



Special Eurobarometer 413

FUTURE OF EUROPE

REPORT

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http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

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Future of Europe

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social
at the request of the
Directorate-General for Communication

Survey co-ordinated by the
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions
and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

This is the fifth report in the "Future of Europe" series, following previous surveys in 2006¹, 2009², 2011³ and 2012⁴. It presents a snapshot of the way Europeans perceived the EU and its future direction in early 2014.

The first chapter focuses on the EU's present circumstances, with respondents identifying the EU's main assets and the main challenges it currently faces.

The second chapter looks ahead to the end of this decade, asking respondents whether children in today's EU can expect an easier or more difficult life than people from their own generation, and whether the EU is likely to be more or less influential than other world powers in 2020.

In the third and final chapter, the focus shifts towards planning for the Europe of 2020. Respondents say where they think the policy-making emphasis should lie, and whether there should be more or less decision-making at EU level in certain key policy domains. Lastly, they say whether they support or oppose further European integration in three specific areas.

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 18 and 27 January 2014. Some 27,739 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for Communication.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁵.

A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁶.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_251_en.pdf

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb71/eb713_future_europe.pdf

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_379_en.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_394_en.pdf

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁶ 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 has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS

BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
HR	Croatia	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	SE	Sweden
LV	Latvia	UK	The United Kingdom
		EU28	European Union – 28 Member States
		EURO AREA	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV
		NON-EURO AREA	BG, CZ, DK, LT, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK, HR

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

* * * * *

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union
who have given their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

MAIN FINDINGS

The European Union in 2014

- The EU's economic, industrial and trading power is seen as its biggest asset by a fifth of Europeans (19%), followed by its respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (17%).
- Around one person in seven thinks that the standard of living of EU citizens (14%) or the good relationship between Member States (13%) is the EU's biggest asset.
- In 15 Member States, the EU's economic, industrial and trading power is mentioned most often by respondents as one of its two main assets. The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law is mentioned most often in six countries.
- Unemployment is regarded as the EU's main challenge, with more than half of respondents (53%) placing this among its top two challenges. Around three in ten respondents rank social inequalities (32%) and the public debt of EU Member States (29%) as one of the two main challenges facing the EU.

The future of Europe: generations and geopolitics

- There has been an increase since 2012 in the proportion of people who expect the life of today's children to be easier (22% vs. 15% in 2012), while fewer expect it to be more difficult (56% vs. 64% in 2012).
- A majority of respondents think the overall influence of the EU will be greater than that of Brazil, India, Russia and Japan in 2020. However, most think its influence will be weaker than that of China and the United States.

Towards 2020: priorities and preferences

- To face major global challenges, nearly half of respondents (49%) think society should focus on social equality and solidarity, up from 43% who said this in 2012. There is also strong support for emphasis on progress and innovation (34%) and protecting the environment (31%).
- A majority of people still support more EU-level decision-making in a range of policy areas such as protecting the environment and tackling unemployment.
- A narrow majority of people (47% vs. 43%) back the idea of a "two-speed Europe" that would enable some countries to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas without having to wait for all the other Member States to be ready.
- There is strong support (69% of respondents) for the President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens.
- A majority of people support the designation of an EU justice minister, with 58% of respondents in favour of this idea.
- However, Europeans are divided about the creation of an EU army (46% in favour, 47% opposed).

1. THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2014

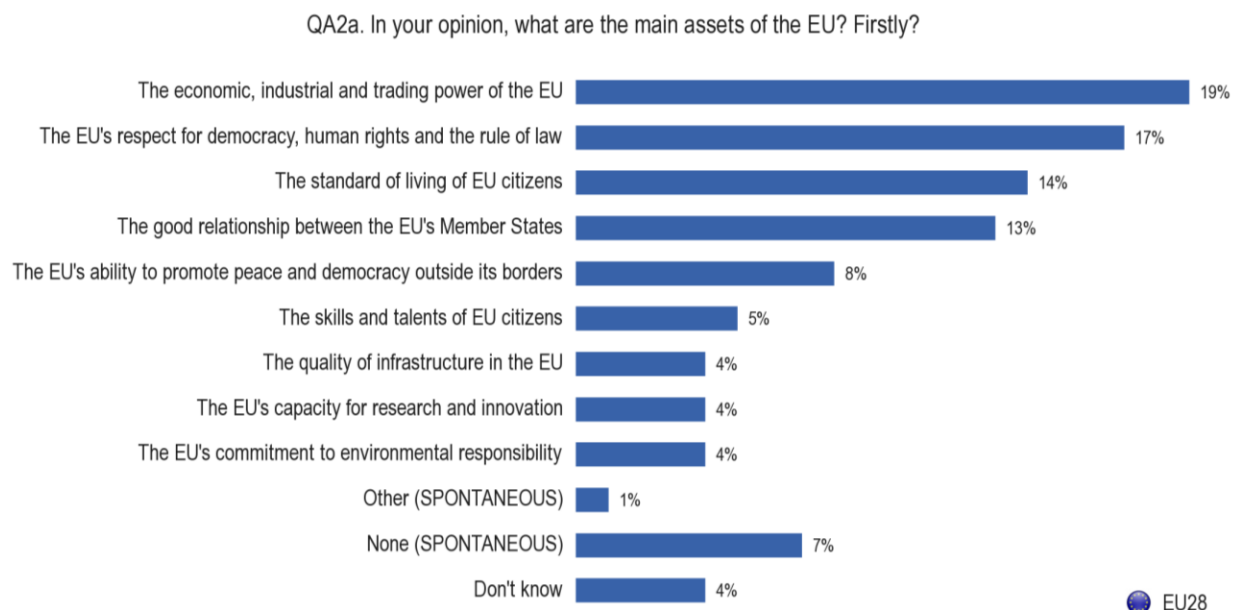
The focus of this opening chapter is on perceptions of the European Union, both in terms of its current strengths and also the main challenges it faces.

1.1. The EU's main assets

– **The EU's economic and trading power is seen as its main asset, followed by its respect for democracy and human rights** –

Respondents were asked to name what they regard as the EU's first main asset, out of a list of nine options. They were then asked to name its second main asset.

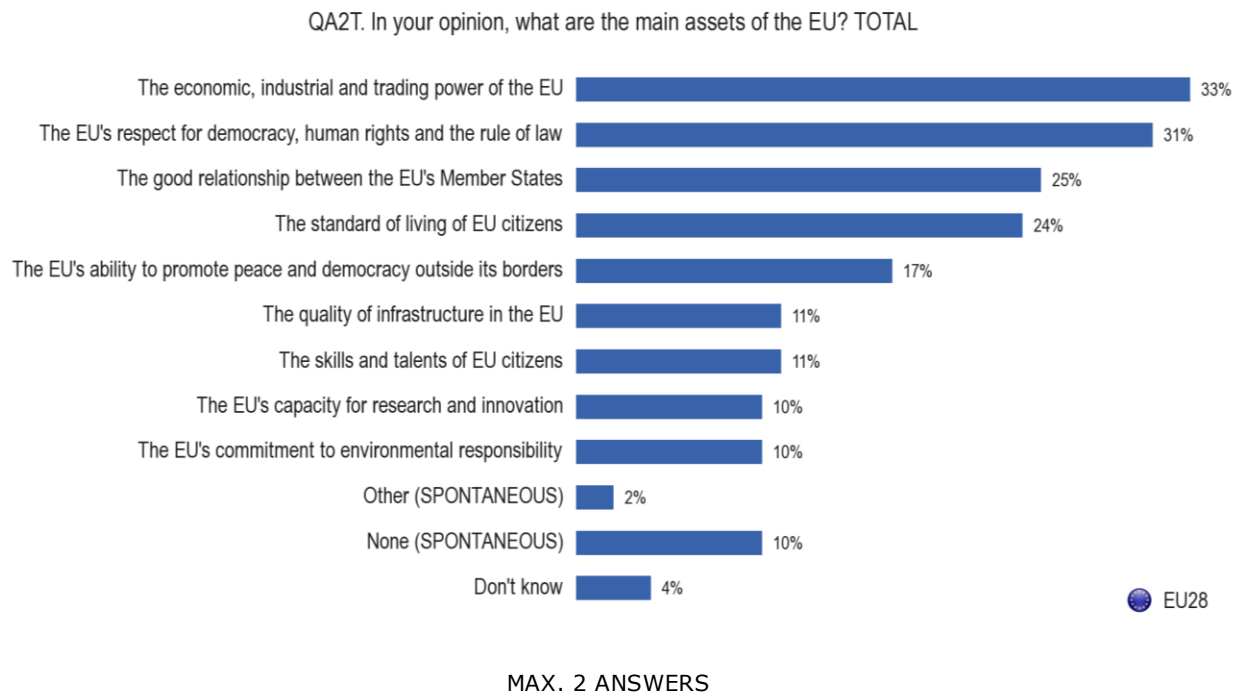
The following chart looks only at respondents' first choice. Based on these first answers only, nearly a fifth of people (19%) say that **the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** is its main asset, while 17% mention **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law**.



Around one person in seven thinks that **the standard of living of EU citizens** (14%) or **the good relationship between the EU's Member States** (13%) is the EU's biggest asset, while fewer than one in ten cite the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders (8%) and one in twenty or less mention the skills and talents of EU citizens (5%), the quality of infrastructure in the EU (4%), the EU's capacity for research and innovation (4%) and the EU's commitment to environmental responsibility (4%).

In addition, 7% of respondents say *spontaneously* that the EU has no main assets, while 4% say they don't know which of the EU's assets are the most significant.

The chart below describes respondents' combined first and second answers.



The hierarchy is very similar to that for first choices only. Overall, a third of respondents (33%) think that **the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** is one of its two main assets, while around three in ten people (31%) mention **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law**.

Around one in four respondents cite **the good relationship between the EU's Member States** (25%) and **the standard of living of EU citizens** (24%), while around one in six (17%) mention **the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders**.

About a tenth of respondents cite each of the remaining possibilities as the EU's first or second asset, including: the quality of infrastructure in the EU (11%); the skills and talents of EU citizens (11%); the EU's commitment to environmental responsibility (10%); and the EU's capacity for research and innovation (10%).

A tenth of respondents (10%) also say *spontaneously* that the EU has no main assets, while 4% answer "don't know".

In 15 Member States, **the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** is mentioned most often by respondents as the EU's biggest or second biggest asset. The Netherlands (47%), Croatia (43%) and Denmark (43%) have the highest proportions of respondents who give this answer, with the lowest proportions in Cyprus (21%) and Greece (22%).

In seven countries, **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** is mentioned most often as one of its top two assets. Sweden (56%), Denmark (46%) and Germany (42%) have the highest proportions of people who give this answer, whereas less than a fifth of respondents in Portugal and Greece (18%) agree.

The good relationship between the EU's Member States is mentioned most often as the EU's first or second asset in four countries: Slovakia (37%), Cyprus (29%), Slovenia (29%) and Greece (24%). A relatively high proportion of respondents in Germany (32%) and Portugal (30%) also mention this, while least people do so in Croatia and the UK (both 16%).

The standard of living of EU citizens is mentioned most often as one of the EU's two main assets in five Member States: Bulgaria (57%), Romania (48%), Malta (39%), Latvia (37%) and Poland (36%). The countries in which fewest respondents give this answer are Sweden (11%), Italy (14%) and Denmark (16%).

A relatively high proportion of respondents in Germany (26%), Cyprus (24%) and Finland (23%) think that **the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders** is one of its two biggest assets.

Ireland (19%) and Poland (18%) have the most respondents who cite **the quality of infrastructure** as one of the EU's top two assets, while Denmark (4%), Sweden (5%) and the UK (5%) have the fewest.






























A noticeably high proportion of respondents in Ireland (25%) think that **the skills and talents of EU citizens** are the EU's biggest or second biggest asset, whereas only 5% of respondents agree in Denmark, Romania and Slovenia.

In Italy, 17% of respondents regard **the EU's capacity for research and innovation** as its first or second asset, followed by Croatia, Cyprus and Greece (all 14%). This contrasts with Bulgaria and the Netherlands, where only 5% of respondents say this.

Lastly, in Denmark, Cyprus and Sweden, 18% of respondents say that **the EU's commitment to environmental responsibility** is its biggest or second biggest asset, while in Ireland, Lithuania and Portugal only 5% of respondents share this opinion.

In Greece, more people say *spontaneously* that the EU has no main assets (29%) than mention any of the assets in the list. A relatively high proportion of respondents also give this answer in Portugal, Slovenia and Spain (all 18%). At least a tenth of respondents take this view in 10 Member States.

QA2T In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? TOTAL

	The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The good relationship between the EU's Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The quality of infrastructure in the EU	The skills and talents of EU citizens	The EU's capacity for research and innovation	The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	None (SP.)
 EU28	33%	31%	25%	24%	17%	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%
 BE	31%	31%	29%	30%	17%	9%	13%	12%	12%	7%
 BG	37%	33%	20%	57%	13%	9%	9%	5%	6%	3%
 CZ	32%	29%	29%	27%	18%	9%	14%	12%	15%	6%
 DK	43%	46%	26%	16%	18%	4%	5%	8%	18%	4%
 DE	33%	42%	32%	21%	26%	10%	6%	8%	11%	4%
 EE	41%	25%	26%	27%	11%	9%	10%	11%	9%	9%
 IE	39%	20%	19%	35%	13%	19%	25%	10%	5%	7%
 EL	22%	18%	24%	18%	14%	16%	10%	14%	8%	29%
 ES	32%	25%	22%	20%	15%	15%	11%	12%	8%	18%
 FR	29%	31%	28%	17%	22%	10%	11%	12%	13%	9%
 HR	43%	33%	16%	40%	11%	11%	9%	14%	8%	6%
 IT	35%	28%	23%	14%	16%	11%	15%	17%	10%	11%
 CY	21%	28%	29%	17%	24%	9%	7%	14%	18%	15%
 LV	26%	28%	25%	37%	14%	12%	9%	6%	8%	10%
 LT	41%	26%	25%	38%	16%	9%	10%	9%	5%	6%
 LU	34%	34%	28%	27%	20%	10%	11%	8%	9%	6%
 HU	33%	29%	23%	30%	20%	13%	13%	8%	12%	7%
 MT	28%	36%	20%	39%	11%	8%	15%	11%	13%	1%
 AT	31%	30%	22%	28%	15%	17%	12%	13%	11%	9%
 NL	47%	36%	29%	20%	16%	10%	6%	5%	9%	7%
 PL	31%	24%	29%	36%	11%	18%	7%	9%	8%	7%
 PT	31%	18%	30%	22%	12%	14%	8%	10%	5%	18%
 RO	39%	28%	19%	48%	12%	17%	5%	7%	8%	3%
 SI	29%	21%	29%	28%	12%	11%	5%	10%	12%	18%
 SK	35%	20%	37%	17%	19%	11%	14%	12%	8%	11%
 FI	27%	33%	29%	18%	23%	7%	15%	9%	16%	10%
 SE	31%	56%	23%	11%	21%	5%	11%	11%	18%	4%
 UK	33%	28%	16%	23%	11%	5%	15%	7%	7%	16%

Highest percentage per country	<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

MAX. 2 ANSWERS

1.2. The EU's main challenges

– Unemployment is viewed as the biggest challenge the EU faces –

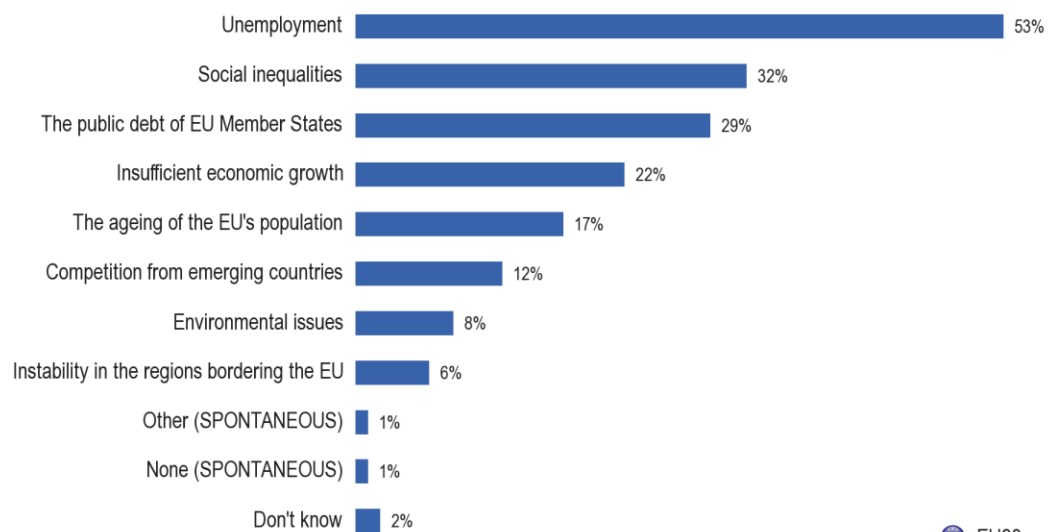
Having considered the EU's main strengths, respondents were then asked to identify the two main challenges, from a list of eight, which the EU currently faces.

Unemployment is regarded as the EU's main challenge, with more than half of respondents (53%) placing it among the top two challenges.

Roughly three in ten respondents identify **social inequalities** (32%) and **the public debt of EU Member States** (29%) as being among the EU's two biggest challenges, while just over a fifth (22%) mention **insufficient economic growth**.

More than a tenth of respondents think that **the ageing of the EU's population** (17%) and **competition from emerging countries** (12%) are among the two biggest challenges the EU faces, followed by those who mention **environmental issues** (8%) or **instability in the regions bordering the EU** (6%).

QA3. And which of the following do you think are the two main challenges for the EU?



EU28

MAX. 2 ANSWERS

Unemployment is mentioned most often by respondents as one of the EU's two greatest challenges in all but two Member States, Estonia and Germany, and at least 50% of people mention unemployment in 21 out of 28 countries. Cyprus (78%) has the highest proportion of respondents who say this, followed by Poland (68%) and Spain (67%), while Germany (37%), Estonia (42%) and the UK (45%) have the lowest.

In Germany (50%), **the public debt of EU Member States** is mentioned most often as one of the EU's two main challenges, with concern about this issue also noticeably high in Austria (46%). In contrast, only 11% of respondents in Estonia, and 13% of those in Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, mention this.

In Estonia (45%), **the ageing of the population** is mentioned most often. A relatively high proportion of people also mention this factor in Malta (34%) and Bulgaria (32%), while the lowest proportions are in Italy (6%), Cyprus (8%), Croatia (9%) and Greece (9%).






























At least four out of ten respondents in seven Member States think that **social inequalities** are among the two main challenges for the EU. Germany (48%), Slovakia (45%) and Latvia (44%) have the highest proportions of people who take this view, whereas Malta (11%), Italy (16%) and Ireland (19%) have the lowest.

In four Member States, at least three out of ten respondents consider **insufficient economic growth** to be one of the EU's two biggest challenges: Italy (38%), Greece (30%), Hungary (30%) and Romania (30%). Meanwhile, in Germany only 6% of people share this view – substantially fewer than in any other EU country.

Denmark (22%) is the only Member State where more than a fifth of respondents regard **competition from emerging countries** as one of the EU's two main challenges, followed by France (18%) and the Netherlands (17%). Denmark (16%) also has the highest proportion of people who regard **instability in the regions bordering the EU** as one of its two greatest challenges, followed by the Netherlands (13%), Bulgaria (11%) and the UK (10%).

In most countries, very few people think that **environmental issues** are among the EU's two biggest challenges, although in Sweden (31%) an exceptionally high proportion of respondents give this answer (more than double the proportion in any other EU Member State).

QA3 And which of the following do you think are the two main challenges for the EU?

	Unemployment	Social inequalities	The public debt of EU Member States	Insufficient economic growth	The ageing of the EU's population	Competition from emerging countries	Environmental issues	Instability in the regions bordering the EU
 EU28	53%	32%	29%	22%	17%	12%	8%	6%
 BE	51%	32%	23%	19%	26%	16%	14%	5%
 BG	46%	40%	13%	26%	32%	14%	6%	11%
 CZ	50%	31%	29%	23%	21%	13%	7%	5%
 DK	58%	37%	20%	15%	15%	22%	11%	16%
 DE	37%	48%	50%	6%	17%	5%	9%	9%
 EE	42%	43%	11%	17%	45%	8%	5%	6%
 IE	64%	19%	25%	23%	16%	11%	9%	6%
 EL	65%	28%	34%	30%	9%	13%	4%	4%
 ES	67%	40%	18%	25%	16%	4%	4%	4%
 FR	58%	35%	31%	26%	11%	18%	9%	5%
 HR	59%	34%	22%	25%	9%	16%	6%	6%
 IT	52%	16%	26%	38%	6%	16%	5%	4%
 CY	78%	26%	34%	28%	8%	9%	5%	4%
 LV	55%	44%	15%	24%	16%	7%	6%	8%
 LT	52%	38%	19%	20%	22%	8%	5%	4%
 LU	58%	31%	22%	17%	17%	12%	10%	5%
 HU	55%	28%	21%	30%	15%	14%	7%	4%
 MT	53%	11%	33%	16%	34%	14%	10%	8%
 AT	47%	31%	46%	18%	14%	11%	8%	8%
 NL	46%	30%	31%	16%	20%	17%	14%	13%
 PL	68%	28%	13%	15%	23%	9%	4%	3%
 PT	65%	39%	26%	22%	15%	9%	1%	3%
 RO	48%	35%	13%	30%	22%	11%	11%	9%
 SI	65%	35%	20%	21%	18%	6%	8%	4%
 SK	56%	45%	28%	17%	19%	9%	3%	5%
 FI	54%	31%	33%	15%	26%	11%	9%	6%
 SE	55%	42%	20%	14%	13%	11%	31%	9%
 UK	45%	20%	31%	21%	23%	14%	10%	10%

Highest percentage per country*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item





Lowest percentage per item

MAX. 2 ANSWERS

According to the **socio-demographic analysis**:

- Younger respondents are more inclined to think that **unemployment** is one of the EU's two biggest challenges: 58% of 15-24 year-olds say this, compared with 51% of those aged 40 and over. In contrast, 15-24 year-olds are the least likely to think that **the public debt of EU Member States** is among the two main challenges: 25% say this, as opposed to 31% of 40-54 year-olds.
- While 59% of people who finished their education aged 15 or under think that **unemployment** is one of the EU's two biggest challenges, only 47% of those who finished their education aged 20 or over say the same thing. People in the latter group are somewhat more likely to identify **the public debt of EU Member States** as one of the two main challenges (31% vs. 26%).
- The differences are most pronounced when looking at socio-professional groups: two-thirds of unemployed people (66%) think that **unemployment** is among the EU's two main challenges, as do 58% of house persons and 57% of manual workers. However, only 41% of managers say this. Managers, on the other hand, are the most likely to say that **the public debt of EU Member States** is one of the two biggest challenges (37% vs. 24% of unemployed respondents).

QA3 And which of the following do you think are the two main challenges for the EU?

	Unemployment	Social inequalities	The public debt of EU Member States	Insufficient economic growth	The ageing of the EU's population	Competition from emerging countries	Environmental issues	Instability in the regions bordering the EU
EU28	53%	32%	29%	22%	17%	12%	8%	6%
 Gender								
Man	51%	32%	29%	22%	17%	13%	7%	7%
Woman	54%	33%	29%	21%	16%	10%	8%	6%
 Age								
15-24	58%	30%	25%	23%	14%	11%	11%	6%
25-39	53%	32%	30%	24%	15%	13%	7%	6%
40-54	51%	31%	31%	22%	17%	12%	8%	7%
55 +	51%	34%	28%	19%	18%	11%	7%	6%
 Education (End of)								
15-	59%	30%	26%	22%	14%	9%	6%	6%
16-19	54%	32%	29%	21%	17%	11%	7%	6%
20+	47%	34%	31%	22%	19%	14%	9%	7%
Still studying	54%	32%	27%	23%	15%	11%	12%	7%
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	49%	27%	32%	26%	17%	15%	8%	7%
Managers	41%	33%	37%	19%	20%	17%	10%	9%
Other white collars	48%	32%	32%	24%	16%	13%	6%	7%
Manual workers	57%	32%	27%	23%	16%	11%	7%	7%
House persons	58%	31%	27%	22%	13%	9%	7%	5%
Unemployed	66%	32%	24%	22%	14%	9%	7%	4%
Retired	51%	35%	28%	19%	19%	11%	7%	6%
Students	54%	32%	27%	23%	15%	11%	12%	7%

2. THE FUTURE OF EUROPE: GENERATIONS AND GEOPOLITICS

This second chapter looks ahead and considers whether children in the EU can expect an easier, similar or more difficult life than adults living in the EU today. It also addresses the issue of the EU's likely future influence on the world stage.

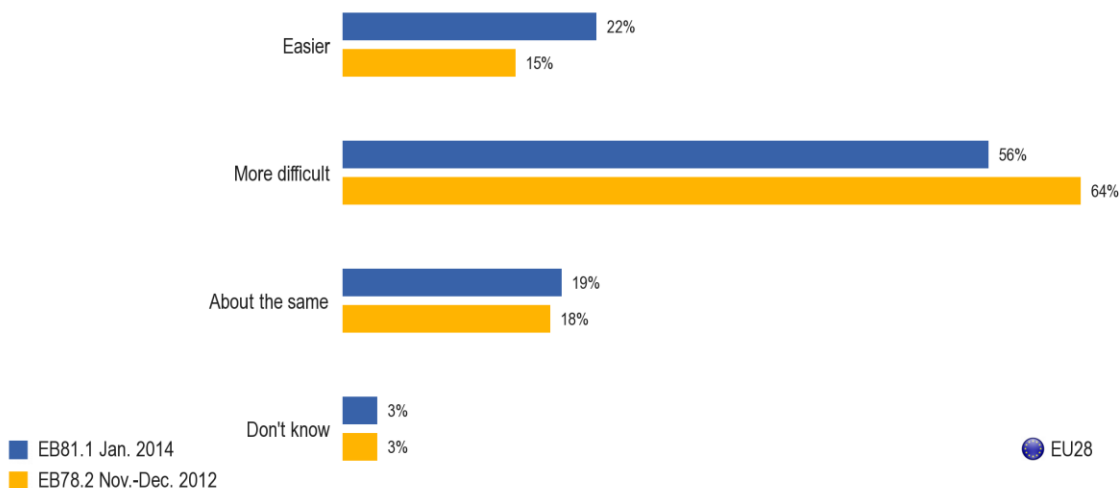
2.1. Prospects for young Europeans

- **There has been an increase since 2012 in the proportion of people who expect the life of today's children to be easier, while fewer expect it to be more difficult –**

A majority of respondents (56%) think that the life of children in the EU today will be more difficult than that of people from their own generation. However, this is a marked reduction on the 64% of people who gave this answer in November/December 2012.

Just over a fifth of respondents (22%) think that the life of today's children will be easier than that of people from their own generation – up from the 15% who felt this way in 2012. Roughly a fifth of respondents (19%, +1 percentage point compared with 2012) say that their life will be about the same.

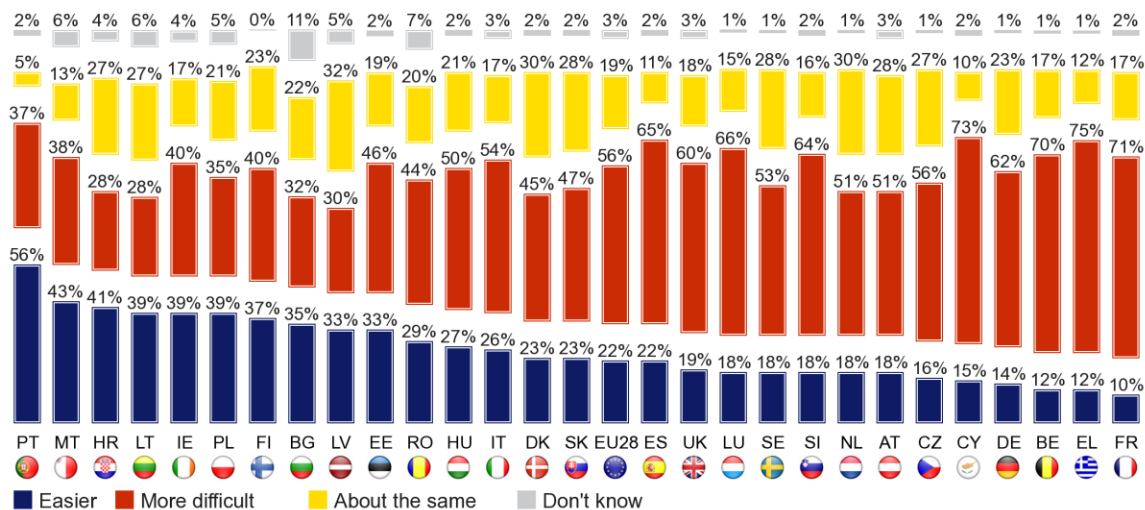
QA1. Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?



In seven Member States, a majority of respondents think that the life of today's children will be easier than that of people from their own generation. Portugal (56%) stands out as having by far the highest proportion of people who think their life will be easier; Malta (43%) and Croatia (41%) also have relatively high proportions of people who say this. Lithuania (39%), Poland (39%), Bulgaria (35%) and Latvia (33%) are the other countries in this group.

In the remaining 21 Member States, a majority of people believe that the life of children in the EU today will be more difficult than that of people from their own generation, and in 16 countries at least 50% of respondents give this answer. At least seven out of ten respondents expect life to be more difficult for today's children in Greece (75%), Cyprus (73%), France (71%) and Belgium (70%).

QA1. Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?
































As described above, at EU level there has been a substantial increase since 2012 in the proportion of people who expect the life of today's children to be easier, and a corresponding decline in the proportion who expect their life to become more difficult.

This is strongly reflected at individual country level, with **all Member States** (with the exception of Belgium, where there was no change) **recording an increase in the proportion of respondents who think that life will be easier for children living in the EU today**. Three countries recorded increases of more than 20 percentage points: Portugal (56%, +28), Ireland (39%, +23) and Malta (43%, +23). Four more saw increases of at least ten points: Estonia (33%, +12), Romania (29%, +12), Croatia (41%, +11) and Poland (39%, +10).

There were also declines across the board in the proportion of respondents who think that life will be more difficult for children living in the EU today, with the exception of Austria (51%, +2) and Italy (54%, +1) which both recorded small increases in the proportion of people who gave this answer. The most substantial falls occurred in Ireland (40%, -28), Malta (38%, -27) and Croatia (28%, -25).

QA1 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?

	Easier		More difficult		About the same		Don't know	
	EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012	EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012	EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012	EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012
 EU28	22%	+7	56%	-8	19%	+1	3%	=
 PT	56%	+28	37%	-16	5%	-12	2%	=
 IE	39%	+23	40%	-28	17%	+4	4%	+1
 MT	43%	+23	38%	-27	13%	+1	6%	+3
 EE	33%	+12	46%	-10	19%	-2	2%	=
 RO	29%	+12	44%	-15	20%	+3	7%	=
 HR	41%	+11	28%	-25	27%	+13	4%	+1
 PL	39%	+10	35%	-9	21%	-2	5%	+1
 LV	33%	+9	30%	-12	32%	+4	5%	-1
 HU	27%	+9	50%	-11	21%	+2	2%	=
 CZ	16%	+8	56%	-7	27%	-1	1%	=
 IT	26%	+8	54%	+1	17%	-7	3%	-2
 LT	39%	+8	28%	-12	27%	+3	6%	+1
 BG	35%	+7	32%	-4	22%	-2	11%	-1
 DE	14%	+7	62%	-8	23%	+2	1%	-1
 LU	18%	+7	66%	-11	15%	+5	1%	-1
 SE	18%	+7	53%	-12	28%	+6	1%	-1
 ES	22%	+6	65%	-11	11%	+5	2%	=
 FR	10%	+5	71%	-9	17%	+4	2%	=
 DK	23%	+4	45%	-10	30%	+5	2%	+1
 EL	12%	+4	75%	-7	12%	+3	1%	=
 CY	15%	+4	73%	-8	10%	+3	2%	+1
 NL	18%	+4	51%	-3	30%	=	1%	-1
 SI	18%	+4	64%	-2	16%	-2	2%	=
 UK	19%	+4	60%	-10	18%	+5	3%	+1
 FI	37%	+3	40%	-2	23%	=	0%	-1
 SK	23%	+2	47%	-4	28%	+2	2%	=
 AT	18%	+1	51%	+2	28%	-4	3%	+1
 BE	12%	=	70%	-2	17%	+2	1%	=

The **socio-demographic results** reveal some variations between categories:

- Older respondents are in general more pessimistic than younger respondents on this issue: while 59-60% of people aged 40 and over believe that life will be more difficult for today's children, only 44% of 15-24 year-olds agree.
- Those with a higher level of education are more optimistic about the prospects for today's children. While 60-61% of people who finished their education aged 19 or below say that life will be more difficult for today's children, 53% of respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over and just 39% of students think that this will be the case.
- Socio-professional circumstances also appear to influence perceptions. 61% of manual workers, but only 53% of managers, expect today's children to have a more difficult life than people from their own generation.

QA1 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?

	Easier	More difficult	About the same	Don't know
EU28	22%	56%	19%	3%

Gender

Man	23%	54%	20%	3%
Woman	21%	58%	19%	2%

Age

15-24	24%	44%	29%	3%
25-39	21%	54%	22%	3%
40-54	20%	60%	18%	2%
55 +	23%	59%	15%	3%

Education (End of)

15-	23%	61%	13%	3%
16-19	21%	60%	17%	2%
20+	22%	53%	23%	2%
Still studying	24%	39%	33%	4%

Socio-professional category

Self-employed	23%	54%	21%	2%
Managers	19%	53%	26%	2%
Other white collars	21%	56%	21%	2%
Manual workers	21%	61%	16%	2%
House persons	22%	58%	16%	4%
Unemployed	22%	59%	16%	3%
Retired	23%	59%	15%	3%
Students	24%	39%	33%	4%

2.2. The EU's influence on the world stage

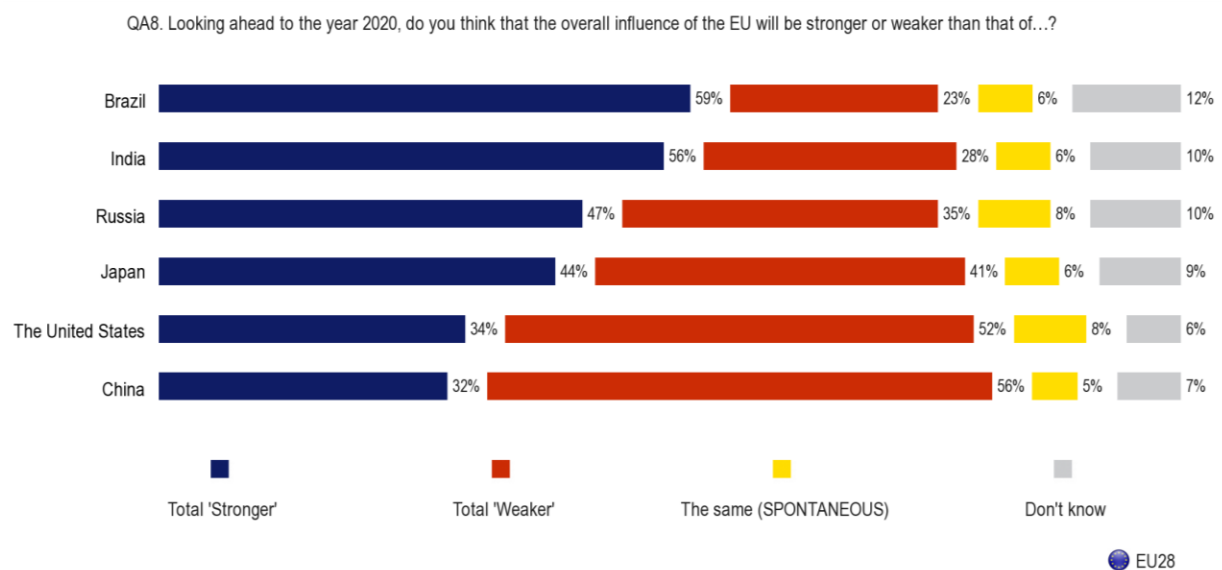
– A majority of Europeans think the EU will be more influential in 2020 than other world powers, with the exception of China and the United States –

Respondents were asked to assess whether the overall influence of the EU at the end of this decade would be stronger or weaker than that of six non-EU countries.

Over half of respondents think that the EU's influence will be stronger than that of Brazil (59% vs. 23% who say it will be weaker) and **India** (56% vs. 26% who think it will be weaker).

A majority of people also think that the EU's influence will be stronger than that of Russia (47% vs. 35%) and **Japan** (44% vs. 41%).

However, **most respondents think that the EU's influence will be weaker than that of China** (56% vs. 32% who think it will be stronger) and **the United States** (52% vs. 34%).



At least 50% of respondents in all but four Member States think the EU will have a stronger influence than **Brazil** in 2020. Over seven out of ten respondents say this in Luxembourg (75%), Sweden (75%), Finland (71%) and Greece (70%). The four exceptions, where less than half think the EU's influence will be stronger, are Portugal (45%), Bulgaria (46%), Italy (46%) and Malta (47%). In these countries, though, a majority still think the overall influence of the EU will be stronger.

The results for **India** are similar to those for Brazil. Finland (68%), Greece (68%) and Luxembourg (66%) again have the highest proportions of respondents who think the EU's influence will be stronger than India's in 2020. Over 50% of people say this in all but three Member States - Italy (45%), Bulgaria (47%) and Malta (47%) - although even in these countries a majority of people think the EU's influence will be greater.

When it comes to **Russia**, over 50% of respondents in 11 Member States think the EU's relative influence will be stronger, led by Sweden (61%), Finland (59%) and Denmark (55%). At the other extreme, only 24% of people in Cyprus, 32% in Greece and 37% in Slovenia share this view. In these three Member States, and in Slovakia, a majority of respondents think the EU's influence will be weaker than Russia's in 2020.






























In only five Member States do more than 50% of respondents think the EU's influence will be stronger than that of **Japan**: Sweden (63%), Finland (58%), Germany (58%), Denmark (56%) and the Netherlands (54%). However, a majority of people in 14 Member States think the EU's influence will be greater. Spain (28%), Bulgaria (31%), Malta (32%) and Portugal (32%) have the lowest proportions of respondents who share this view.

In most Member States (24 out of 28), a majority of the population think the EU's influence will be weaker than that of the **United States** in 2020. The four exceptions are Poland (44% stronger), Italy (43%), Lithuania (42%) and Germany (41%). At the other end of the scale are Greece (19%), Spain (21%) and France (22%).

Hungary (49%), Lithuania (42%) and Poland (42%) are the only Member States where a majority of respondents think the EU's influence will be stronger than that of **China** in 2020. In all other EU countries, a majority think the EU's influence will be weaker.

Only in Lithuania and Poland does a majority of respondents think that the EU's influence will be stronger than all of these countries in 2020.

QA8 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU
will be stronger or weaker than that of...?
Total 'Stronger'

	Brazil	India	Russia	Japan	The United States	China
 EU28	59%	56%	47%	44%	34%	32%
 BE	64%	55%	47%	41%	30%	27%
 BG	46%	47%	43%	31%	30%	36%
 CZ	62%	65%	54%	44%	34%	39%
 DK	65%	62%	55%	56%	28%	25%
 DE	65%	59%	51%	58%	41%	35%
 EE	59%	59%	53%	45%	37%	37%
 IE	64%	61%	53%	43%	32%	31%
 EL	70%	68%	32%	37%	19%	26%
 ES	66%	64%	50%	28%	21%	22%
 FR	60%	56%	53%	39%	22%	19%
 HR	58%	61%	45%	35%	31%	31%
 IT	46%	45%	41%	44%	43%	40%
 CY	66%	65%	24%	33%	27%	24%
 LV	57%	59%	41%	39%	30%	31%
 LT	58%	59%	46%	43%	42%	42%
 LU	75%	66%	54%	48%	34%	19%
 HU	55%	56%	47%	47%	40%	49%
 MT	47%	47%	42%	32%	32%	26%
 AT	62%	60%	49%	49%	33%	38%
 NL	64%	62%	53%	54%	34%	26%
 PL	55%	53%	45%	47%	44%	42%
 PT	45%	50%	45%	32%	26%	28%
 RO	55%	55%	42%	33%	36%	31%
 SI	52%	50%	37%	34%	24%	27%
 SK	60%	58%	43%	46%	35%	40%
 FI	71%	68%	59%	58%	33%	33%
 SE	75%	57%	61%	63%	37%	24%
 UK	55%	53%	44%	39%	31%	25%

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

3. TOWARDS 2020: PRIORITIES AND PREFERENCES

The third and final chapter of the report focuses on possible approaches to the EU's present and future challenges.

3.1. Where should the emphasis lie?

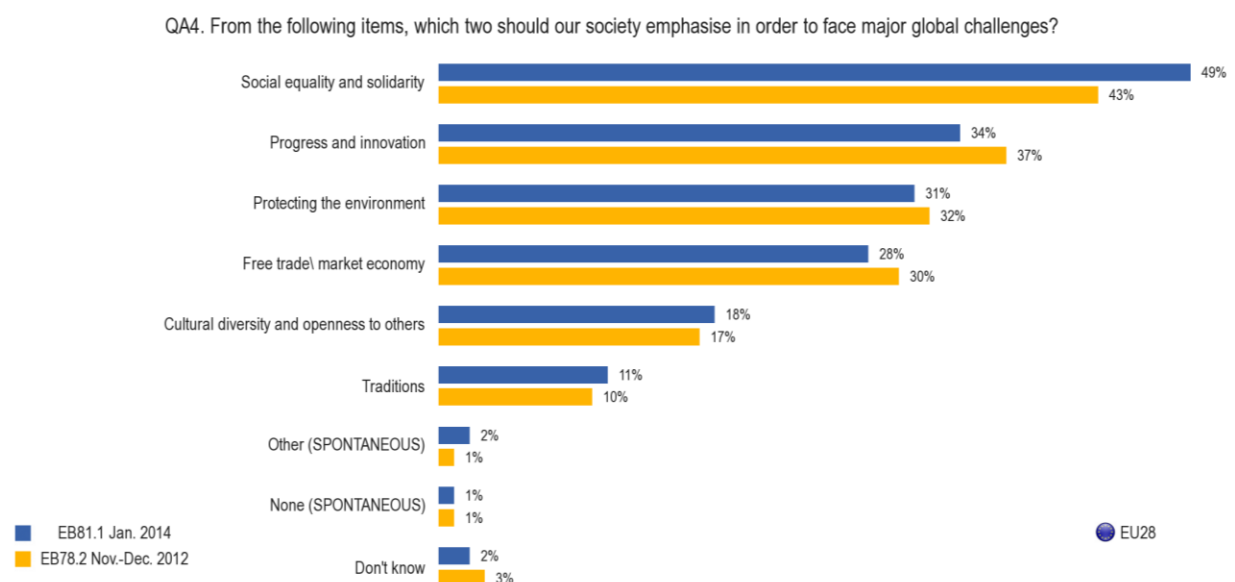
– Nearly half of Europeans think society should stress social equality and solidarity in order to face major global challenges –

Respondents were asked what their society should emphasise in order to face major global challenges. They were given a list of six potential areas, from which they were asked to name a maximum of two.

Approximately half of respondents (49%) think that society should focus on social equality and solidarity – up from 43% who said this in November-December 2012.

More than three out of ten people say that their society should emphasise **progress and innovation** (34%, -3 compared with 2012) and **protecting the environment** (31%, -1), while just under three in ten respondents (28%, -2) mention **free trade or the market economy**.

Cultural diversity and openness to others should be emphasised according to 18% of respondents (+1), while around one in ten people (11%, +1) say that society should emphasise its **traditions**.



MAX. 2 ANSWERS

In 22 Member States, people are most likely to think that society should emphasise **social equality and solidarity**. At least 50% of people give this answer in 16 countries. Spain (64%), Bulgaria (60%) and Luxembourg (60%) have the highest proportions of people who take this view, while Italy (33%) and the UK (36%) have the lowest.

Italy (41%) is the only country where people are most likely to think that society should focus on **progress and innovation**, although slightly higher proportions of respondents give this answer in Greece (44%), Spain (43%), Hungary (42%) and Slovenia (42%). Fewer than one in four respondents share this view in Lithuania (21%), Estonia (24%) and Latvia (24%).

In the five remaining Member States, people are most likely to say that society should focus on **protecting the environment**. These include Sweden (61%), Denmark (52%), Romania (43%), Ireland (41%) and Malta (41%). The countries in which fewest respondents say this are Portugal (18%), Croatia (20%), Italy (20%) and Poland (20%).

In nine countries, at least three out of ten people think that society should emphasise **free trade and the market economy**. The proportion of respondents who give this answer ranges from 39% in Bulgaria and 37% in Romania and Latvia, to 16% in Sweden and 17% in Spain.

At least a fifth of people in eight Member States would like their society to focus on **cultural diversity and openness to others**. Sweden (29%) and Denmark (28%) have the highest proportions who say this, while Slovenia (10%), Greece (12%) and Slovakia (12%) have the lowest.

In most countries, relatively few people think that society needs to emphasise **traditions**. The countries with the highest proportions of people mentioning this are Cyprus (21%), the Czech Republic (18%) and Poland (17%).

QA4 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

	Social equality and solidarity	Progress and innovation	Protecting the environment	Free trade/ market economy	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Traditions	Other (SP.)	None (SP.)	Don't know
EU28	49%	34%	31%	28%	18%	11%	2%	1%	2%
BE	52%	36%	34%	26%	18%	9%	1%	0%	0%
BG	60%	26%	26%	39%	14%	16%	1%	0%	5%
CZ	45%	32%	33%	33%	15%	18%	0%	1%	1%
DK	44%	33%	52%	29%	28%	6%	0%	0%	1%
DE	59%	28%	39%	26%	20%	8%	0%	1%	0%
EE	50%	24%	35%	22%	19%	14%	1%	1%	3%
IE	39%	30%	41%	29%	20%	14%	0%	0%	2%
EL	59%	44%	23%	29%	12%	12%	2%	0%	2%
ES	64%	43%	22%	17%	13%	4%	3%	1%	2%
FR	54%	40%	37%	26%	21%	10%	0%	1%	1%
HR	45%	31%	20%	35%	19%	16%	1%	0%	2%
IT	33%	41%	20%	31%	16%	11%	3%	1%	2%
CY	56%	34%	29%	33%	14%	21%	1%	0%	1%
LV	48%	24%	27%	37%	13%	13%	2%	1%	3%
LT	57%	21%	22%	36%	14%	10%	2%	1%	4%
LU	60%	25%	39%	19%	15%	15%	1%	0%	1%
HU	44%	42%	26%	26%	16%	13%	1%	1%	2%
MT	39%	37%	41%	28%	16%	14%	2%	0%	3%
AT	53%	27%	39%	29%	17%	13%	6%	0%	0%
NL	49%	41%	31%	28%	27%	8%	3%	0%	1%
PL	43%	31%	20%	28%	13%	17%	1%	0%	4%
PT	59%	37%	18%	28%	14%	10%	0%	1%	3%
RO	40%	25%	43%	37%	14%	16%	3%	0%	2%
SI	50%	42%	30%	19%	10%	6%	7%	1%	2%
SK	50%	33%	33%	29%	12%	12%	2%	1%	2%
FI	50%	39%	36%	22%	23%	14%	2%	1%	1%
SE	54%	32%	61%	16%	29%	3%	0%	0%	1%
UK	36%	28%	35%	31%	26%	13%	2%	2%	6%

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

MAX. 2 ANSWERS

Since 2012, there has been an increase in most Member States in the proportion of respondents who think that society should emphasise **social equality and solidarity**, with Lithuania (57%, +12), Estonia (50%, +11), Spain (64%, +10) and Austria (53%, +10) recording the largest increases. There were only a few exceptions, notably Ireland (39%, -3) and Romania (40%, -3), where the proportion decreased over this period.





There were noticeable increases in the proportions who believe society should emphasise **progress and innovation** in Portugal (37%, +9) and Malta (37%, +8), while the most significant declines occurred in Luxembourg (25%, -10) and Romania (25%, -8).

In Ireland (41%, +14) and Romania (43%, +8) there was a substantial rise in the number of respondents who think society should focus on **protecting the environment**, while there were marked declines in Sweden (61%, -9), Bulgaria (26%, -9), Luxembourg (39%, -8) and Finland (36%, -8).

Some variations can be seen between **socio-demographic categories**:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to emphasise **social equality and solidarity** (51% vs. 46%), while men are slightly more likely to emphasise **free trade and the market economy** (30% vs. 25%), and **progress and innovation** (37% vs. 32%).
- 25-39 year-olds (39%) are the most likely to think that society should emphasise **progress and innovation**, while people aged 55 and over (30%) are the least likely to do so. 15-24 year-olds (22%) are the most likely to think that society should emphasise **cultural diversity and openness to others**, with respondents aged 55 and over (16%) again the least likely to think so.
- People who finished their education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who left school aged 15 or below to emphasise **progress and innovation** (39% vs. 29%), **protecting the environment** (33% vs. 27%), and **cultural diversity and openness to others** (22% vs. 13%).
- While around half (50-52%) of manual workers, house persons and retired and unemployed people would like there to be an emphasis on **social equality and solidarity**, only 40% of self-employed people and 44% of managers agree.

QA4 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

	Social equality and solidarity	Progress and innovation	Protecting the environment	Free trade/ market economy	Cultural diversity and openness to others	Traditions
EU28	49%	34%	31%	28%	18%	11%
 Gender						
Man	46%	37%	30%	30%	17%	11%
Woman	51%	32%	33%	25%	20%	10%
 Age						
15-24	47%	35%	32%	27%	22%	9%
25-39	47%	39%	29%	30%	19%	10%
40-54	48%	36%	32%	28%	19%	10%
55 +	51%	30%	32%	26%	16%	13%
 Education (End of)						
15-	51%	29%	27%	26%	13%	13%
16-19	49%	34%	32%	29%	18%	11%
20+	48%	39%	33%	28%	22%	9%
Still studying	47%	36%	33%	26%	23%	8%
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	40%	39%	29%	36%	20%	10%
Managers	44%	42%	37%	27%	22%	8%
Other white collars	47%	38%	30%	30%	19%	10%
Manual workers	50%	35%	32%	28%	17%	10%
House persons	51%	31%	28%	24%	16%	13%
Unemployed	52%	34%	28%	25%	17%	11%
Retired	51%	28%	32%	26%	17%	14%
Students	47%	36%	33%	26%	23%	8%

3.2. More or less European decision-making?

– A majority of people support more decision-making at European level in a range of policy areas –

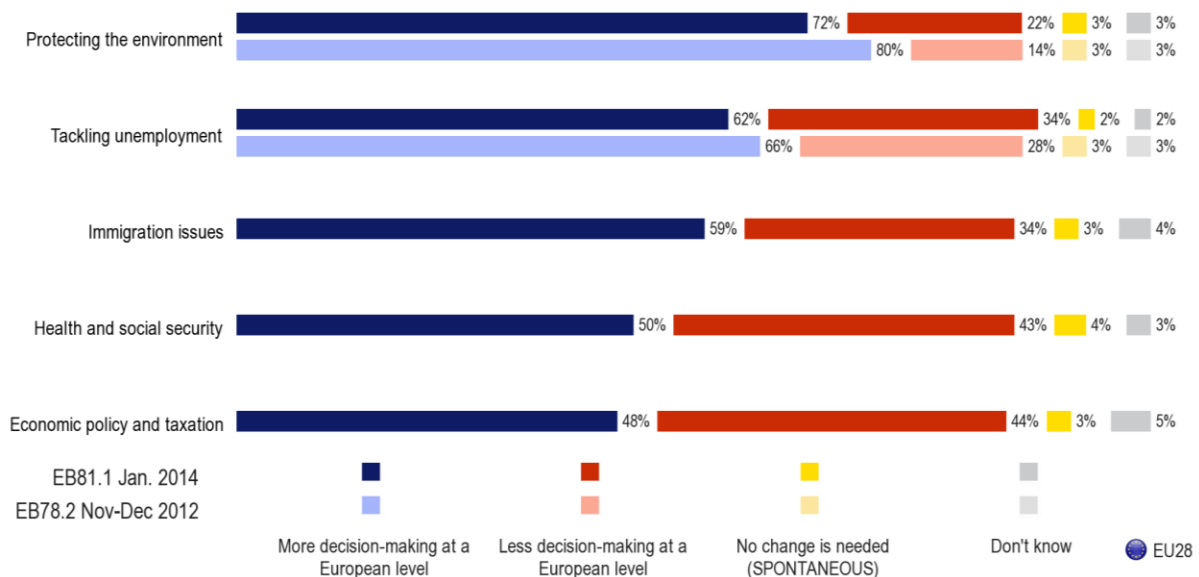
Respondents then addressed the question of whether more or less decision-making should take place at a European level in order to tackle some of the key issues facing the EU.

More than seven out of ten people (72%) think that protecting the environment requires more decision-making at EU level (-8 compared with 2012), while just over **six out of ten (62%) want more EU-level decision-making to help tackle unemployment** (-4).

Almost six out of ten respondents (59%) think that **immigration** requires more decision-making at European level, while half (50%) say this with regard to **health and social security**.

Opinion is more evenly divided when it comes to **economic policy and taxation**, with 48% of respondents saying that this area needs more European decision-making and 44% saying it needs less.

QA5. For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.



It is noticeable that respondents from the euro area are more likely than those from outside the euro area to be in favour of more EU-level decision-making in most policy domains, particularly when it comes to protecting the environment (75% vs. 67%) and immigration (63% vs. 52%). The only exception is health and social security: in this case, people from the non-euro area are more likely to support greater European decision-making, by a margin of 53% to 49%.

At least half of respondents in all Member States – with the exception of Estonia (49%) – think that **protecting the environment** should entail more European decision-making, and even in Estonia a majority of people share this view. In five countries, at least 80% of people agree that this issue requires more EU-level decision-making: Sweden (85%), Cyprus (83%), Germany (81%), Belgium (80%) and the Czech Republic (80%). However, all countries besides Croatia (72%, +4), the Czech Republic (80%, +1) and Austria (69%, no change) recorded declines since 2012 in the proportion of respondents in favour of more European decision-making, with the largest decreases occurring in Estonia (49%, -18), Latvia (52%, -17), Lithuania (58%, -14) and Slovenia (64%, -14).

In all but three Member States, over half of respondents would like more European decision-making to take place to help **tackle unemployment**. Croatia (83%), Portugal (78%) and Cyprus (75%) have the highest proportions of people who take this view. The three exceptions are Finland (40%), the UK (40%) and Estonia (42%). While Croatia (83%, +19)⁷ recorded a substantial increase in the number of respondents who believe unemployment requires more EU-level decision-making, this was generally not the case elsewhere. Spain (60%, -12), Greece (57%, -11) and Romania (72%, -11) recorded the largest declines.

At least 50% of people in 23 countries think there should be more European decision-making on **immigration issues**. Malta (80%) has an exceptionally high proportion of people in favour of this, followed by Belgium (74%), Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Italy (all 69%). The countries where there is least support are Finland (35%), Estonia (36%) and the UK (37%).






























On the question of **health and social security**, over 50% of people in 19 Member States believe that there should be more European decision-making. Support for this is highest in Cyprus (78%), Portugal (73%), Romania (72%) and Hungary (71%). However, there is an exceptionally low level of support in Finland (21%) and Austria (24%).

⁷ The last time this question was asked in Croatia, this country was still a candidate country (Croatia formally entered the EU on 1 July 2013). This may explain these positive evolutions.

In 11 countries, over half of respondents think that more European decision-making is required on **economic policy and taxation**. Portugal (68%) and Croatia (63%) have the highest proportions of people who share this view, while Sweden (21%) and Denmark (24%) have the lowest.

QA5 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

More decision-making at a European level

	Protecting the environment		Tackling unemployment		Immigration issues	Health and social security	Economic policy and taxation
	EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012	EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012			
 EU28	72%	-8	62%	-4	59%	50%	48%
 BE	80%	-4	74%	-4	74%	61%	60%
 BG	66%	-10	71%	-10	69%	63%	55%
 CZ	80%	+1	72%	+6	69%	62%	55%
 DK	78%	-7	60%	+3	51%	37%	24%
 DE	81%	-7	56%	-4	58%	37%	45%
 EE	49%	-18	42%	-4	36%	42%	35%
 IE	63%	-8	59%	-2	55%	45%	39%
 EL	70%	-8	57%	-11	63%	51%	41%
 ES	74%	-12	60%	-12	68%	53%	49%
 FR	78%	-6	68%	-2	65%	54%	46%
 HR	72%	+4	83%	+19	53%	68%	63%
 IT	70%	-6	71%	-2	69%	55%	62%
 CY	83%	-5	75%	+1	67%	78%	48%
 LV	52%	-17	57%	-3	50%	57%	47%
 LT	58%	-14	57%	-1	54%	52%	51%
 LU	79%	-8	74%	-7	62%	57%	48%
 HU	70%	-10	72%	-4	59%	71%	57%
 MT	69%	-7	65%	-6	80%	53%	38%
 AT	69%	=	59%	+2	48%	24%	45%
 NL	77%	-4	59%	-1	66%	43%	42%
 PL	69%	-12	70%	-8	65%	64%	54%
 PT	75%	-6	78%	-7	68%	73%	68%
 RO	68%	-5	72%	-11	50%	72%	57%
 SI	64%	-14	62%	-10	49%	53%	44%
 SK	76%	-4	73%	-3	59%	67%	60%
 FI	57%	-12	40%	-5	35%	21%	28%
 SE	85%	-3	55%	+4	65%	38%	21%
 UK	60%	-12	40%	-6	37%	35%	30%

3.3. Views on further European integration

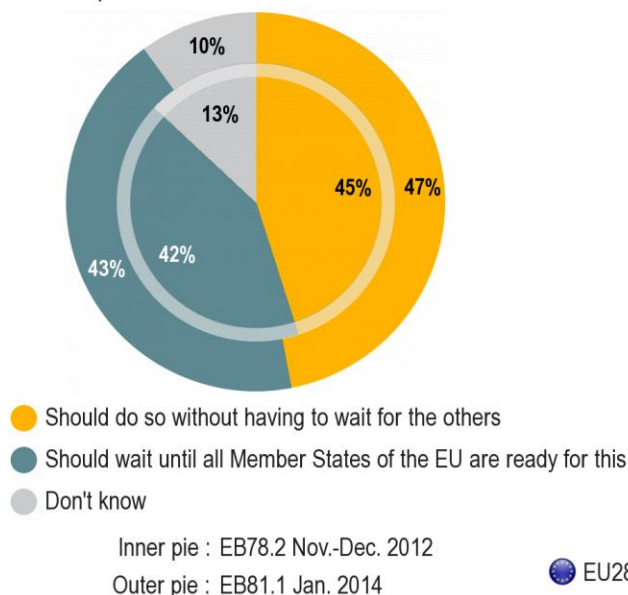
- **Opinion is divided over the idea of a "two-speed Europe" when it comes to enacting new policies –**

Views on a "two-speed Europe"

Respondents were asked whether countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain areas should do so without having to wait for others, or whether they should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready.

A majority of people (47%, +2 compared with 2012) believe that they should not have to wait, though a sizeable minority (43%, +1) think that they should have to wait. A tenth of respondents (10%, -3) say they "don't know".






























QA7. As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...



In 16 Member States, a majority of respondents think that countries should be able to act without having to wait for others. This approach has the most backing in the Netherlands (69%), Denmark (64%) and Slovenia (62%). The proportion of people who favour this approach increased in several countries, notably Latvia (61%, +10) and Italy (43%, +9), though it also declined substantially in Ireland (33%, -12) and Bulgaria (36%, -10).

However, in 12 countries a majority of people think that countries should have to wait until all Member States are ready. Greece (70%), Spain (63%) and Portugal (60%) have the highest proportions of people who take this view. There have been significant increases since 2012 in the numbers of people taking this view in Ireland (52%, +11) and Malta (44%, +10), while the largest decreases have been in Slovenia (28%, -8) and Latvia (32%, -7).

QA7 As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...

		Should do so without having to wait for the others		Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this		Don't know	
		EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012	EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012	EB81.1 Jan. 2014	EB81.1 Jan. 2014 - EB78.2 Nov.-Dec. 2012
	EU28	47%	+2	43%	+1	10%	-3
	NL	69%	-1	27%	+3	4%	-2
	DK	64%	+3	31%	-4	5%	+1
	SI	62%	+5	28%	-8	10%	+3
	LV	61%	+10	32%	-7	7%	-3
	AT	61%	=	31%	+1	8%	-1
	SK	60%	-1	32%	+1	8%	=
	DE	59%	+8	33%	-3	8%	-5
	CZ	58%	+5	36%	+1	6%	-6
	BE	56%	-3	42%	+8	2%	-5
	FI	56%	+1	39%	=	5%	-1
	SE	56%	=	35%	+1	9%	-1
	FR	54%	+2	39%	=	7%	-2
	EE	51%	-1	41%	+3	8%	-2
	LU	50%	-3	46%	+3	4%	=
	HR	46%	=	42%	+3	12%	-3
	IT	43%	+9	45%	-2	12%	-7
	LT	43%	-1	44%	+2	13%	-1
	PL	43%	-2	46%	+3	11%	-1
	HU	42%	+2	47%	+1	11%	-3
	CY	41%	+2	50%	-4	9%	+2
	UK	40%	-5	48%	+8	12%	-3
	MT	37%	+3	44%	+10	19%	-13
	RO	37%	-4	39%	+8	24%	-4
	BG	36%	-10	29%	-5	35%	+15
	IE	33%	-12	52%	+11	15%	+1
	PT	32%	+6	60%	=	8%	-6
	ES	28%	+2	63%	=	9%	-2
	EL	26%	-1	70%	+3	4%	-2

Views on potential developments in the EU

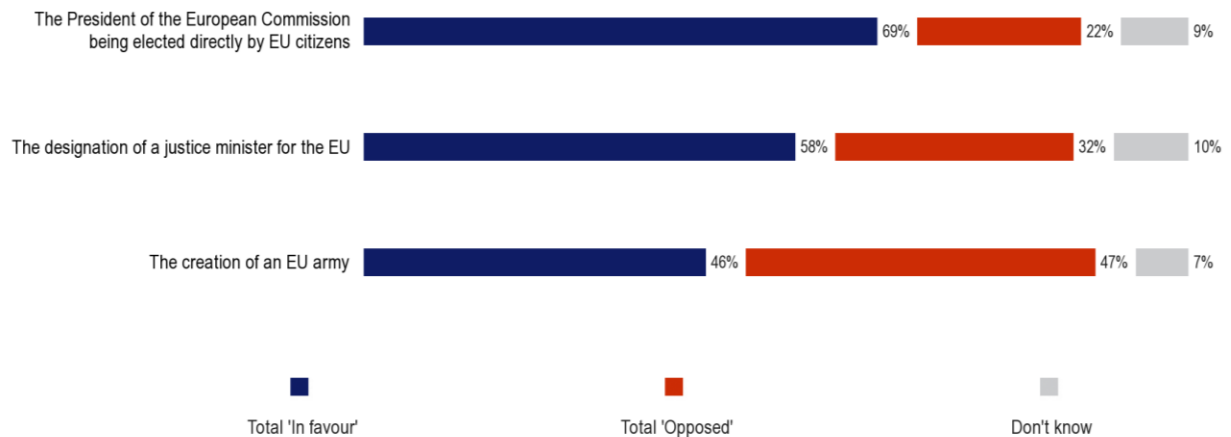
Finally, respondents were asked whether they support or oppose three potential developments that could be introduced to the EU in the future.

Nearly seven out of ten people (69%) are in favour of the President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens, with 22% opposed to this idea.

Most (58%) are also in favour of the designation of a justice minister for the EU, while a third of respondents (32%) are opposed.

European public opinion is divided regarding the creation of an EU army: 47% are opposed to this idea, with 46% in favour.

QA6. Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to each of the following.
































EU28

More than 50% of respondents in all Member States are in favour of the President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens. The level of approval for this idea ranges from 80% in Croatia to 54% in both Estonia and Finland.

A majority of people in 27 out of 28 countries also support the designation of a justice minister for the EU, the only exception being Denmark. Support for this idea is strongest in Italy (75%) and Bulgaria (73%).

In 13 countries, a majority of people are in favour of an EU army, with support for this proposal highest in Belgium, Bulgaria, France and Lithuania (all 60%). However, in 14 countries a majority of people are opposed, with the proportion of respondents who are against the idea highest in Finland and Sweden (both 69%).

QA6 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to each of the following.

		The President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens			The designation of a justice minister for the EU			The creation of an EU army		
		Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Don't know
	EU28	69%	22%	9%	58%	32%	10%	46%	47%	7%
	BE	72%	26%	2%	65%	32%	3%	60%	38%	2%
	BG	77%	10%	13%	73%	10%	17%	60%	26%	14%
	CZ	60%	35%	5%	58%	38%	4%	50%	47%	3%
	DK	60%	33%	7%	43%	49%	8%	42%	55%	3%
	DE	63%	29%	8%	48%	45%	7%	36%	60%	4%
	EE	54%	35%	11%	46%	40%	14%	47%	44%	9%
	IE	74%	16%	10%	65%	22%	13%	30%	61%	9%
	EL	78%	18%	4%	65%	30%	5%	40%	55%	5%
	ES	70%	17%	13%	52%	35%	13%	39%	49%	12%
	FR	70%	24%	6%	59%	33%	8%	60%	34%	6%
	HR	80%	14%	6%	70%	22%	8%	46%	46%	8%
	IT	78%	13%	9%	75%	16%	9%	57%	36%	7%
	CY	72%	22%	6%	68%	26%	6%	46%	49%	5%
	LV	56%	30%	14%	51%	32%	17%	50%	40%	10%
	LT	61%	20%	19%	60%	18%	22%	60%	28%	12%
	LU	70%	25%	5%	60%	35%	5%	49%	48%	3%
	HU	71%	23%	6%	72%	22%	6%	50%	45%	5%
	MT	67%	16%	17%	64%	17%	19%	36%	50%	14%
	AT	75%	19%	6%	49%	41%	10%	43%	51%	6%
	NL	65%	30%	5%	50%	45%	5%	50%	46%	4%
	PL	69%	16%	15%	62%	23%	15%	46%	41%	13%
	PT	77%	13%	10%	59%	27%	14%	41%	47%	12%
	RO	63%	21%	16%	65%	20%	15%	48%	38%	14%
	SI	60%	27%	13%	57%	30%	13%	43%	47%	10%
	SK	64%	29%	7%	61%	32%	7%	44%	51%	5%
	FI	54%	36%	10%	61%	28%	11%	27%	69%	4%
	SE	63%	34%	3%	51%	44%	5%	29%	69%	2%
	UK	70%	20%	10%	49%	37%	14%	33%	58%	9%

Highest percentage per item Lowest percentage per item

According to the **socio-demographic results**:

- Men are somewhat more likely than women (48% vs. 43%) to back the idea of an EU army.
- 15-39 year-olds are the most likely to be in favour of the President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens (71-74%) and of the designation of a justice minister for the EU (63-64%), while people aged 55 and over are the least likely to support these measures (66% and 52% respectively).
- Support for the President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens is strongest among other white collar workers (73%) and students (72%), and lowest among house persons (64%) and retired people (66%). Other white collar workers and students are also most likely to be in favour of the designation of a justice minister for the EU (64% each).

QA6 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to each of the following.

Total 'In favour'			
	The President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens	The designation of a justice minister for the EU	The creation of an EU army
EU28	69%	58%	46%
Gender			
Man	70%	57%	48%
Woman	68%	58%	43%
Age			
15-24	71%	63%	44%
25-39	74%	64%	46%
40-54	68%	56%	46%
55 +	66%	52%	45%
Education (End of)			
15-	65%	52%	43%
16-19	70%	58%	47%
20+	70%	59%	46%
Still studying	72%	64%	43%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70%	57%	46%
Managers	70%	60%	42%
Other white collars	73%	64%	51%
Manual workers	70%	58%	46%
House persons	64%	57%	44%
Unemployed	70%	58%	47%
Retired	66%	52%	46%
Students	72%	64%	43%

CONCLUSIONS

While the previous wave of this survey was conducted in a period of serious political and economic uncertainty for the European Union, this latest edition was carried out at a time when Europe had grown more stable again. Although political and economic concerns remain, the future of the euro now looks far more secure, and most European economies have returned to growth.

This state of affairs is reflected in the survey's findings. In general, respondents still have concerns about the EU and its future, but these concerns appear less acute than they did in November-December 2012.

For example, fewer people expect the life of today's children to be more difficult than that of the people of their generation, and more people expect it to be easier. The mood varies between countries: for instance, three quarters of people in Greece think that their children can expect a more difficult life, nearly three times the number who feel this way in Croatia and Lithuania.

There are also signs of a shift in the way Europeans think society should deal with these new challenges. Around half now say that the emphasis needs to be on social equality and solidarity – more than felt this way in 2012 – with fewer people now wishing to emphasise economic approaches such as free trade, or progress and innovation. This is an important finding that suggests increasing numbers of people support a change in direction when it comes to addressing future problems.

Most Europeans also still support more EU-level decision-making on important policy areas, such as protecting the environment and tackling unemployment.

Nonetheless, it is clear that most respondents still feel the EU needs to play a central role in addressing Europe's main problems. A majority of Europeans, for example, identify unemployment as one of the EU's top challenges, and over six out of ten people argue for more EU-level decision-making in order to help tackle it.

Europeans also show flexibility when it comes to adapting to future challenges. A narrow majority support a "two-speed Europe" that would free Member States to implement new policies without having to wait until all other EU countries are ready, and there is also strong support for certain institutional innovations, notably the direct election of the President of the European Commission and the designation of an EU justice minister. Europeans are divided about others, such as the creation of an EU army: while some countries are strongly in favour, others are equally strongly opposed to this idea.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 413

Future of Europe

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 18th and the 27th of January 2014, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 81.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 413 is part of wave 81.1 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the 28 European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

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.

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 below.

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
					FIELDWORK		
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.017	18/01/14	27/01/14	8.939.546	2,16%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	18/01/14	24/01/14	6.537.510	1,58%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.003	18/01/14	27/01/14	9.012.443	2,18%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.012	18/01/14	27/01/14	4.561.264	1,10%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.547	18/01/14	27/01/14	64.336.389	15,58%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	18/01/14	27/01/14	945.733	0,23%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.012	18/01/14	27/01/14	3.522.000	0,85%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.003	18/01/14	27/01/14	8.693.566	2,11%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.006	18/01/14	27/01/14	39.127.930	9,47%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.057	18/01/14	27/01/14	47.756.439	11,56%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.010	18/01/14	26/01/14	3.749.400	0,91%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.019	18/01/14	24/01/14	51.862.391	12,56%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	18/01/14	25/01/14	705.360	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.020	18/01/14	27/01/14	1.447.866	0,35%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.023	18/01/14	27/01/14	2.829.740	0,69%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	503	18/01/14	27/01/14	434.878	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.017	18/01/14	27/01/14	8.320.614	2,01%
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	18/01/14	27/01/14	335.476	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	991	18/01/14	27/01/14	13.371.980	3,24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.023	18/01/14	27/01/14	7.009.827	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.000	18/01/14	27/01/14	32.413.735	7,85%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.034	18/01/14	27/01/14	8.414.215	2,04%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.049	18/01/14	27/01/14	18.246.731	4,42%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.064	18/01/14	27/01/14	1.759.701	0,43%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	18/01/14	27/01/14	4.549.955	1,10%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup	998	18/01/14	27/01/14	4.440.004	1,08%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.005	18/01/14	27/01/14	7.791.240	1,89%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.326	18/01/14	27/01/14	51.848.010	12,56%
TOTAL EU28			27.739	18/01/14	27/01/14	412.963.943	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

A. FUTURE OF EUROPE	

QA1	Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation? (M)
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Easier	1
More difficult	2
About the same (M)	3
DK	4

EB78.2 QA2 TREND MODIFIED

QA2a	In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly?
------	---

QA2b	And secondly?
------	---------------

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)
--

(READ OUT – ROTATE)	QA2a	QA2b
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY
The standard of living of EU citizens	1	1
The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	2	2
The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	3	3
The skills and talents of EU citizens	4	4
The quality of infrastructure in the EU	5	5
The EU's capacity for research and innovation	6	6
The good relationship between the EU's Member States	7	7
The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	8	8
The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	9	9
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10	10
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11	11
DK	12	12

NEW (BASED ON EB78.2 QA11)

--

QA3	And which of the following do you think are the two main challenges for the EU?
-----	---

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

The ageing of the EU's population	1,
Social inequalities	2,
Competition from emerging countries	3,
Insufficient economic growth	4,
The public debt of EU Member States	5,
Unemployment	6,
Instability in the regions bordering the EU	7,
Environmental issues	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW (BASED ON EB78.2 QA13)	
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QA4	From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?
-----	--

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

Protecting the environment	1,
Social equality and solidarity	2,
Free trade\ market economy	3,
Cultural diversity and openness to others	4,
Progress and innovation	5,
Traditions	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

EB78.2 QA12	
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QA5	For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level. (M)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	More decision-making at a European level	Less decision-making at a European level	No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	Economic policy and taxation (N)	1	2	3	4
2	Health and social security (N)	1	2	3	4
3	Tackling unemployment	1	2	3	4
4	Immigration issues (N)	1	2	3	4
5	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4

EB78.2 QA15 TREND MODIFIED

QA6	Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to each of the following.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Some-what opposed	Totally opposed	DK
1	The creation of an EU army	1	2	3	4	5
2	The President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens	1	2	3	4	5
3	The designation of a justice minister for the EU	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QA7	As regards the idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference? Those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas...
-----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Should do so without having to wait for the others	1
Should wait until all Member States of the EU are ready for this	2
DK	3

EB78.2 QA22

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QA8	Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT)	Much stronger	Some-what stronger	Some-what weaker	Much weaker	The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK

1	The United States	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	China	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	India	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Brazil	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Russia	1	2	3	4	5	6






























NEW (BASED ON EB78.2 QA5)

TABLES

QA1 En général, pensez-vous que la vie de ceux qui sont enfants aujourd'hui dans l'UE sera plus facile, plus difficile ou à peu près la même que pour ceux de votre génération ?

QA1 Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those in the EU who are children today will be easier, more difficult or about the same as the life of those from your own generation?






























QA1 Was meinen Sie ganz allgemein? Wird das Leben der heutigen Kinder in der EU leichter, schwieriger oder etwa genauso wie das Leben Ihrer eigenen Generation werden?

%		Plus facile		Plus difficile		A peu près la même		NSP	
		Easier		More difficult		About the same		DK	
		Leichter		Schwieriger		Etwa genauso		WN	
		EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2
	EU 28	22	7	56	-8	19	1	3	0
	BE	12	0	70	-2	17	2	1	0
	BG	35	7	32	-4	22	-2	11	-1
	CZ	16	8	56	-7	27	-1	1	0
	DK	23	4	45	-10	30	5	2	1
	DE	14	7	62	-8	23	2	1	-1
	EE	33	12	46	-10	19	-2	2	0
	IE	39	23	40	-28	17	4	4	1
	EL	12	4	75	-7	12	3	1	0
	ES	22	6	65	-11	11	5	2	0
	FR	10	5	71	-9	17	4	2	0
	HR	41	11	28	-25	27	13	4	1
	IT	26	8	54	1	17	-7	3	-2
	CY	15	4	73	-8	10	3	2	1
	LV	33	9	30	-12	32	4	5	-1
	LT	39	8	28	-12	27	3	6	1
	LU	18	7	66	-11	15	5	1	-1
	HU	27	9	50	-11	21	2	2	0
	MT	43	23	38	-27	13	1	6	3
	NL	18	4	51	-3	30	0	1	-1
	AT	18	1	51	2	28	-4	3	1
	PL	39	10	35	-9	21	-2	5	1
	PT	56	28	37	-16	5	-12	2	0
	RO	29	12	44	-15	20	3	7	0
	SI	18	4	64	-2	16	-2	2	0
	SK	23	2	47	-4	28	2	2	0
	FI	37	3	40	-2	23	0	0	-1
	SE	18	7	53	-12	28	6	1	-1
	UK	19	4	60	-10	18	5	3	1

QA2a A votre avis, quels sont les principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? Premièrement ?

QA2a In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly?






























QA2a Welches sind Ihrer Meinung nach die wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? Welches ist der erste?

		Le niveau de vie des citoyens de l'UE	La puissance économique, industrielle et commerciale de l'UE	Le respect de l'UE pour la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et l'Etat de droit	Les compétences et les talents des citoyens de l'UE
		The standard of living of EU citizens	The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The skills and talents of EU citizens
		Der Lebensstandard der EU-Bürger	Die Wirtschafts-, Industrie- und Handelsmacht der EU	Die Achtung der Demokratie, der Menschenrechte und der Rechtsstaatlichkeit in der EU	Die Fähigkeiten und Fertigkeiten der EU-Bürger
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	14	19	17	5
	BE	17	17	16	6
	BG	41	16	15	3
	CZ	14	18	14	6
	DK	8	27	27	1
	DE	10	20	25	2
	EE	17	23	14	4
	IE	21	24	8	13
	EL	10	11	10	5
	ES	10	20	15	6
	FR	10	16	18	5
	HR	22	23	19	4
	IT	7	21	15	7
	CY	12	10	17	3
	LV	22	14	15	4
	LT	21	22	13	4
	LU	13	23	20	5
	HU	18	17	15	5
	MT	27	17	20	3
	NL	8	28	20	2
	AT	17	16	17	6
	PL	22	15	10	2
	PT	14	18	8	3
	RO	36	20	15	2
	SI	18	17	9	2
	SK	11	18	11	7
	FI	10	14	17	7
	SE	5	17	38	7
	UK	14	21	14	6

QA2a A votre avis, quels sont les principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? Premièrement ?

QA2a In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly?






























QA2a Welches sind Ihrer Meinung nach die wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? Welches ist der erste?

		La qualité des infrastructures dans l'UE	Les capacités de l'UE pour la recherche et de l'innovation	Les bonnes relations entre Etats membres de l'UE	La capacité de l'UE à promouvoir la paix et la démocratie en dehors de ses frontières
		The quality of infrastructure in the EU	The EU's capacity for research and innovation	The good relationship between the EU's Member States	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders
		Die Qualität der Infrastruktur in der EU	Die Kapazitäten für Forschung und Innovation in der EU	Die guten Beziehungen zwischen den EU-Mitgliedstaaten	Die Fähigkeit der EU, Frieden und Demokratie jenseits der EU-Grenzen zu fördern
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	4	4	13	8
	BE	3	4	17	8
	BG	2	2	9	5
	CZ	4	6	17	8
	DK	1	4	12	8
	DE	3	3	16	13
	EE	4	5	15	5
	IE	8	3	8	7
	EL	8	7	15	8
	ES	6	6	12	7
	FR	4	5	14	12
	HR	5	5	8	5
	IT	5	7	13	6
	CY	4	6	16	12
	LV	5	2	12	7
	LT	3	4	13	8
	LU	3	3	15	9
	HU	7	3	12	9
	MT	3	5	7	5
	NL	3	2	16	8
	AT	7	6	10	7
	PL	9	4	17	5
	PT	6	4	17	6
	RO	5	2	7	4
	SI	5	4	15	6
	SK	5	6	19	9
	FI	3	3	15	14
	SE	2	3	10	10
	UK	2	2	8	6

QA2a A votre avis, quels sont les principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? Premièrement ?

QA2a In your opinion, what are the main assets of the EU? Firstly?






























QA2a Welches sind Ihrer Meinung nach die wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? Welches ist der erste?

		L'engagement de l'UE en matière de responsabilité environnementale	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Die Verpflichtung der EU zu ökologisch verantwortungsvollem Handeln	Andere (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	4	1	7	4
	BE	5	1	4	2
	BG	2	1	1	3
	CZ	6	1	5	1
	DK	6	0	2	4
	DE	3	1	3	1
	EE	2	3	4	4
	IE	2	1	5	0
	EL	3	1	21	1
	ES	3	1	10	4
	FR	5	1	6	4
	HR	3	0	4	2
	IT	5	0	9	5
	CY	5	1	12	2
	LV	3	2	8	6
	LT	2	1	5	4
	LU	1	3	2	3
	HU	5	2	5	2
	MT	6	0	1	6
	NL	3	4	4	2
	AT	5	2	6	1
	PL	4	2	5	5
	PT	2	1	15	6
	RO	2	0	3	4
	SI	6	6	10	2
	SK	3	3	6	2
	FI	8	2	5	2
	SE	5	1	1	1
	UK	3	1	12	11

QA2b Deuxièmement ?

QA2b And secondly?






























QA2b Und welches der zweite?

		Le niveau de vie des citoyens de l'UE	La puissance économique, industrielle et commerciale de l'UE	Le respect de l'UE pour la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et l'Etat de droit	Les compétences et les talents des citoyens de l'UE
		The standard of living of EU citizens	The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The skills and talents of EU citizens
		Der Lebensstandard der EU-Bürger	Die Wirtschafts-, Industrie- und Handelsmacht der EU	Die Achtung der Demokratie, der Menschenrechte und der Rechtsstaatlichkeit in der EU	Die Fähigkeiten und Fertigkeiten der EU-Bürger
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	11	16	15	7
	BE	14	15	16	8
	BG	17	22	18	6
	CZ	14	15	16	9
	DK	9	17	20	4
	DE	12	14	17	4
	EE	11	20	13	7
	IE	14	16	13	14
	EL	11	14	11	7
	ES	11	14	12	6
	FR	9	14	13	7
	HR	19	21	15	5
	IT	8	16	15	10
	CY	7	12	12	5
	LV	17	15	15	6
	LT	19	20	14	7
	LU	14	11	15	6
	HU	13	16	15	9
	MT	13	11	17	12
	NL	13	20	18	4
	AT	12	16	14	6
	PL	15	18	15	5
	PT	10	17	13	6
	RO	13	20	14	3
	SI	12	14	14	3
	SK	7	19	10	8
	FI	9	13	17	8
	SE	7	14	18	5
	UK	11	16	17	12

QA2b Deuxièmement ?

QA2b And secondly?






























QA2b Und welches der zweite?

		La qualité des infrastructures dans l'UE The quality of infrastructure in the EU Die Qualität der Infrastruktur in der EU	Les capacités de l'UE pour la recherche et de l'innovation The EU's capacity for research and innovation Die Kapazitäten für Forschung und Innovation in der EU	Les bonnes relations entre Etats membres de l'UE The good relationship between the EU's Member States Die guten Beziehungen zwischen den EU-Mitgliedstaaten	La capacité de l'UE à promouvoir la paix et la démocratie en dehors de ses frontières The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders Die Fähigkeit der EU, Frieden und Demokratie jenseits der EU-Grenzen zu fördern
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	8	7	13	10
	BE	6	8	13	9
	BG	7	3	11	9
	CZ	5	7	12	10
	DK	3	5	14	10
	DE	8	4	16	14
	EE	6	6	12	6
	IE	11	7	11	7
	EL	11	9	11	8
	ES	10	7	12	10
	FR	7	8	16	11
	HR	7	10	8	6
	IT	7	11	12	11
	CY	5	9	15	14
	LV	7	4	14	8
	LT	6	6	12	9
	LU	7	5	14	12
	HU	7	6	13	11
	MT	6	7	15	6
	NL	7	3	15	8
	AT	10	8	12	9
	PL	10	6	14	7
	PT	10	8	17	7
	RO	13	5	13	9
	SI	7	7	15	6
	SK	6	7	19	11
	FI	4	7	15	9
	SE	3	9	13	12
	UK	5	6	10	7

QA2b Deuxièmement ?

QA2b And secondly?






























QA2b Und welches der zweite?

		L'engagement de l'UE en matière de responsabilité environnementale	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Die Verpflichtung der EU zu ökologisch verantwortungsvollem Handeln	Andere (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	7	1	3	2
	BE	7	1	3	0
	BG	4	0	2	1
	CZ	9	0	2	1
	DK	13	1	2	2
	DE	8	1	1	1
	EE	7	2	5	5
	IE	3	0	2	2
	EL	6	1	10	1
	ES	6	1	9	2
	FR	9	0	3	3
	HR	5	0	2	2
	IT	6	1	2	1
	CY	14	1	4	2
	LV	6	1	3	4
	LT	3	1	2	1
	LU	8	2	4	2
	HU	7	0	2	1
	MT	8	0	1	4
	NL	6	2	3	1
	AT	7	2	3	1
	PL	4	1	2	3
	PT	4	2	4	2
	RO	6	0	1	3
	SI	7	3	9	3
	SK	5	2	5	1
	FI	9	2	6	1
	SE	14	1	3	1
	UK	5	0	6	5

QA2T - A votre avis, quels sont les principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? Deuxièmement ?

QA2T - In your opinion, which are the main assets of the EU? And secondly?






























QA2T - Welches sind Ihrer Meinung nach die wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? Und welches der zweite?

		Le niveau de vie des citoyens de l'UE	La puissance économique, industrielle et commerciale de l'UE	Le respect de l'UE pour la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et l'Etat de droit	Les compétences et les talents des citoyens de l'UE
		The standard of living of EU citizens	The economic, industrial and trading power of the EU	The EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law	The skills and talents of EU citizens
		Der Lebensstandard der EU-Bürger	Die Wirtschafts-, Industrie- und Handelsmacht der EU	Die Achtung der Demokratie, der Menschenrechte und der Rechtsstaatlichkeit in der EU	Die Fähigkeiten und Fertigkeiten der EU-Bürger
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	24	33	31	11
	BE	30	31	31	13
	BG	57	37	33	9
	CZ	27	32	29	14
	DK	16	43	46	5
	DE	21	33	42	6
	EE	27	41	25	10
	IE	35	39	20	25
	EL	18	22	18	10
	ES	20	32	25	11
	FR	17	29	31	11
	HR	40	43	33	9
	IT	14	35	28	15
	CY	17	21	28	7
	LV	37	26	28	9
	LT	38	41	26	10
	LU	27	34	34	11
	HU	30	33	29	13
	MT	39	28	36	15
	NL	20	47	36	6
	AT	28	31	30	12
	PL	36	31	24	7
	PT	22	31	18	8
	RO	48	39	28	5
	SI	28	29	21	5
	SK	17	35	20	14
	FI	18	27	33	15
	SE	11	31	56	11
	UK	23	33	28	15

QA2T - A votre avis, quels sont les principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? Deuxièmement ?

QA2T - In your opinion, which are the main assets of the EU? And secondly?






























QA2T - Welches sind Ihrer Meinung nach die wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? Und welches der zweite?

		La qualité des infrastructures dans l'UE	Les capacités de l'UE pour la recherche et de l'innovation	Les bonnes relations entre Etats membres de l'UE	La capacité de l'UE à promouvoir la paix et la démocratie en dehors de ses frontières
		The quality of infrastructure in the EU	The EU's capacity for research and innovation	The good relationship between the EU's Member States	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders
		Die Qualität der Infrastruktur in der EU	Die Kapazitäten für Forschung und Innovation in der EU	Die guten Beziehungen zwischen den EU-Mitgliedstaaten	Die Fähigkeit der EU, Frieden und Demokratie jenseits der EU-Grenzen zu fördern
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	11	10	25	17
	BE	9	12	29	17
	BG	9	5	20	13
	CZ	9	12	29	18
	DK	4	8	26	18
	DE	10	8	32	26
	EE	9	11	26	11
	IE	19	10	19	13
	EL	16	14	24	14
	ES	15	12	22	15
	FR	10	12	28	22
	HR	11	14	16	11
	IT	11	17	23	16
	CY	9	14	29	24
	LV	12	6	25	14
	LT	9	9	25	16
	LU	10	8	28	20
	HU	13	8	23	20
	MT	8	11	20	11
	NL	10	5	29	16
	AT	17	13	22	15
	PL	18	9	29	11
	PT	14	10	30	12
	RO	17	7	19	12
	SI	11	10	29	12
	SK	11	12	37	19
	FI	7	9	29	23
	SE	5	11	23	21
	UK	5	7	16	11

QA2T - A votre avis, quels sont les principaux atouts de l'UE aujourd'hui ? Deuxièmement ?

QA2T - In your opinion, which are the main assets of the EU? And secondly?






























QA2T - Welches sind Ihrer Meinung nach die wichtigsten Vorzüge der EU? Und welches der zweite?

		L'engagement de l'UE en matière de responsabilité environnementale	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		The EU's commitment to environmental responsibility	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Die Verpflichtung der EU zu ökologisch verantwortungsvollem Handeln	Andere (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	10	2	10	4
	BE	12	1	7	1
	BG	6	1	3	2
	CZ	15	1	6	1
	DK	18	1	4	3
	DE	11	2	4	1
	EE	9	3	9	4
	IE	5	1	7	0
	EL	8	2	29	1
	ES	8	2	18	4
	FR	13	1	9	4
	HR	8	1	6	2
	IT	10	1	11	5
	CY	18	1	15	2
	LV	8	2	10	6
	LT	5	2	6	4
	LU	9	3	6	3
	HU	12	2	7	2
	MT	13	0	1	6
	NL	9	5	7	2
	AT	11	3	9	1
	PL	8	2	7	5
	PT	5	2	18	6
	RO	8	1	3	4
	SI	12	9	18	2
	SK	8	4	11	2
	FI	16	3	10	2
	SE	18	1	4	1
	UK	7	1	16	11

QA3 A votre avis, parmi les suivants, quels sont les deux principaux défis de l'UE ?
(MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA3 And which of the following do you think are the two main challenges for the EU?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)






























QA3 Und welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die beiden größten Herausforderungen für die EU?
(MAXIMAL 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Le vieillissement de la population The ageing of the EU's population Überalterung der EU-Bevölkerung	Les inégalités sociales Social inequalities Soziale Ungleichheiten	La concurrence des pays émergents Competition from emerging countries Wettbewerb durch Schwellenländer	Une croissance économique insuffisante Insufficient economic growth Mangelhaftes Wirtschaftswachstum
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	17	32	12	22
	BE	26	32	16	19
	BG	32	40	14	26
	CZ	21	31	13	23
	DK	15	37	22	15
	DE	17	48	5	6
	EE	45	43	8	17
	IE	16	19	11	23
	EL	9	28	13	30
	ES	16	40	4	25
	FR	11	35	18	26
	HR	9	34	16	25
	IT	6	16	16	38
	CY	8	26	9	28
	LV	16	44	7	24
	LT	22	38	8	20
	LU	17	31	12	17
	HU	15	28	14	30
	MT	34	11	14	16
	NL	20	30	17	16
	AT	14	31	11	18
	PL	23	28	9	15
	PT	15	39	9	22
	RO	22	35	11	30
	SI	18	35	6	21
	SK	19	45	9	17
	FI	26	31	11	15
	SE	13	42	11	14
	UK	23	20	14	21

QA3 A votre avis, parmi les suivants, quels sont les deux principaux défis de l'UE ?
(MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA3 And which of the following do you think are the two main challenges for the EU?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)






























QA3 Und welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die beiden größten Herausforderungen für die EU?
(MAXIMAL 2 NENNUNGEN)

		La dette publique des Etats membres de l'UE	Le chômage	L'instabilité dans les régions frontalières de l'UE	Les problèmes environnementaux
		The public debt of EU Member States	Unemployment	Instability in the regions bordering the EU	Environmental issues
		Die Staatsschulden von EU-Mitgliedstaaten	Arbeitslosigkeit	Die Instabilität in den an die EU angrenzenden Regionen	Umweltfragen
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	29	53	6	8
	BE	23	51	5	14
	BG	13	46	11	6
	CZ	29	50	5	7
	DK	20	58	16	11
	DE	50	37	9	9
	EE	11	42	6	5
	IE	25	64	6	9
	EL	34	65	4	4
	ES	18	67	4	4
	FR	31	58	5	9
	HR	22	59	6	6
	IT	26	52	4	5
	CY	34	78	4	5
	LV	15	55	8	6
	LT	19	52	4	5
	LU	22	58	5	10
	HU	21	55	4	7
	MT	33	53	8	10
	NL	31	46	13	14
	AT	46	47	8	8
	PL	13	68	3	4
	PT	26	65	3	1
	RO	13	48	9	11
	SI	20	65	4	8
	SK	28	56	5	3
	FI	33	54	6	9
	SE	20	55	9	31
	UK	31	45	10	10

QA3 A votre avis, parmi les suivants, quels sont les deux principaux défis de l'UE ?
(MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA3 And which of the following do you think are the two main challenges for the EU?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)






























QA3 Und welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die beiden größten Herausforderungen für die EU?
(MAXIMAL 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Andere (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
 EU 28		1	1	2
 BE		1	0	0
 BG		0	0	3
 CZ		0	1	1
 DK		0	0	1
 DE		1	1	0
 EE		2	1	1
 IE		0	1	1
 EL		1	1	0
 ES		2	1	1
 FR		1	0	1
 HR		0	1	1
 IT		1	1	2
 CY		0	0	0
 LV		1	1	3
 LT		1	1	3
 LU		4	1	1
 HU		0	0	1
 MT		3	0	2
 NL		2	0	1
 AT		2	1	0
 PL		1	0	2
 PT		2	1	1
 RO		0	0	2
 SI		2	2	1
 SK		1	1	0
 FI		2	1	1
 SE		1	0	0
 UK		3	2	4

QA4 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les deux sur lesquelles notre société devrait mettre l'accent pour faire face aux principaux défis mondiaux ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA4 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)






























QA4 Auf welche zwei der folgenden Aspekte sollte sich unsere Gesellschaft konzentrieren, um die größten globalen Herausforderungen zu meistern? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

%		La protection de l'environnement		L'égalité sociale et la solidarité		Le libre-échange\ l'économie de marché	
		Protecting the environment		Social equality and solidarity		Free trade\ market economy	
		Umweltschutz		Soziale Gleichheit und Solidarität		Freier Handel / Marktwirtschaft	
		EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2
	EU 28	31	-1	49	6	28	-2
	BE	34	2	52	3	26	1
	BG	26	-9	60	9	39	1
	CZ	33	1	45	6	33	2
	DK	52	-5	44	9	29	7
	DE	39	1	59	8	26	-6
	EE	35	0	50	11	22	-6
	IE	41	14	39	-3	29	-9
	EL	23	0	59	8	29	2
	ES	22	3	64	10	17	-7
	FR	37	-4	54	5	26	4
	HR	20	-5	45	-2	35	-10
	IT	20	0	33	2	31	1
	CY	29	-6	56	0	33	4
	LV	27	-4	48	8	37	1
	LT	22	-2	57	12	36	-6
	LU	39	-8	60	9	19	-4
	HU	26	0	44	5	26	-1
	MT	41	-3	39	7	28	-2
	NL	31	0	49	7	28	-6
	AT	39	5	53	10	29	-5
	PL	20	-1	43	5	28	-5
	PT	18	1	59	7	28	5
	RO	43	8	40	-3	37	-2
	SI	30	-2	50	6	19	-3
	SK	33	2	50	4	29	-7
	FI	36	-8	50	9	22	0
	SE	61	-9	54	9	16	0
	UK	35	-3	36	3	31	0

QA4 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les deux sur lesquelles notre société devrait mettre l'accent pour faire face aux principaux défis mondiaux ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA4 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)






























QA4 Auf welche zwei der folgenden Aspekte sollte sich unsere Gesellschaft konzentrieren, um die größten globalen Herausforderungen zu meistern? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

	%	La diversité culturelle et l'ouverture aux autres Cultural diversity and openness to others Kulturelle Vielfalt und Aufgeschlossenheit gegenüber anderen		Le progrès et l'innovation Progress and innovation Fortschritt und Innovation		Les traditions Traditions Traditionen	
		EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2
 EU 28		18	<i>1</i>	34	<i>-3</i>	11	<i>1</i>
 BE		18	<i>6</i>	36	<i>-5</i>	9	<i>-1</i>
 BG		14	<i>3</i>	26	<i>-6</i>	16	<i>2</i>
 CZ		15	<i>-3</i>	32	<i>4</i>	18	<i>-3</i>
 DK		28	<i>-3</i>	33	<i>-7</i>	6	<i>-1</i>
 DE		20	<i>1</i>	28	<i>-7</i>	8	<i>1</i>
 EE		19	<i>-2</i>	24	<i>-1</i>	14	<i>2</i>
 IE		20	<i>-1</i>	30	<i>-2</i>	14	<i>0</i>
 EL		12	<i>-1</i>	44	<i>4</i>	12	<i>-3</i>
 ES		13	<i>-1</i>	43	<i>-3</i>	4	<i>-2</i>
 FR		21	<i>7</i>	40	<i>-4</i>	10	<i>-2</i>
 HR		19	<i>-2</i>	31	<i>-6</i>	16	<i>-2</i>
 IT		16	<i>-1</i>	41	<i>0</i>	11	<i>0</i>
 CY		14	<i>0</i>	34	<i>2</i>	21	<i>0</i>
 LV		13	<i>0</i>	24	<i>-2</i>	13	<i>4</i>
 LT		14	<i>1</i>	21	<i>-3</i>	10	<i>-1</i>
 LU		15	<i>1</i>	25	<i>-10</i>	15	<i>5</i>
 HU		16	<i>1</i>	42	<i>2</i>	13	<i>-2</i>
 MT		16	<i>7</i>	37	<i>8</i>	14	<i>-3</i>
 NL		27	<i>2</i>	41	<i>-2</i>	8	<i>3</i>
 AT		17	<i>0</i>	27	<i>-7</i>	13	<i>-3</i>
 PL		13	<i>-3</i>	31	<i>2</i>	17	<i>5</i>
 PT		14	<i>-1</i>	37	<i>9</i>	10	<i>-1</i>
 RO		14	<i>0</i>	25	<i>-8</i>	16	<i>1</i>
 SI		10	<i>-3</i>	42	<i>-5</i>	6	<i>-2</i>
 SK		12	<i>-2</i>	33	<i>3</i>	12	<i>1</i>
 FI		23	<i>1</i>	39	<i>-3</i>	14	<i>-1</i>
 SE		29	<i>3</i>	32	<i>0</i>	3	<i>-2</i>
 UK		26	<i>5</i>	28	<i>-3</i>	13	<i>4</i>

QA4 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les deux sur lesquelles notre société devrait mettre l'accent pour faire face aux principaux défis mondiaux ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA4 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA4 Auf welche zwei der folgenden Aspekte sollte sich unsere Gesellschaft konzentrieren, um die größten globalen Herausforderungen zu meistern? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

%		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
		EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2
	EU 28	2	1	1	0	2	-1
	BE	1	-1	0	-1	0	-2
	BG	1	1	0	0	5	2
	CZ	0	0	1	-2	1	-2
	DK	0	0	0	0	1	0
	DE	0	0	1	1	0	-1
	EE	1	1	1	0	3	-2
	IE	0	-1	0	-1	2	-2
	EL	2	0	0	-3	2	1
	ES	3	0	1	0	2	-1
	FR	0	0	1	0	1	-1
	HR	1	1	0	0	2	0
	IT	3	1	1	-2	2	-2
	CY	1	-2	0	-1	1	1
	LV	2	2	1	-2	3	-2
	LT	2	1	1	0	4	0
	LU	1	0	0	0	1	0
	HU	1	0	1	-1	2	-3
	MT	2	1	0	-1	3	-3
	NL	3	2	0	0	1	0
	AT	6	2	0	-1	0	-1
	PL	1	0	0	-1	4	-2
	PT	0	0	1	-1	3	-6
	RO	3	1	0	-1	2	0
	SI	7	4	1	0	2	0
	SK	2	1	1	0	2	0
	FI	2	1	1	0	1	1
	SE	0	0	0	0	1	1
	UK	2	1	2	0	6	-1

QA5.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus ou moins de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.






























La politique économique et les impôts

QA5.1 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Economic policy and taxation

QA5.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie glauben, dass mehr oder weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene getroffen werden sollten.

Wirtschafts- und Steuerpolitik

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen	Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen	Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE)	NSP
		More decision-making at a European level	Less decision-making at a European level	No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene	Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene	Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	48	44	3	5
	BE	60	30	8	2
	BG	55	30	6	9
	CZ	55	42	1	2
	DK	24	69	4	3
	DE	45	49	3	3
	EE	35	57	5	3
	IE	39	46	11	4
	EL	41	56	2	1
	ES	49	44	0	7
	FR	46	44	5	5
	HR	63	31	2	4
	IT	62	30	3	5
	CY	48	44	5	3
	LV	47	45	4	4
	LT	51	42	2	5
	LU	48	40	11	1
	HU	57	32	8	3
	MT	38	45	7	10
	NL	42	51	4	3
	AT	45	43	9	3
	PL	54	39	2	5
	PT	68	24	3	5
	RO	57	25	7	11
	SI	44	48	4	4
	SK	60	35	3	2
	FI	28	64	6	2
	SE	21	75	3	1
	UK	30	63	2	5

QA5.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus ou moins de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.






























La santé et la sécurité sociale

QA5.2 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Health and social security

QA5.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie glauben, dass mehr oder weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene getroffen werden sollten.

Kranken- und Sozialversicherung

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen	Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen	Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE)	NSP
		More decision-making at a European level	Less decision-making at a European level	No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene	Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene	Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	50	43	4	3
	BE	61	27	11	1
	BG	63	28	3	6
	CZ	62	34	2	2
	DK	37	57	3	3
	DE	37	57	4	2
	EE	42	52	4	2
	IE	45	40	12	3
	EL	51	46	2	1
	ES	53	44	1	2
	FR	54	37	6	3
	HR	68	25	4	3
	IT	55	34	5	6
	CY	78	19	2	1
	LV	57	38	2	3
	LT	52	42	3	3
	LU	57	29	13	1
	HU	71	21	6	2
	MT	53	35	6	6
	NL	43	49	5	3
	AT	24	61	12	3
	PL	64	33	1	2
	PT	73	21	4	2
	RO	72	19	4	5
	SI	53	40	4	3
	SK	67	29	3	1
	FI	21	70	8	1
	SE	38	59	3	0
	UK	35	60	2	3

QA5.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus ou moins de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.






























La lutte contre le chômage

QA5.3 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Tackling unemployment

QA5.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie glauben, dass mehr oder weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene getroffen werden sollten.

Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit

	%	Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		More decision-making at a European level		Less decision-making at a European level		No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		WN	
		EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2
 EU 28		62	-4	34	6	2	-1	2	-1
 BE		74	-4	23	6	3	0	0	-2
 BG		71	-10	22	6	2	1	5	3
 CZ		72	6	26	-4	1	0	1	-2
 DK		60	3	37	-2	2	0	1	-1
 DE		56	-4	41	5	2	0	1	-1
 EE		42	-4	52	7	5	-1	1	-2
 IE		59	-2	32	5	7	0	2	-3
 EL		57	-11	40	10	2	1	1	0
 ES		60	-12	38	15	0	-2	2	-1
 FR		68	-2	27	3	2	0	3	-1
 HR		83	19	14	-17	1	0	2	-2
 IT		71	-2	22	5	3	-2	4	-1
 CY		75	1	23	-2	1	0	1	1
 LV		57	-3	38	3	2	0	3	0
 LT		57	-1	38	1	2	1	3	-1
 LU		74	-7	20	4	5	3	1	0
 HU		72	-4	23	8	3	-2	2	-2
 MT		65	-6	25	5	4	1	6	0
 NL		59	-1	37	2	2	0	2	-1
 AT		59	2	36	1	3	-3	2	0
 PL		70	-8	26	8	1	0	3	0
 PT		78	-7	20	10	1	-1	1	-2
 RO		72	-11	18	6	4	3	6	2
 SI		62	-10	33	8	2	0	3	2
 SK		73	-3	25	4	1	0	1	-1
 FI		40	-5	55	5	4	1	1	-1
 SE		55	4	41	-5	2	1	2	0
 UK		40	-6	57	9	1	-1	2	-2

QA5.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus ou moins de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.






























Les questions d'immigration

QA5.4 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Immigration issues

QA5.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie glauben, dass mehr oder weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene getroffen werden sollten.

Einwanderungsthematik

		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen	Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen	Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE)	NSP
		More decision-making at a European level	Less decision-making at a European level	No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene	Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene	Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	59	34	3	4
	BE	74	20	5	1
	BG	69	18	5	8
	CZ	69	28	1	2
	DK	51	45	2	2
	DE	58	40	1	1
	EE	36	57	5	2
	IE	55	34	9	2
	EL	63	35	1	1
	ES	68	28	1	3
	FR	65	27	3	5
	HR	53	34	7	6
	IT	69	22	4	5
	CY	67	29	2	2
	LV	50	42	4	4
	LT	54	36	4	6
	LU	62	25	11	2
	HU	59	27	11	3
	MT	80	12	1	7
	NL	66	30	2	2
	AT	48	46	5	1
	PL	65	28	2	5
	PT	68	23	5	4
	RO	50	27	13	10
	SI	49	40	7	4
	SK	59	33	5	3
	FI	35	58	6	1
	SE	65	32	2	1
	UK	37	58	2	3

QA5.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, dites-moi si vous pensez que plus ou moins de prises de décisions devraient avoir lieu au niveau européen.






























La protection de l'environnement

QA5.5 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Protecting the environment

QA5.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie glauben, dass mehr oder weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene getroffen werden sollten.

Schutz der Umwelt

%		Plus de prises de décisions au niveau européen		Moins de prises de décisions au niveau européen		Pas de changement nécessaire (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		More decision-making at a European level		Less decision-making at a European level		No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Mehr Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Weniger Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene		Keine Veränderung nötig (SPONTAN)		WN	
		EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2	EB 81.1	Diff. EB 78.2
	EU 28	72	-8	22	8	3	0	3	0
	BE	80	-4	14	4	6	1	0	-1
	BG	66	-10	20	3	6	2	8	5
	CZ	80	1	18	0	1	0	1	-1
	DK	78	-7	19	6	2	1	1	0
	DE	81	-7	17	8	1	0	1	-1
	EE	49	-18	43	17	6	0	2	1
	IE	63	-8	28	10	7	1	2	-3
	EL	70	-8	25	6	4	2	1	0
	ES	74	-12	23	13	0	-2	3	1
	FR	78	-6	17	5	3	1	2	0
	HR	72	4	22	-4	4	1	2	-1
	IT	70	-6	22	8	4	-1	4	-1
	CY	83	-5	14	3	2	1	1	1
	LV	52	-17	38	14	7	3	3	0
	LT	58	-14	35	11	2	1	5	2
	LU	79	-8	11	2	9	6	1	0
	HU	70	-10	17	8	11	3	2	-1
	MT	69	-7	22	6	4	1	5	0
	NL	77	-4	19	3	3	1	1	0
	AT	69	0	24	0	5	-1	2	1
	PL	69	-12	26	12	2	0	3	0
	PT	75	-6	19	8	3	-2	3	0
	RO	68	-5	19	3	6	1	7	1
	SI	64	-14	28	9	5	3	3	2
	SK	76	-4	20	2	3	2	1	0
	FI	57	-12	37	10	5	3	1	-1
	SE	85	-3	13	1	1	1	1	1
	UK	60	-12	36	13	1	-1	3	0

QA6.1 En pensant au futur de l'UE, veuillez me dire si vous êtes favorable ou opposé(e) à chacune des propositions suivantes.






























La création d'une armée de l'UE

QA6.1 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to each of the following.

The creation of an EU army

QA6.1 Denken Sie nun bitte an die Zukunft der EU und geben Sie an, ob Sie für oder gegen die folgenden Punkte sind.

Die Schaffung einer EU-Armee

	%	Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
		Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
		Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
 EU 28		16	30	23	24	7	46	47
 BE		21	39	24	14	2	60	38
 BG		29	31	12	14	14	60	26
 CZ		15	35	27	20	3	50	47
 DK		12	30	22	33	3	42	55
 DE		10	26	28	32	4	36	60
 EE		18	29	27	17	9	47	44
 IE		14	16	19	42	9	30	61
 EL		15	25	23	32	5	40	55
 ES		19	20	15	34	12	39	49
 FR		21	39	20	14	6	60	34
 HR		13	33	25	21	8	46	46
 IT		21	36	22	14	7	57	36
 CY		26	20	12	37	5	46	49
 LV		19	31	21	19	10	50	40
 LT		15	45	15	13	12	60	28
 LU		18	31	30	18	3	49	48
 HU		19	31	25	20	5	50	45
 MT		14	22	16	34	14	36	50
 NL		20	30	20	26	4	50	46
 AT		14	29	31	20	6	43	51
 PL		10	36	30	11	13	46	41
 PT		6	35	35	12	12	41	47
 RO		22	26	17	21	14	48	38
 SI		18	25	22	25	10	43	47
 SK		13	31	26	25	5	44	51
 FI		5	22	26	43	4	27	69
 SE		8	21	23	46	2	29	69
 UK		10	23	24	34	9	33	58

QA6.2 En pensant au futur de l'UE, veuillez me dire si vous êtes favorable ou opposé(e) à chacune des propositions suivantes.






























Un Président de la Commission européenne élu directement par les citoyens européens

QA6.2 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to each of the following.

The President of the European Commission being elected directly by EU citizens

QA6.2 Denken Sie nun bitte an die Zukunft der EU und geben Sie an, ob Sie für oder gegen die folgenden Punkte sind.

Die Direktwahl des EU-Kommissionspräsidenten durch die EU-Bürger

		Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
		Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
		Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	31	38	14	8	9	69	22
	BE	28	44	20	6	2	72	26
	BG	46	31	6	4	13	77	10
	CZ	20	40	24	11	5	60	35
	DK	32	28	21	12	7	60	33
	DE	27	36	19	10	8	63	29
	EE	21	33	24	11	11	54	35
	IE	43	31	8	8	10	74	16
	EL	38	40	9	9	4	78	18
	ES	44	26	10	7	13	70	17
	FR	28	42	15	9	6	70	24
	HR	33	47	11	3	6	80	14
	IT	31	47	10	3	9	78	13
	CY	52	20	8	14	6	72	22
	LV	18	38	21	9	14	56	30
	LT	16	45	12	8	19	61	20
	LU	36	34	20	5	5	70	25
	HU	33	38	16	7	6	71	23
	MT	35	32	8	8	17	67	16
	NL	34	31	14	16	5	65	30
	AT	28	47	16	3	6	75	19
	PL	20	49	13	3	15	69	16
	PT	22	55	12	1	10	77	13
	RO	40	23	12	9	16	63	21
	SI	29	31	16	11	13	60	27
	SK	20	44	19	10	7	64	29
	FI	22	32	24	12	10	54	36
	SE	29	34	20	14	3	63	34
	UK	34	36	10	10	10	70	20

QA6.3 En pensant au futur de l'UE, veuillez me dire si vous êtes favorable ou opposé(e) à chacune des propositions suivantes.






























La nomination d'un ministre de la justice de l'UE

QA6.3 Thinking about the future of the EU, please tell me whether you are in favour or opposed to each of the following.

The designation of a justice minister for the EU

QA6.3 Denken Sie nun bitte an die Zukunft der EU und geben Sie an, ob Sie für oder gegen die folgenden Punkte sind.

Die Ernennung eines EU-Justizministers

		Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
		Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
		Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	19	39	20	12	10	58	32
	BE	17	48	23	9	3	65	32
	BG	43	30	6	4	17	73	10
	CZ	17	41	26	12	4	58	38
	DK	14	29	22	27	8	43	49
	DE	15	33	31	14	7	48	45
	EE	10	36	26	14	14	46	40
	IE	30	35	12	10	13	65	22
	EL	25	40	17	13	5	65	30
	ES	27	25	18	17	13	52	35
	FR	15	44	22	11	8	59	33
	HR	23	47	16	6	8	70	22
	IT	27	48	12	4	9	75	16
	CY	46	22	9	17	6	68	26
	LV	16	35	21	11	17	51	32
	LT	11	49	12	6	22	60	18
	LU	23	37	26	9	5	60	35
	HU	29	43	13	9	6	72	22
	MT	35	29	8	9	19	64	17
	NL	15	35	23	22	5	50	45
	AT	12	37	30	11	10	49	41
	PL	14	48	18	5	15	62	23
	PT	11	48	23	4	14	59	27
	RO	37	28	12	8	15	65	20
	SI	20	37	17	13	13	57	30
	SK	19	42	20	12	7	61	32
	FI	16	45	18	10	11	61	28
	SE	13	38	23	21	5	51	44
	UK	11	38	16	21	14	49	37

QA8.1 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























Des Etats Unis

QA8.1 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

The United States

QA8.1 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Der USA

		Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Much weaker
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
 EU 28		8	26	38	14
 BE		2	28	50	11
 BG		8	22	30	11
 CZ		8	26	44	13
 DK		3	25	55	5
 DE		7	34	29	9
 EE		6	31	36	7
 IE		14	18	39	20
 EL		5	14	39	34
 ES		4	17	50	20
 FR		3	19	54	11
 HR		7	24	38	17
 IT		16	27	26	15
 CY		6	21	32	33
 LV		6	24	30	16
 LT		8	34	28	13
 LU		6	28	47	11
 HU		13	27	32	14
 MT		14	18	25	10
 NL		3	31	47	9
 AT		5	28	38	16
 PL		9	35	27	8
 PT		10	16	28	24
 RO		16	20	31	14
 SI		6	18	41	19
 SK		7	28	33	21
 FI		4	29	47	16
 SE		2	35	50	9
 UK		6	25	41	18

QA8.1 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























Des Etats Unis

QA8.1 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

The United States

QA8.1 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Der USA

		La même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Gleich (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
	%	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	8	6	34	52
	BE	7	2	30	61
	BG	15	14	30	41
	CZ	6	3	34	57
	DK	9	3	28	60
	DE	17	4	41	38
	EE	12	8	37	43
	IE	9	0	32	59
	EL	5	3	19	73
	ES	2	7	21	70
	FR	7	6	22	65
	HR	7	7	31	55
	IT	10	6	43	41
	CY	3	5	27	65
	LV	14	10	30	46
	LT	6	11	42	41
	LU	5	3	34	58
	HU	11	3	40	46
	MT	9	24	32	35
	NL	7	3	34	56
	AT	10	3	33	54
	PL	7	14	44	35
	PT	7	15	26	52
	RO	8	11	36	45
	SI	9	7	24	60
	SK	8	3	35	54
	FI	2	2	33	63
	SE	3	1	37	59
	UK	4	6	31	59

QA8.2 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























Du Japon

QA8.2 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

Japan

QA8.2 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Japans

		Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Much weaker
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	10	34	30	11
	BE	7	34	43	9
	BG	8	23	28	13
	CZ	7	37	36	12
	DK	8	48	29	4
	DE	14	44	17	5
	EE	8	37	30	5
	IE	17	26	30	15
	EL	10	27	35	18
	ES	4	24	44	16
	FR	5	34	36	12
	HR	7	28	36	16
	IT	15	29	25	17
	CY	6	27	29	26
	LV	11	28	25	10
	LT	10	33	27	9
	LU	14	34	33	7
	HU	12	35	25	13
	MT	11	21	22	10
	NL	11	43	30	5
	AT	12	37	29	10
	PL	8	39	26	6
	PT	9	23	28	19
	RO	11	22	31	14
	SI	8	26	36	14
	SK	13	33	32	11
	FI	9	49	24	12
	SE	10	53	29	4
	UK	8	31	35	12

QA8.2 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























Du Japon

QA8.2 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

Japan

QA8.2 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Japans

	%	La même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Gleich (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
 EU 28		6	9	44	41
 BE		5	2	41	52
 BG		12	16	31	41
 CZ		5	3	44	48
 DK		5	6	56	33
 DE		14	6	58	22
 EE		9	11	45	35
 IE		12	0	43	45
 EL		5	5	37	53
 ES		3	9	28	60
 FR		4	9	39	48
 HR		4	9	35	52
 IT		7	7	44	42
 CY		2	10	33	55
 LV		11	15	39	35
 LT		5	16	43	36
 LU		5	7	48	40
 HU		10	5	47	38
 MT		5	31	32	32
 NL		6	5	54	35
 AT		8	4	49	39
 PL		6	15	47	32
 PT		4	17	32	47
 RO		6	16	33	45
 SI		6	10	34	50
 SK		7	4	46	43
 FI		1	5	58	36
 SE		1	3	63	33
 UK		3	11	39	47

QA8.3 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























De la Chine

QA8.3 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

China

QA8.3 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Chinas

		Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Much weaker
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
 EU 28		9	23	35	21
 BE		4	23	47	23
 BG		12	24	25	13
 CZ		9	30	36	19
 DK		3	22	52	16
 DE		9	26	32	16
 EE		9	28	35	14
 IE		11	20	36	24
 EL		7	19	35	34
 ES		4	18	42	26
 FR		2	17	46	26
 HR		7	24	37	19
 IT		17	23	25	22
 CY		6	18	30	39
 LV		9	22	30	17
 LT		12	30	26	13
 LU		4	15	50	26
 HU		15	34	24	15
 MT		10	16	27	15
 NL		4	22	47	19
 AT		12	26	31	21
 PL		9	33	28	11
 PT		10	18	29	26
 RO		13	18	31	19
 SI		7	20	36	24
 SK		15	25	32	22
 FI		5	28	37	25
 SE		3	21	51	22
 UK		7	18	36	29

QA8.3 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























De la Chine

QA8.3 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

China

QA8.3 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Chinas

	%	La même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Gleich (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
 EU 28		5	7	32	56
 BE		2	1	27	70
 BG		9	17	36	38
 CZ		3	3	39	55
 DK		3	4	25	68
 DE		13	4	35	48
 EE		5	9	37	49
 IE		9	0	31	60
 EL		2	3	26	69
 ES		2	8	22	68
 FR		3	6	19	72
 HR		4	9	31	56
 IT		6	7	40	47
 CY		1	6	24	69
 LV		9	13	31	47
 LT		4	15	42	39
 LU		2	3	19	76
 HU		7	5	49	39
 MT		4	28	26	42
 NL		4	4	26	66
 AT		6	4	38	52
 PL		4	15	42	39
 PT		3	14	28	55
 RO		5	14	31	50
 SI		5	8	27	60
 SK		3	3	40	54
 FI		1	4	33	62
 SE		1	2	24	73
 UK		2	8	25	65

QA8.4 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























De l'Inde

QA8.4 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

India

QA8.4 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Indiens

		Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Much weaker
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	17	39	20	8
	BE	11	44	31	8
	BG	20	27	12	7
	CZ	19	46	19	7
	DK	12	50	23	4
	DE	22	37	17	6
	EE	25	34	16	6
	IE	24	37	18	8
	EL	29	39	13	9
	ES	21	43	18	5
	FR	11	45	23	7
	HR	20	41	17	8
	IT	11	34	24	14
	CY	28	37	14	9
	LV	33	26	9	8
	LT	29	30	14	8
	LU	21	45	21	6
	HU	15	41	16	11
	MT	19	28	12	5
	NL	19	43	24	4
	AT	23	37	20	7
	PL	16	37	19	5
	PT	21	29	16	11
	RO	22	33	14	9
	SI	13	37	20	11
	SK	20	38	21	6
	FI	19	49	18	7
	SE	13	44	32	5
	UK	12	41	25	7

QA8.4 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























De l'Inde

QA8.4 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

India

QA8.4 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Indiens

		La même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Gleich (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB	EB	EB	EB
		81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1
%					
	EU 28	6	10	56	28
	BE	4	2	55	39
	BG	11	23	47	19
	CZ	5	4	65	26
	DK	4	7	62	27
	DE	12	6	59	23
	EE	7	12	59	22
	IE	13	0	61	26
	EL	5	5	68	22
	ES	2	11	64	23
	FR	3	11	56	30
	HR	3	11	61	25
	IT	8	9	45	38
	CY	1	11	65	23
	LV	8	16	59	17
	LT	4	15	59	22
	LU	2	5	66	27
	HU	10	7	56	27
	MT	3	33	47	17
	NL	4	6	62	28
	AT	6	7	60	27
	PL	6	17	53	24
	PT	4	19	50	27
	RO	5	17	55	23
	SI	5	14	50	31
	SK	9	6	58	27
	FI	2	5	68	25
	SE	2	4	57	37
	UK	4	11	53	32

QA8.5 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























Du Brésil

QA8.5 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

Brazil

QA8.5 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Brasiliens

		Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Much weaker
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	19	40	17	6
	BE	14	50	23	5
	BG	16	30	14	6
	CZ	19	43	20	6
	DK	15	50	20	2
	DE	27	38	10	5
	EE	22	37	11	4
	IE	26	38	14	8
	EL	31	39	10	8
	ES	20	46	19	3
	FR	11	49	20	4
	HR	19	39	19	8
	IT	11	35	24	11
	CY	34	32	10	9
	LV	34	23	8	6
	LT	28	30	12	8
	LU	27	48	14	4
	HU	19	36	15	10
	MT	19	28	10	6
	NL	19	45	19	4
	AT	25	37	17	6
	PL	20	35	18	5
	PT	15	30	19	12
	RO	22	33	13	8
	SI	13	39	16	8
	SK	22	38	20	3
	FI	24	47	13	7
	SE	22	53	15	3
	UK	15	40	19	5

QA8.5 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























Du Brésil

QA8.5 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

Brazil

QA8.5 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Brasiliens

		La même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Gleich (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
	EU 28	6	12	59	23
	BE	5	3	64	28
	BG	10	24	46	20
	CZ	6	6	62	26
	DK	5	8	65	22
	DE	12	8	65	15
	EE	7	19	59	15
	IE	14	0	64	22
	EL	6	6	70	18
	ES	1	11	66	22
	FR	3	13	60	24
	HR	3	12	58	27
	IT	10	9	46	35
	CY	2	13	66	19
	LV	9	20	57	14
	LT	4	18	58	20
	LU	2	5	75	18
	HU	11	9	55	25
	MT	3	34	47	16
	NL	5	8	64	23
	AT	7	8	62	23
	PL	6	16	55	23
	PT	7	17	45	31
	RO	6	18	55	21
	SI	6	18	52	24
	SK	10	7	60	23
	FI	1	8	71	20
	SE	2	5	75	18
	UK	3	18	55	24

QA8.6 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























De la Russie

QA8.6 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

Russia

QA8.6 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Russlands

		Beaucoup plus forte	Un peu plus forte	Un peu plus faible	Beaucoup plus faible
		Much stronger	Somewhat stronger	Somewhat weaker	Much weaker
		Viel stärker	Etwas stärker	Etwas schwächer	Viel schwächer
%		EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1	EB 81.1
 EU 28		10	37	26	9
 BE		6	41	36	10
 BG		13	30	20	10
 CZ		12	42	29	8
 DK		7	48	29	4
 DE		10	41	20	7
 EE		16	37	23	9
 IE		18	35	24	10
 EL		9	23	30	28
 ES		12	38	28	5
 FR		7	46	26	5
 HR		10	35	28	14
 IT		11	30	26	15
 CY		6	18	27	41
 LV		13	28	24	13
 LT		14	32	21	13
 LU		16	38	30	5
 HU		13	34	23	12
 MT		17	25	16	6
 NL		10	43	30	7
 AT		11	38	28	10
 PL		10	35	26	8
 PT		18	27	19	12
 RO		14	28	23	12
 SI		8	29	28	15
 SK		10	33	28	17
 FI		12	47	24	10
 SE		11	50	28	6
 UK		9	35	28	9

QA8.6 En pensant à l'année 2020, pensez-vous que l'influence globale de l'UE sera plus forte ou plus faible que celle ... ?






























De la Russie

QA8.6 Looking ahead to the year 2020, do you think that the overall influence of the EU will be stronger or weaker than that of...?

Russia

QA8.6 Wenn Sie an das Jahr 2020 denken, sind Sie dann der Meinung, dass der Einfluss der EU insgesamt stärker oder schwächer sein wird als der Einfluss ...?

Russlands

		La même (SPONTANE)	NSP	Total 'Plus forte'	Total 'Plus faible'
		The same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'Stronger'	Total 'Weaker'
		Gleich (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Stärker'	Gesamt 'Schwächer'
		EB	EB	EB	EB
		81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1
%					
	EU 28	8	10	47	35
	BE	5	2	47	46
	BG	11	16	43	30
	CZ	6	3	54	37
	DK	6	6	55	33
	DE	17	5	51	27
	EE	8	7	53	32
	IE	13	0	53	34
	EL	6	4	32	58
	ES	3	14	50	33
	FR	5	11	53	31
	HR	4	9	45	42
	IT	10	8	41	41
	CY	3	5	24	68
	LV	13	9	41	37
	LT	6	14	46	34
	LU	5	6	54	35
	HU	12	6	47	35
	MT	4	32	42	22
	NL	6	4	53	37
	AT	8	5	49	38
	PL	5	16	45	34
	PT	5	19	45	31
	RO	7	16	42	35
	SI	9	11	37	43
	SK	8	4	43	45
	FI	3	4	59	34
	SE	2	3	61	34
	UK	5	14	44	37