16	1	56	43
	SK	13	34	35	15	3	47	50
	FI	12	24	44	18	2	36	62
	SE	14	27	45	11	3	41	56
	UK	19	31	27	15	8	50	42

QE4.4 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à propos des produits agricoles et alimentaires locaux.

Il serait utile d'avoir un label identifiant les produits agricoles et alimentaires qui viennent directement d'une exploitation agricole proche de l'endroit où vous vivez

QE4.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding local agricultural products and foodstuffs.

It would be useful to have a label identifying agricultural products and foodstuffs which come directly from a farm close to where you live

QE4.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu regionalen landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und Lebensmitteln zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Es wäre hilfreich, wenn es für landwirtschaftliche Produkte und Lebensmittel, die aus einem landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb in der Nähe Ihres Wohnortes stammen, eine Kennzeichnung geben würde

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
 EU 27	53	36	5	2	4	89	7
 BE	48	43	7	2	0	91	9
 BG	67	29	1	1	2	96	2
 CZ	51	42	4	1	2	93	5
 DK	49	33	11	6	1	82	17
 DE	64	29	4	1	2	93	5
 EE	60	29	6	2	3	89	8
 IE	57	31	2	1	9	88	3
 EL	63	32	4	0	1	95	4
 ES	59	34	3	1	3	93	4
 FR	54	35	5	3	3	89	8
 IT	45	45	7	1	2	90	8
 CY	91	9	0	0	0	100	0
 LV	61	30	5	2	2	91	7
 LT	50	35	7	3	5	85	10
 LU	56	32	8	2	2	88	10
 HU	54	34	8	2	2	88	10
 MT	49	41	2	2	6	90	4
 NL	42	36	13	6	3	78	19
 AT	48	44	6	1	1	92	7
 PL	32	49	9	2	8	81	11
 PT	34	54	8	1	3	88	9
 RO	52	34	5	2	7	86	7
 SI	60	28	7	4	1	88	11
 SK	54	42	3	0	1	96	3
 FI	63	33	3	0	1	96	3
 SE	76	16	4	2	2	92	6
 UK	56	33	4	1	6	89	5

QE5.1 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à propos des produits agricoles et alimentaires produits dans les zones de montagne.

Pour les consommateurs, il y a des avantages à acheter des produits agricoles et alimentaires produits dans les zones de montagne

QE5.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statement regarding agricultural products and food produced in mountain area.

For consumers, there are benefits in buying agricultural products and foodstuffs produced in mountain areas

QE5.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und Lebensmitteln, die in Bergregionen erzeugt werden, zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Für Verbraucher bietet der Kauf von landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und Lebensmitteln, die in Bergregionen erzeugt wurden, Vorteile

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
	EU 27	25	40	15	5	15	65	20
	BE	17	42	28	6	7	59	34
	BG	60	35	2	0	3	95	2
	CZ	20	43	22	7	8	63	29
	DK	12	35	25	11	17	47	36
	DE	18	33	26	10	13	51	36
	EE	20	37	19	7	17	57	26
	IE	34	38	6	2	20	72	8
	EL	47	42	6	1	4	89	7
	ES	25	35	11	13	16	60	24
	FR	38	41	8	1	12	79	9
	IT	31	49	9	2	9	80	11
	CY	60	33	4	2	1	93	6
	LV	21	35	19	5	20	56	24
	LT	19	34	14	6	27	53	20
	LU	28	35	13	4	20	63	17
	HU	34	44	11	3	8	78	14
	MT	22	36	5	5	32	58	10
	NL	6	28	29	14	23	34	43
	AT	33	51	10	2	4	84	12
	PL	21	51	10	2	16	72	12
	PT	26	46	10	2	16	72	12
	RO	30	37	13	2	18	67	15
	SI	48	34	12	3	3	82	15
	SK	28	48	15	2	7	76	17
	FI	17	42	22	7	12	59	29
	SE	18	30	26	8	18	48	34
	UK	16	39	15	4	26	55	19

QE5.2 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à propos des produits agricoles et alimentaires produits dans les zones de montagne.

En tant que consommateur, vous pensez qu'il est facile d'identifier si des produits agricoles et alimentaires sont produits dans les zones de montagne

QE5.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statement regarding agricultural products and food produced in mountain area.

As a consumer, you think it is easy to identify whether agricultural products and foodstuffs are produced in mountain areas

QE5.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und Lebensmitteln, die in Bergregionen erzeugt werden, zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Sie als Verbraucher sind der Meinung, dass es einfach ist, zu erkennen, ob landwirtschaftliche Produkte und Lebensmittel in einer Bergregion erzeugt wurden

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3
	EU 27	11	26	32	20	11	37	52
	BE	8	23	45	19	5	31	64
	BG	18	28	31	15	8	46	46
	CZ	7	21	43	26	3	28	69
	DK	2	11	29	43	15	13	72
	DE	7	19	37	29	8	26	66
	EE	8	16	34	25	17	24	59
	IE	12	23	25	22	18	35	47
	EL	17	28	35	18	2	45	53
	ES	13	23	29	26	9	36	55
	FR	12	29	34	14	11	41	48
	IT	21	43	22	8	6	64	30
	CY	22	28	27	21	2	50	48
	LV	4	17	39	22	18	21	61
	LT	7	20	25	23	25	27	48
	LU	8	23	37	13	19	31	50
	HU	12	25	26	32	5	37	58
	MT	9	23	20	19	29	32	39
	NL	3	12	37	32	16	15	69
	AT	17	38	33	9	3	55	42
	PL	13	31	30	12	14	44	42
	PT	13	40	27	8	12	53	35
	RO	14	30	27	13	16	44	40
	SI	11	21	43	21	4	32	64
	SK	8	30	40	20	2	38	60
	FI	4	12	38	34	12	16	72
	SE	4	9	40	32	15	13	72
	UK	7	20	29	22	22	27	51

QE6 Laquelle de ces opinions est la plus proche de ce que vous pensez ?

QE6 Which of these opinions comes closest to what you think?

QE6 Welche der folgenden Meinungen kommt Ihrer eigenen am nächsten?

		Les noms des bénéficiaires et le montant exact qu'ils reçoivent de l'UE devraient être disponibles publiquement  The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should be publicly available  Die Namen der Empfänger und der genaue Betrag, den diese von der EU erhalten haben, sollten öffentlich zugänglich sein	Les noms des bénéficiaires et le montant exact qu'ils reçoivent de l'UE ne devraient pas être disponibles publiquement  The names of the beneficiaries and the exact amount they receive from the EU should not be publicly available  Die Namen der Empfänger und der genaue Betrag, den diese von der EU erhalten haben, sollten nicht öffentlich zugänglich sein	Cela dépend (SPONTANE)  It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP  DK  WN
%		EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3	EB 75.3
	EU 27	<b>62</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
	BE	<b>55</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
	BG	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>
	CZ	<b>74</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
	DK	<b>58</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
	DE	<b>55</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>
	EE	<b>54</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>
	IE	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
	EL	<b>71</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>
	ES	<b>67</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>
	FR	<b>61</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
	IT	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>
	CY	<b>68</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
	LV	<b>48</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
	LT	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>
	LU	<b>52</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
	HU	<b>70</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
	MT	<b>64</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>
	NL	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
	AT	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>
	PL	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>
	PT	<b>68</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
	RO	<b>64</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
	SI	<b>66</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>
	SK	<b>87</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
	FI	<b>64</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
	SE	<b>67</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
	UK	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>