



## **Flash Eurobarometer 344**

# **ATTITUDES OF EUROPEANS TOWARDS WATER – RELATED ISSUES**

## **REPORT**

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This survey has been requested by Directorate-General for Environment and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit).

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**Flash Eurobarometer 344 - TNS Political & Social**

**Flash Eurobarometer 344**

**Attitudes of Europeans towards water – related issues**

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of Directorate-  
General for Environment

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

It is widely acknowledged that the quality and quantity of water available in Europe is an important issue. In 2000 the EU adopted the Water Framework Directive (WFD), and progress has been made in adopting an integrated approach to freshwater management, with the goal of achieving 'good status' for all EU waters by 2015<sup>1</sup>. Twenty-three out of twenty-seven EU Member States have adopted the River Basin Management Plans for 2009 - 2015 as required by the WFD<sup>2</sup>.

There have also been a number of improvements to European waters in recent years, particularly the decline of phosphorus levels and organic pollution in freshwater, and the significant improvement of bathing waters. However, in spite of this progress, water quality and quantity remain a cause for concern. For instance, in many countries nitrate levels in ground water are above threshold levels. In fact, current data indicate that a large proportion of European freshwater systems risk not achieving 'good water' status by the prescribed timescale of 2015<sup>3</sup>.

The "Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources"<sup>4</sup> is being developed as the EU policy response to the continuing challenge of delivering the EU's water policy goals. The Blueprint will provide policy recommendations for future EU freshwater policy and is due by the end of 2012. It draws on a range of ongoing assessments, including the River Basin Management Plans, and the EU Action on Water Scarcity and Drought. The Blueprint will identify current gaps and future priorities and steer water policy development until 2020. It will also take advantage of analysis that integrates economic and climate modelling till 2050.

In 2009 a Flash Eurobarometer on water<sup>5</sup> was conducted to gauge how well informed Europeans felt they were about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters. The survey also investigated their attitudes to water issues, and what actions and solutions they thought were appropriate. That survey revealed that many Europeans did not feel well informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters, and that they believed that water quality was a serious issue. Furthermore, although most were already taking individual actions to reduce their water use, they thought that more should be done to tackle water issues.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/objectives/status\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/objectives/status_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/map\\_mc/map.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/map_mc/map.htm)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/freshwater-quality>

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/blueprint/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/blueprint/index_en.htm)

<sup>5</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/flash/fl\\_261\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_261_en.pdf)

The questions in this Flash Eurobarometer expand on these themes to provide greater insight, and to establish whether awareness of water issues has improved over time. Specifically the survey was designed to examine Europeans' views on:

- ◆ the level of knowledge about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters;
- ◆ the seriousness of water-related problems and perceived changes in the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters;
- ◆ the impact of various sectors and activities on the status of water;
- ◆ the main threats to the water environment;
- ◆ the price of water;
- ◆ individual and other actions to reduce water-related problems;
- ◆ measures the EU should take, and awareness of the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources; and
- ◆ awareness of and participation in consultations on the River Basin Management Plans.

The findings of this survey have been analysed firstly at EU level and secondly by country. Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables - such as respondents' gender, age, education, and occupation - have been used to provide greater insight. Additional analysis has been conducted using respondents' opinions on:

- ◆ the level of information about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters;
- ◆ the seriousness of water-related problems;
- ◆ perceptions of changes in water quality.

In the course of this survey, 25,524 European citizens aged 15 and above were interviewed by telephone (fixed-line and mobile phone) by the TNS Political & Political network between 5 and 8 March 2012 in all 27 European Union Member States, at the request of the European Commission's Directorate-General for the Environment. The methodology used is that of surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)<sup>6</sup>. A technical note on the methodology for interviews conducted by the institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is annexed to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>7</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

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

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

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

*Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

#### Note

#### ABREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union - 27 Member States
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

## MAIN FINDINGS

Europeans feel less informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in their country than they did in 2009.

- ◆ **Fewer than four out of ten respondents feel well informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters.** This is a decrease of 6 percentage points since 2009. Respondents living in Denmark are most likely to say they feel informed about water-related problems (62%), compared to 16% of those living in Latvia.

**A majority believe that water quality and quantity problems are serious.**

- ◆ **Most respondents (68%) think that water quality problems are a serious issue.** This proportion has decreased by one percentage point since 2009.
- ◆ At least three-quarters of respondents also consider floods (79%), and droughts and overconsumption of water (75%) to be serious problems.
- ◆ **Views on the seriousness of floods, water quality and droughts are inter-related.** A respondent who thinks one of these issues is a serious problem is more likely to think the others are also serious. For instance, those who think water quality problems are a serious problem are also more likely to say droughts/overconsumption are a serious problem than those who say that water quality problems are not a serious problem (85% vs 52%).
- ◆ **Europeans care about water quality.** The most widespread view among Europeans is that the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters has either improved (23%) or remained the same (25%) over the past ten years, while 44% believe it has deteriorated.
- ◆ At least **eight out of ten respondents consider that pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture (90%) and household water consumption (85%) have an impact on the quality and quantity of water.** Household water consumption is more likely to be seen as having an impact in this wave than it was in 2009 (85% vs 80%).

**Europeans consider chemical pollution to be the main threat to the water environment.**

- ◆ **Chemical pollution is viewed as the main threat to the water environment (84%).** The proportion of respondents mentioning this has increased by 9 points since 2009. At least half also mention climate change (55%), while 49% mention changes to the water ecosystem.



**Most Europeans are in favour of a user-pays system for water use, and, to a lesser extent, that the cost should reflect the environmental impact of water use.**

- ◆ **More than eight out of ten agree that water users should be charged for the volume of water they use.** These respondents are evenly split between those who think charges should be applied in all cases, and those who think measures should be put in place to offset any adverse social consequences of water charges.
- ◆ **Just above six out of ten respondents agree that the price of water should reflect the environmental impact of its use (61%).** Respondents who think droughts are a serious issue are more likely to be in favour of this approach.
- ◆ **A large majority (88%) agree that the re-use of non-potable water should be generalised, as long as there are no health risks.** The majority of respondents in every country agree with this idea, with results ranging from 94% in Malta and Denmark to 65% in Lithuania.
- ◆ **Almost all (98%) respondents are taking some individual action to reduce water problems and become more water efficient.** Restricting the amount of water used (85%) and recycling household oil and chemical waste (74%) are the most common measures being taken.
- ◆ However, **at least half of respondents do not think that households are doing enough to use water efficiently.** More than half also say that industry and agriculture are not doing enough to use water efficiently.

**Two-thirds of Europeans believe that more information about the environmental consequences of water use is the most effective way of tackling water problems.**

- ◆ **Almost seven out of ten (67%) think providing more information on the environmental consequences of water use is the most effective way to tackle water problems.** This is also the most commonly mentioned method of addressing these issues in 19 out of 27 countries.

**The majority of Europeans want the EU to propose additional measures on water issues.**

- ◆ **Around three-quarters (73%) of respondents think that the EU should propose additional measures to address water problems,** and at least half of this group would like to be able to express their views on these measures. However, 12% of respondents think that this is not an area of EU competence.
- ◆ The upcoming **Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources is not widely known** - only 7% have heard of it. When asked what they think the main focus of the Blueprint should be, **60% of respondents said water pollution from industry.** In fact, this is the most frequently mentioned focus in all 27 countries.

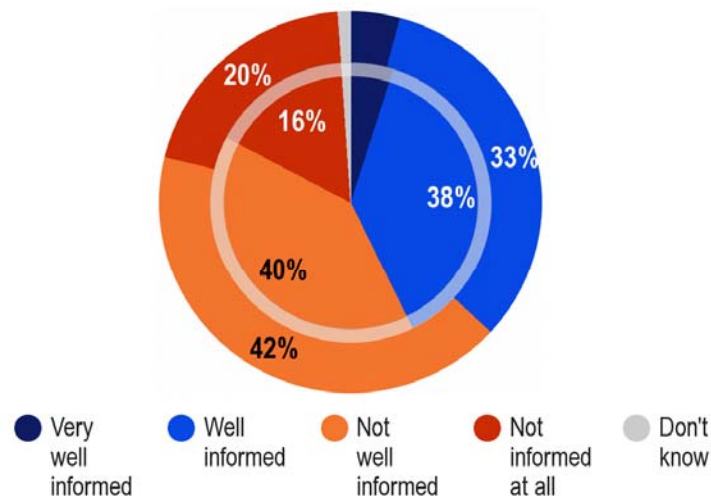
- ◆ **Few respondents have heard of the River Basin Management Plans** - 11%. This is fairly consistent across countries, with only 19 points separating Finland (23%) from France and Sweden (both 4%).
- ◆ Nine out of ten respondents **(89%) did not take part in a River Basin Management Plan consultation**. However, 51% of respondents said they would be interested in doing so for the next revision of the plan.

## 1. LEVEL OF INFORMATION ABOUT PROBLEMS FACING GROUNDWATER, LAKES, RIVERS AND COASTAL WATERS

**- Europeans feel less informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in their country than they did in 2009 -**

Respondents were asked how informed they felt about the problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters<sup>8</sup> in their country. One third (33%) said they feel well informed, and 4% said they feel very well-informed. One in four (42%) do not feel well informed, and 20% said they are not informed at all about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters.

Q1T. How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes and rivers in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Inner pie : FL 261 Jan. 2009

Outer pie : FL 344 Mar. 2012

 EU27

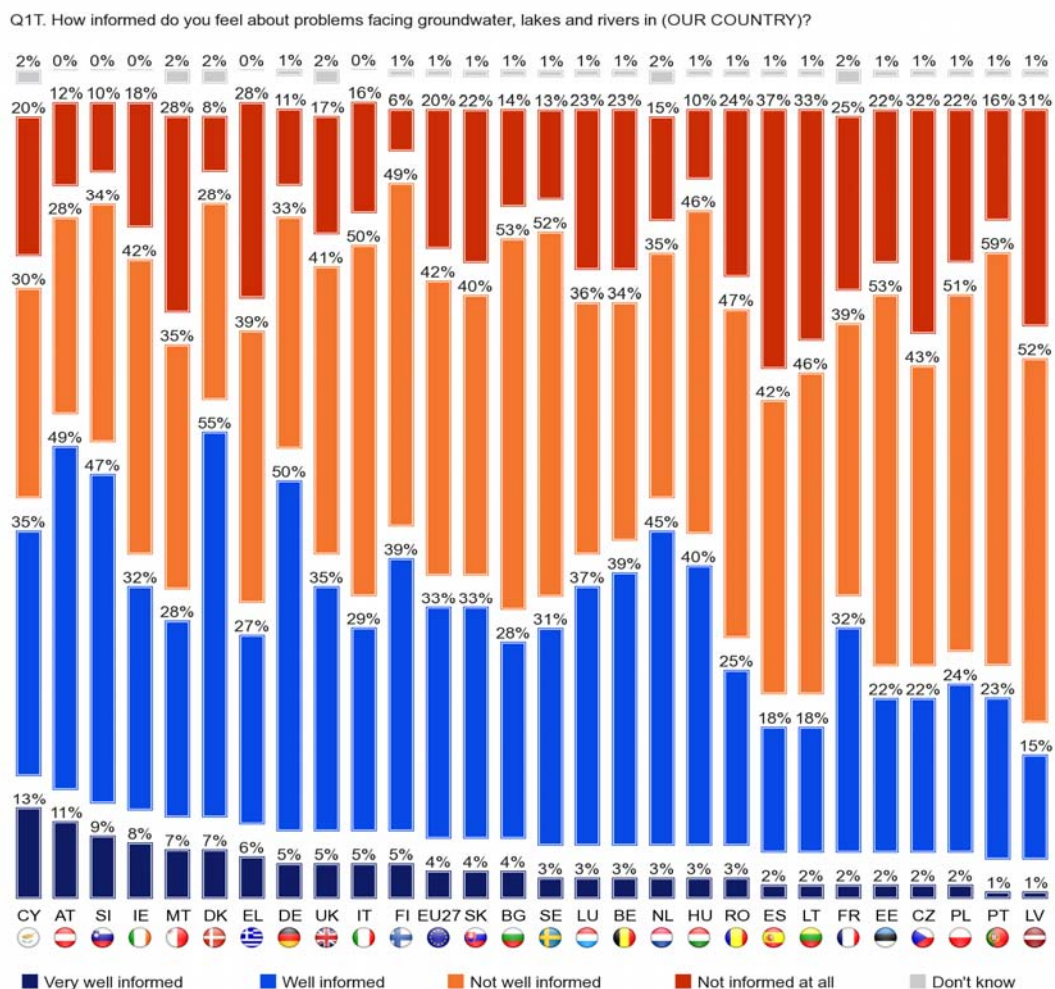
<sup>8</sup> Q1a. How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY)? Very well informed/ Well informed/ Not well informed/ Not informed at all/DK/NA.

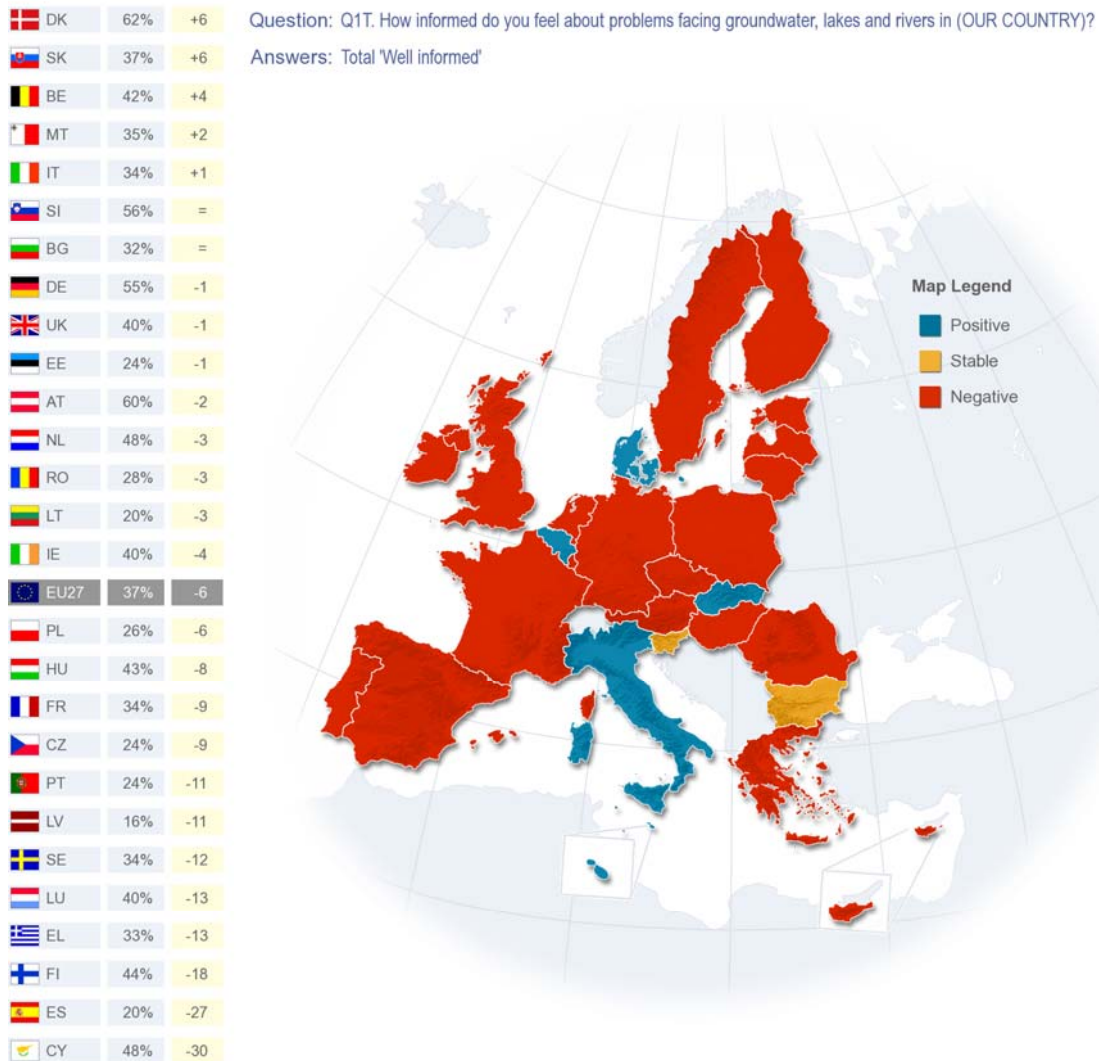
In Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia the following question was asked that way  
Q1b. How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes and rivers in (OUR COUNTRY)? Very well informed/ Well informed/ Not well informed/ Not informed at all/DK/NA.

The proportion of Europeans who feel informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters has decreased by 6 points from 43% to 37% since the last wave in 2009.

Respondents living in Denmark (62%) and Austria (60%) are most likely to feel informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in their country. More than half of those living in Slovenia (56%) and Germany (55%) also say they feel well informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in their country. Respondents in Cyprus (13%) are the most likely to say they feel very well informed, followed by those in Austria (11%).

In contrast, only 16% of respondents in Latvia and 20% in Lithuania and Spain say they feel well informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in their country. Almost two in five respondents in Spain say they do not feel informed at all about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in their country (37%). This is the highest level across all 27 countries.





March 2012 - January 2009

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates that men are more likely than women to say that they feel well informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters (40% vs 35%). Younger respondents are less likely to feel informed about water-related problems. Almost half (48%) of those aged 55+ say they feel well informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters compared to 38% of 40-54 year olds, 26% of 25-39 year olds, and 27% of 15-24 year olds.

Students are less likely to say they feel well informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters than those who have completed their education. Apart from this, the age at which respondents completed their education has no impact on how informed they feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters.

Manual workers (31%) are less likely to say they feel well informed than those who are not working (39%), or the self-employed (38%) or employees (35%). Respondents living in rural villages are more likely to feel informed about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters than those living in large towns (40% vs 35%).

**Q1T - How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Not well informed'	Don't know
EU27	37%	62%	1%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	40%	59%	1%
Female	35%	64%	1%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	27%	72%	1%
25-39	26%	73%	1%
40-54	38%	61%	1%
55 +	48%	50%	2%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	37%	61%	2%
16-19	38%	61%	1%
20+	38%	61%	1%
Still studying	28%	71%	1%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	40%	59%	1%
Small/ Mid-size town	36%	63%	1%
Large town	35%	64%	1%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	38%	61%	1%
Employee	35%	64%	1%
Manual workers	31%	68%	1%
Not working	39%	60%	1%

## 2. SERIOUSNESS OF WATER-RELATED PROBLEMS

### 2.1 Water quality problems

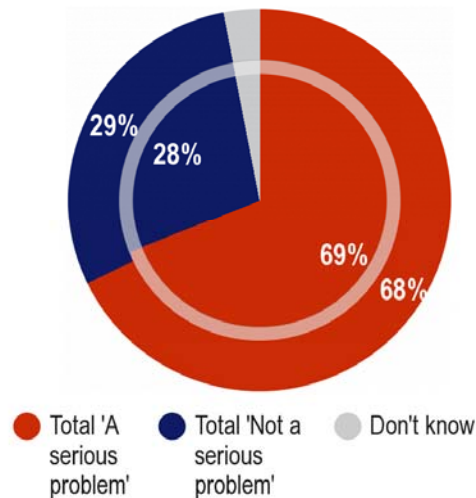
**- Almost seven out of ten Europeans agree that water quality problems are a serious problem in their country -**

A majority of respondents (68%) think that water quality problems are a serious problem in their country. One in three (31%) think it is a very serious problem, and a further 37% think it is a fairly serious problem. One in five (22%) say it is not a very serious problem, while 7% consider that water quality is not a serious problem at all<sup>9</sup>.

These results are almost identical to those of 2009, when 69% thought that water quality was a serious problem - a difference of just one point.

Q2.1. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Water quality problems



Inner pie : FL 261 Jan.2009

Outer pie : FL 344 Mar.2012



























 EU27

<sup>9</sup> Q2. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)? Water quality problems/ Floods/ Droughts/ overconsumption of water.



Around nine out of ten respondents in Romania (94%), Italy (91%) and France (89%) consider water quality a serious problem for their country. In fact in all three countries at least half say that water quality is a very serious problem (Romania: 64%, Italy and France: 53%). This is also the case in Bulgaria, where 52% consider water quality to be a very serious problem.

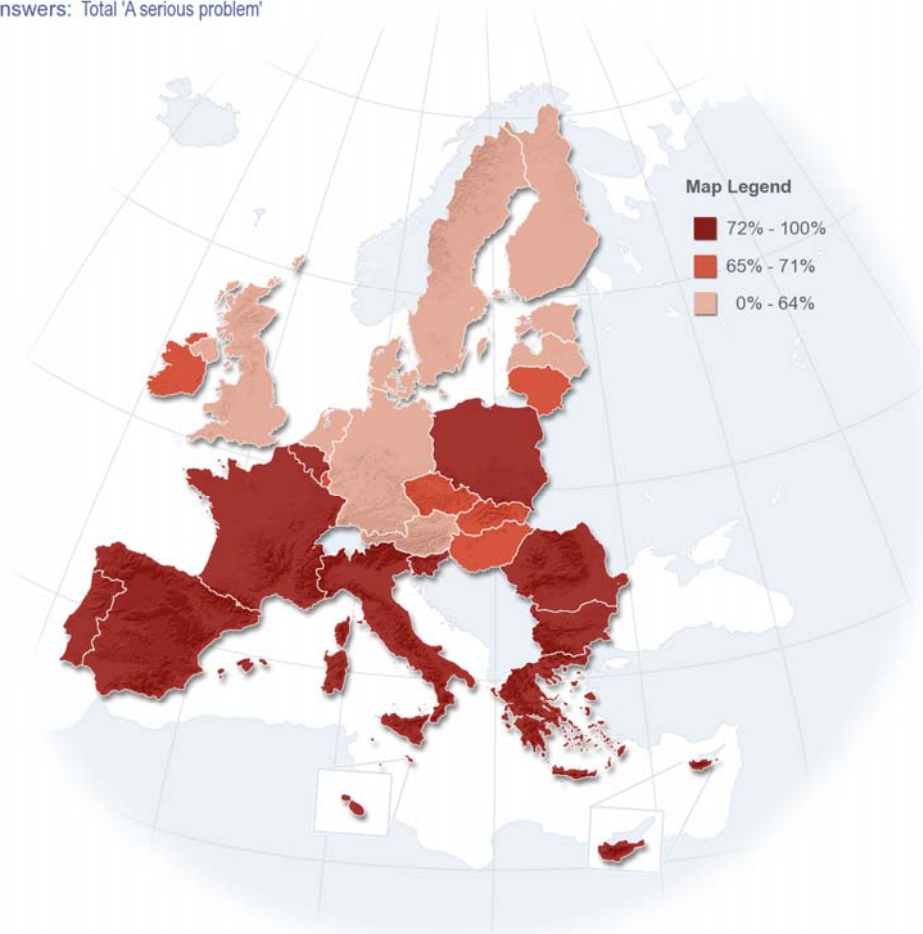
By contrast, more than half of the respondents in Finland (59%), Austria (58%), Germany and the Netherlands (both 52%) do not consider water quality to be a serious problem in their country, and one in five Austrian respondents say that water quality is not a serious problem at all (20%).

 RO	94%
 IT	91%
 FR	89%
 EL	86%
 BG	86%
 SI	85%
 PL	82%
 CY	75%
 PT	73%
 MT	73%
 ES	72%
 BE	72%
 HU	70%
 LT	70%
 SK	69%
 EU	68%
 CZ	67%
 IE	67%
 LU	65%
 LV	64%
 DK	59%
 SE	57%
 EE	49%
 DE	46%
 UK	44%
 NL	44%
 AT	40%
 FI	39%

Question: Q2.1. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Option: Water quality problems

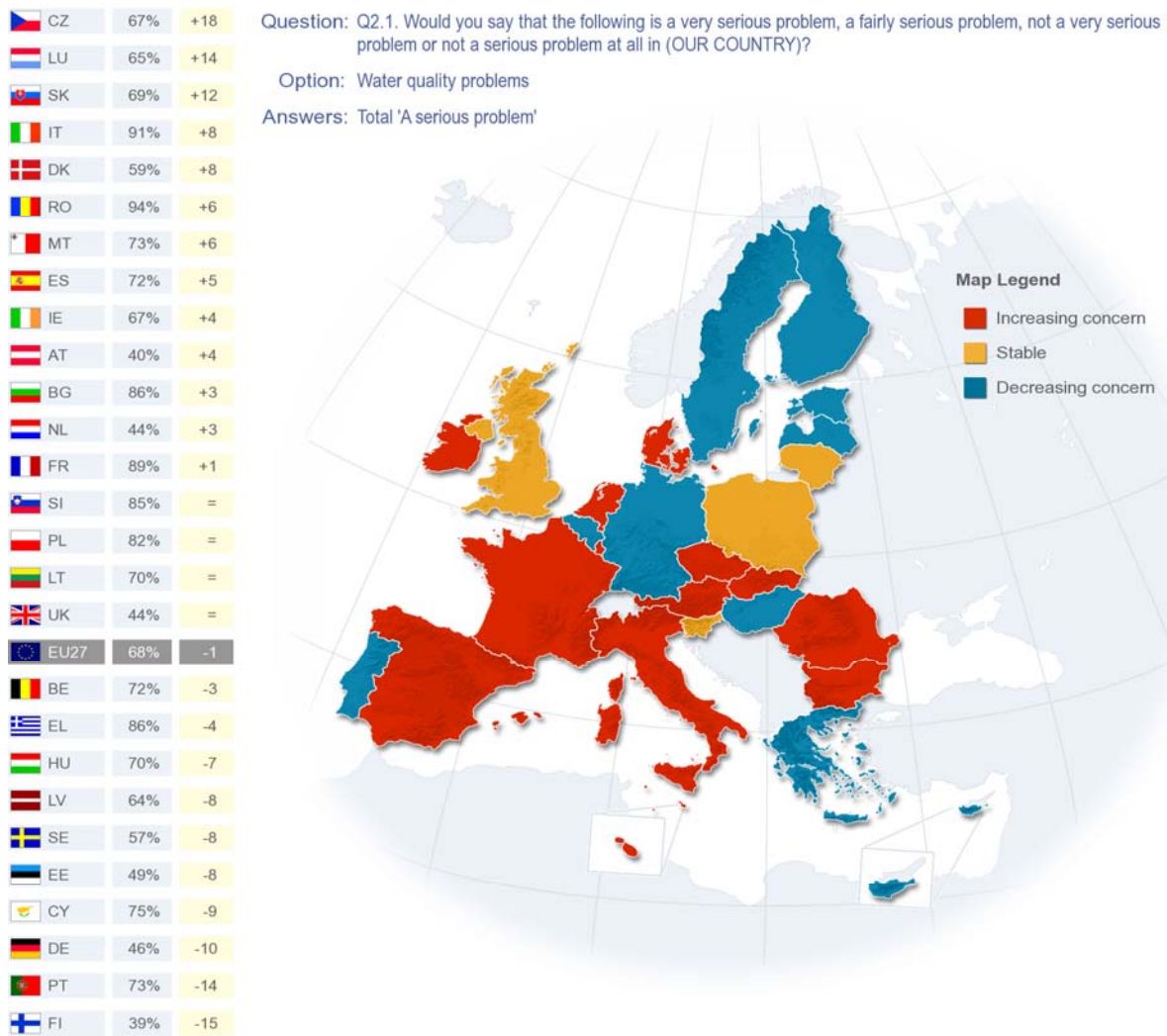
Answers: Total 'A serious problem'





Although overall views on water quality are unchanged since 2009, there are some notable variations within countries. Respondents in Finland and Portugal are now more positive about water quality in their country, with a decrease of 15 and 14 points respectively in those who consider water quality problems to be a serious problem.

However, for respondents in the Czech Republic, Luxembourg and Slovakia, water quality has become an increasing concern. Since 2009, the proportion who agree that water quality is a serious issue has increased by 18 points in the Czech Republic, 14 points in Luxembourg, and 12 points in Slovakia.



March 2012 - January 2009

The socio-demographic analysis shows that the older the respondents, the more likely they are to consider water quality problems to be a serious problem. Seven out of ten (71%) respondents aged 55+ hold this view, compared to 64% of respondents aged 15-24. Women are also more likely than men to consider water quality to be a serious problem (71% vs 66%). Employees (64%) are less likely to think that water quality is a serious problem than those who are not working (72%) and manual workers (70%).

**Q2.1 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

**Water quality problems**

	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'	Don't know
EU27	68%	29%	3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	66%	32%	2%
Female	71%	26%	3%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	64%	33%	3%
25-39	66%	31%	3%
40-54	69%	29%	2%
55 +	71%	27%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	68%	29%	3%
Employee	64%	34%	2%
Manual workers	70%	27%	3%
Not working	72%	26%	2%

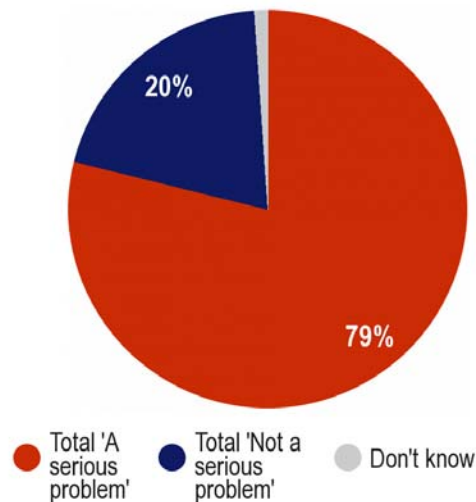
## 2.2 Floods

**- Eight out of ten Europeans agree that floods are a serious problem in their country -**

In this wave of the survey respondents were also asked whether they think that floods are a serious problem for their country<sup>10</sup>. The majority - 79% - think that they are. More than four out of ten (44%) think floods are a very serious problem, and a further 35% think they are a fairly serious problem. Four percent think floods are not a serious problem at all, and 16% think they are not a very serious problem.

Q2.2. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Floods



 EU27

The belief that floods are a serious problem in their country is almost unanimous among respondents in Romania (96%), Bulgaria (94%), Poland (94%), Italy (92%), Slovakia (92%) and France (90%). This view is most strongly held in Bulgaria and Romania, where 77% and 76% respectively say that floods are a very serious problem.

At the opposite end of the scale, 78% of Finnish and 72% of Estonian respondents say that floods are not a serious problem. In fact, 18% and 20% respectively say that floods are not a serious problem at all for their country.

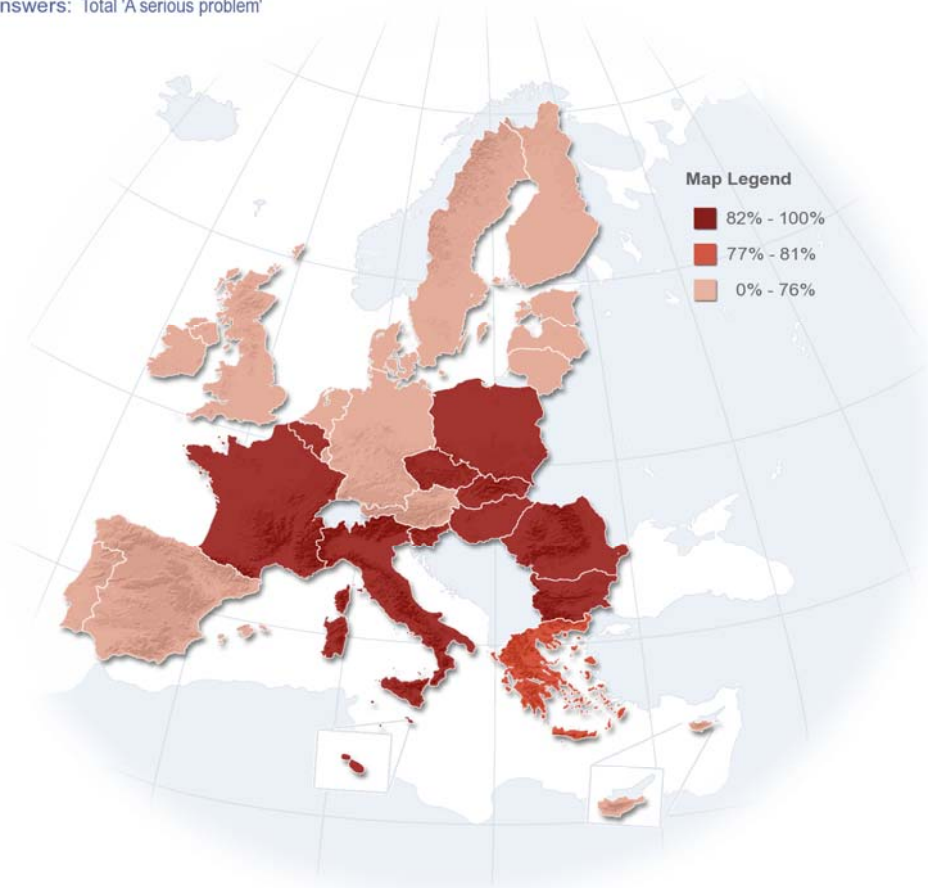
<sup>10</sup> Q2. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)? Water quality problems/ Floods/ Droughts/ overconsumption of water.

	RO	96%
	BG	94%
	PL	94%
	SK	92%
	IT	92%
	FR	90%
	CZ	89%
	HU	86%
	BE	85%
	SI	85%
	MT	84%
	EL	80%
	EU	79%
	IE	76%
	ES	74%
	UK	73%
	PT	73%
	AT	72%
	DE	64%
	LU	62%
	NL	62%
	LV	56%
	DK	54%
	CY	51%
	LT	51%
	SE	47%
	EE	26%
	FI	21%

Question: Q2.2. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Option: Floods

Answers: Total 'A serious problem'



The socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely than men to consider floods a serious problem (82% vs 75%). Respondents aged 15-24 are less likely than older age groups to say that floods are a serious problem. In fact, almost half of those aged 55+ think floods are a very serious problem (48%), compared to 32% of 15-24s. Students also are less likely to say that floods are a serious problem than those who have completed their education.

**Q2.2 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

**Floods**

	<b>A very serious problem</b>	<b>Total 'A serious problem'</b>	<b>Total 'Not a serious problem'</b>	<b>DK/NA</b>
EU27	44%	79%	20%	1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	39%	75%	24%	1%
Female	48%	82%	17%	1%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	32%	73%	26%	1%
25-39	42%	79%	20%	1%
40-54	45%	81%	18%	1%
55 +	48%	79%	19%	2%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	51%	81%	17%	2%
16-19	45%	80%	19%	1%
20+	42%	77%	22%	1%
Still studying	32%	72%	28%	-

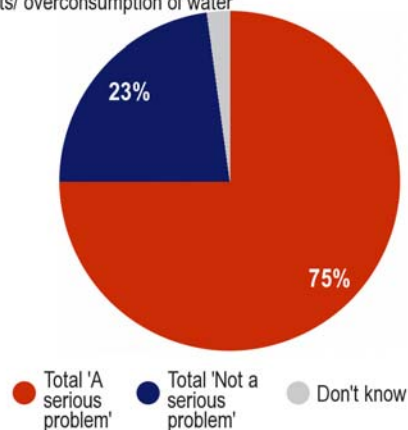
### 2.3 Droughts/overconsumption of water

**- Three-quarters of Europeans consider droughts and overconsumption of water are serious problems in their country -**

In another new question for this wave, respondents were asked if they thought droughts and the overconsumption of water were serious problems in their country<sup>11</sup>. Three-quarters (75%) say these are serious problems. Four in ten (40%) consider them to be very serious problems, and a further 35% say they are fairly serious. 18% say droughts/overconsumption of water are not very serious problems, and a further 5% say they are not serious problems at all.

Q2.3. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Droughts/ overconsumption of water



EU27

Respondents in Portugal (96%), Spain (95%), Italy (94%), France (93%) and Romania (92%) are almost unanimous in their agreement that droughts and water overconsumption are serious issues for their country. In fact at least six out of ten respondents in France (66%) and Italy (62%) think these issues are very serious problems in their country.

Once again, respondents in Estonia (24%) and Finland (25%) are the least likely to say that droughts and overconsumption of water are serious problems.

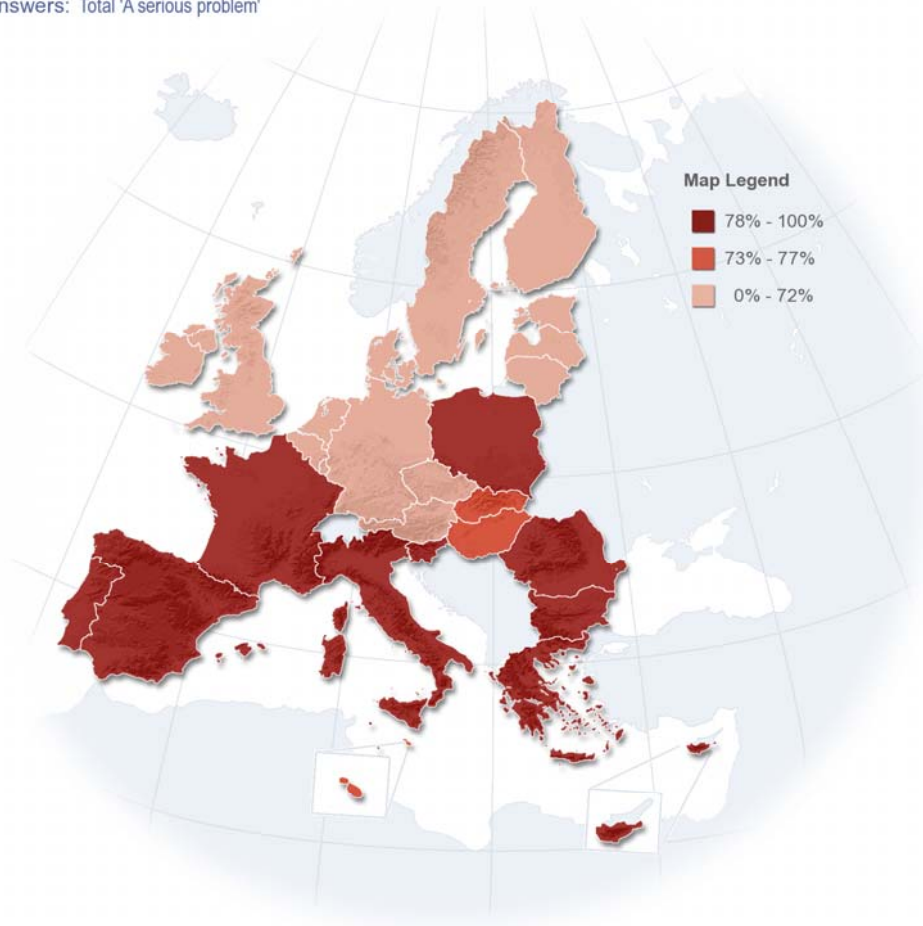
<sup>11</sup> Q2. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)? Water quality problems/ Floods/ Droughts/ overconsumption of water.

	PT	96%
	ES	95%
	IT	94%
	FR	93%
	RO	92%
	CY	88%
	SI	86%
	EL	84%
	PL	81%
	BG	78%
	MT	75%
	EU	75%
	HU	73%
	SK	73%
	LU	72%
	UK	70%
	BE	69%
	CZ	66%
	NL	53%
	AT	53%
	DE	50%
	IE	47%
	LT	45%
	SE	38%
	DK	38%
	LV	34%
	FI	25%
	EE	24%

Question: Q2.3. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Option: Droughts/ overconsumption of water

Answers: Total 'A serious problem'





Q2.3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Droughts/ overconsumption of water

	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'	Don't know
EU27	75%	23%	2%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	71%	27%	2%
Female	78%	20%	2%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	69%	30%	1%
25-39	75%	24%	1%
40-54	76%	23%	1%
55 +	76%	22%	2%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	79%	19%	2%
16-19	74%	24%	2%
20+	76%	23%	1%
Still studying	70%	29%	1%
<b>Water-related problems</b>			
Total 'Well informed'	70%	28%	2%
Total 'Not well informed'	78%	21%	1%
<b>Water quality</b>			
Total 'A serious problem'	85%	14%	1%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	52%	46%	2%
<b>Floods</b>			
Total 'A serious problem'	83%	16%	1%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	45%	53%	2%

The socio-demographic analysis demonstrates that women are more likely than men to consider droughts/overconsumption of water to be a serious problem (78% vs 71%). Once again, the youngest respondents are the least likely to consider droughts/overconsumption of water as serious problems. Just over two-thirds (69%) of 15-24 year olds consider droughts/overconsumption to be serious problems, compared to 76% of those aged 40+.

Students (70%) are less likely to consider droughts/overconsumption to be serious issues, particularly in comparison with those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (79%).

***The relationship between opinions on water quality, floods and droughts/overconsumption***

The socio-demographic analysis for these three questions reveals that respondents' opinions on all three topics are related. A respondent who thinks that one of these issues is a serious problem is more likely to think the others are also serious.



For instance, those who think water quality problems are a serious problem are also more likely to say droughts/ overconsumption of water are a serious problem than those who say water quality problems are not a serious problem (85% vs 52%). Respondents who think floods are a serious problem are more likely to think droughts/water overconsumption are serious problems (83% vs 45% of those who do not think floods are a problem).

**Q2.3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>	
	<b>Total 'A serious problem'</b>
EU27	75%
<b>Water-related problems</b>	
Total 'Well informed'	70%
Total 'Not well informed'	78%
<b>Water quality</b>	
Total 'A serious problem'	85%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	52%
<b>Floods</b>	
Total 'A serious problem'	83%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	45%

**Q2.2 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

<b>Floods</b>	
	<b>Total 'A serious problem'</b>
EU27	79%
<b>Water quality</b>	
Total 'A serious problem'	87%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	59%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>	
Total 'A serious problem'	87%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	53%

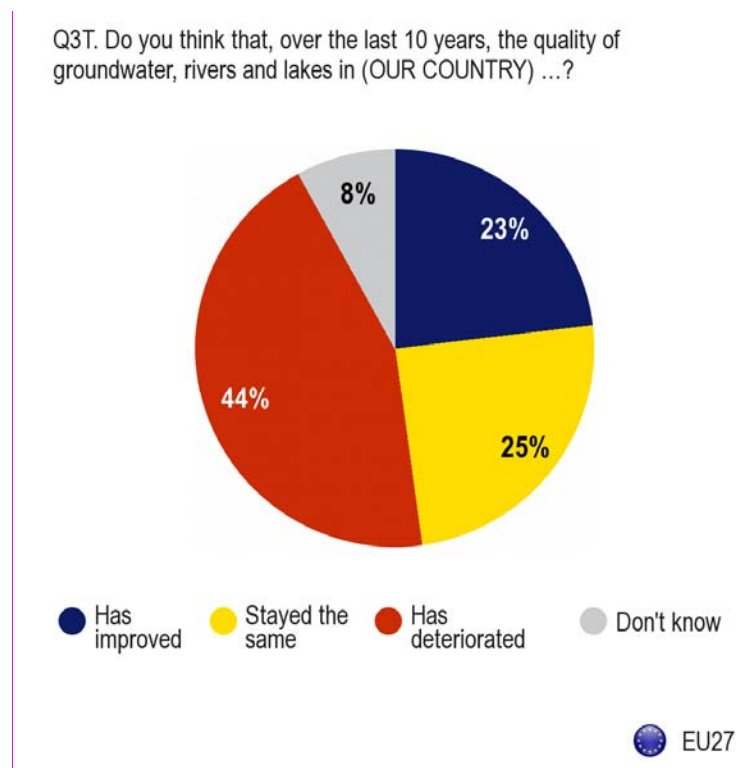
Respondents who think water quality problems are a serious problem are more likely to also think floods are a serious problem (87% vs 59% of those who do not think water quality is a problem). Furthermore, those who think droughts/ water overconsumption are serious problems are more likely to say floods are a serious problem (87% vs 53% of those who say droughts/overconsumption are not serious problems).

How well informed a respondent feels about water-related issues also has an impact on how serious they consider droughts and the overconsumption of water to be. Those who do not feel well informed about water problems are more likely to think that droughts/overconsumption are serious problems than those who feel well informed (78% vs 70%). However, the same pattern does not apply to floods and water quality.

### 3. CHANGES IN THE QUALITY OF GROUNDWATER, RIVERS, LAKES AND COASTAL WATERS

**- Four out of ten Europeans think that the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters in their country has deteriorated in the past 10 years -**

Europeans are concerned by water quality. The most widespread view among Europeans is that the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters has either improved (23%) or remained the same (25%) over the past ten years, while 44% believe it has deteriorated<sup>12</sup>. Almost one in ten (8%) 'don't know'.



This question has changed slightly since the last wave, when respondents were asked about changes over a period of 5 years, rather than the current 10. In 2009 27% of respondents thought that water quality had improved, 30% thought it had remained the same, and 37% said that water quality had deteriorated. When these results are compared with the current wave, it can be seen that respondents are generally more pessimistic about water quality than they were in 2009.

<sup>12</sup> Q3a. Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY) ...? Has improved/ Stayed the same/ Has deteriorated/ DK.

In Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia the following question was asked: Q3b. Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers and lakes in (OUR COUNTRY) ...? Has improved/ Stayed the same/ Has deteriorated/ DK.

The proportion who think water quality has improved has decreased, while the proportion who think water quality has deteriorated has increased.

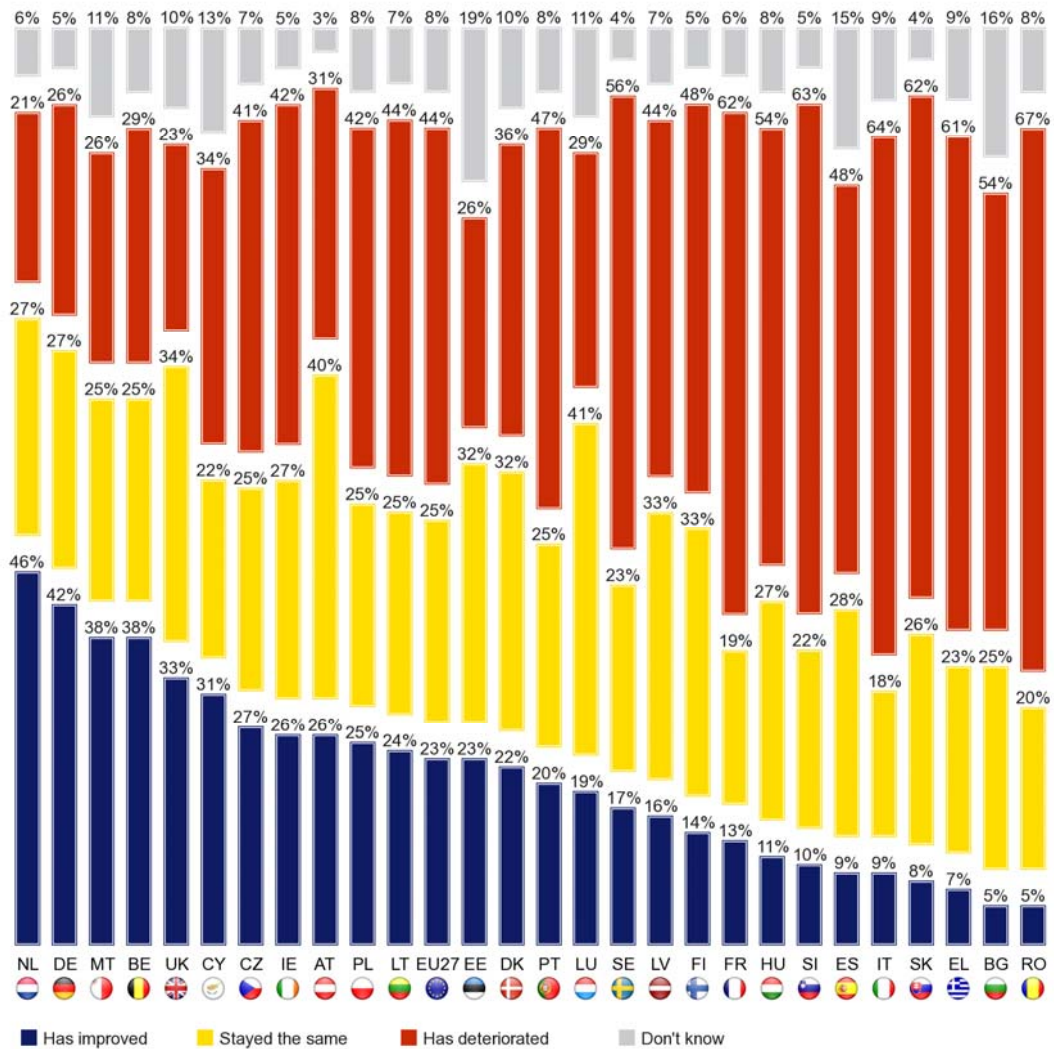
Respondents in the Netherlands (46%) and Germany (42%) are most likely to say that water quality has improved - although this is not a majority opinion in either country. In sharp contrast, only 5% of respondents in Bulgaria and Romania think water quality has improved in the last 10 years.

In 15 Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the quality of water has either improved or remained the same over the past ten years. More than 65% of the respondents in the Netherlands (73%), Germany (69%), the United Kingdom (67%) and Austria (66%) are of that opinion. In 10 Member States the dominant view is that water quality has deteriorated. In Portugal and Finland, respondents are divided.

At least six out of ten respondents in Romania (67%), Italy (64%), Slovenia (63%), France (62%), Slovakia (62%) and Greece (61%) think that the quality of groundwater, rivers and lakes in their country has deteriorated in the past 10 years. Only 21% of respondents in the Netherlands and 23% of respondents in the UK hold this view.

Just above four out of ten respondents in Luxembourg (41%) and Austria (40%) think that water quality has remained the same in the past 10 years. This is notably higher than the EU average of 25%.

Q3T. Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers and lakes in (OUR COUNTRY) ... ?



The socio-demographic analysis highlights a difference in opinion between men and women about the quality of groundwater, rivers and lakes in their country. Men are more likely to think it has improved in the past 10 years (26% vs 19% of women). Women, on the other hand, are more likely to say water quality has deteriorated (48% vs 41% of men).

Respondents aged 15-24 (14%) and 25-39 (17%) are less likely to say that the quality of groundwater, rivers and lakes in their country has improved than those aged 40-54 (25%) and those aged 55+ (27%).

The attitudinal variables provide the most interesting differentiation between respondents. Those who feel well informed about water-related problems are more likely to say that water quality has improved than those who do not feel well informed (31% vs 17%). Respondents who think water quality is a serious problem are more likely say that water quality has deteriorated (52% vs 27% of those who do not think water quality is a serious problem).

Similarly, those who view floods and droughts/overconsumption of water as serious problems are also more likely to say water quality has deteriorated in the past 10 years.

**Q3T - Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY) ...?**

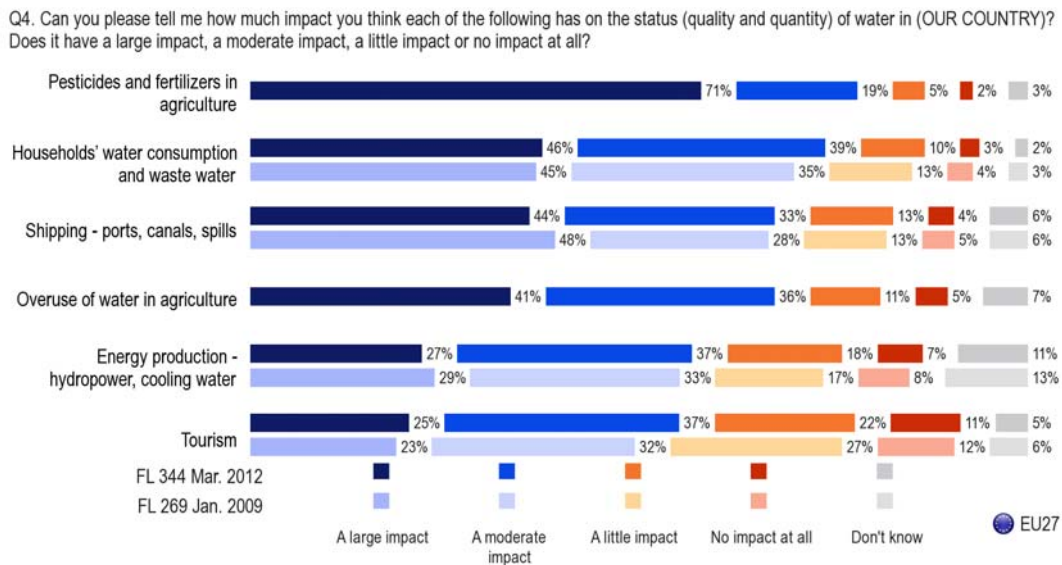
	Has improved	Stayed the same	Has deteriorated	Don't know
EU27	23%	25%	44%	8%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	26%	26%	41%	7%
Female	19%	24%	48%	9%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	14%	29%	49%	8%
25-39	17%	25%	48%	10%
40-54	25%	24%	45%	6%
55 +	27%	24%	40%	9%
<b>Water-related problems</b>				
Total 'Well informed'	31%	27%	38%	4%
Total 'Not well informed'	17%	24%	48%	11%
<b>Water quality</b>				
Total 'A serious problem'	18%	22%	52%	8%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	33%	33%	27%	7%
<b>Floods</b>				
Total 'A serious problem'	21%	24%	47%	8%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	27%	31%	34%	8%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>				
Total 'A serious problem'	19%	23%	49%	9%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	32%	32%	30%	6%

## 4. IMPACT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE STATUS OF WATER

**- Agricultural chemicals, household use, shipping and overuse of water in agriculture are most likely to be seen as having an impact on water quality and quantity -**

Respondents were asked to say how much impact they thought various factors had on the quality and quantity of water in their country<sup>13</sup>. Nine out of ten say agricultural pesticides and fertilizers have an impact, while 85% say household water consumption and waste water has an impact. Factors relating to shipping and the overuse of water in agriculture are mentioned by 77% as having an impact. More than six out of ten think that energy production (64%) and tourism (62%) have an impact.

Compared to the last wave in 2009, more respondents now think that tourism has an impact on the status of water in their country (up 7 points from 55% to 62%). Respondents are also more likely to say that household water consumption and waste water has an impact on the status of water than they were in 2009 (85% - up 5 points). There has been little change regarding the other items that were asked about in both waves.



<sup>13</sup> Q4. Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? 1. Households' water consumption and waste water; 2. Overuse of water in agriculture; 3. Pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture; 4. Energy production - hydropower, cooling water; 5. Tourism; 6. Shipping - ports, canals, spills - A large impact/ A moderate impact/ A little impact/ No impact at all/ DK/NA.

**Pesticides and fertilizers**

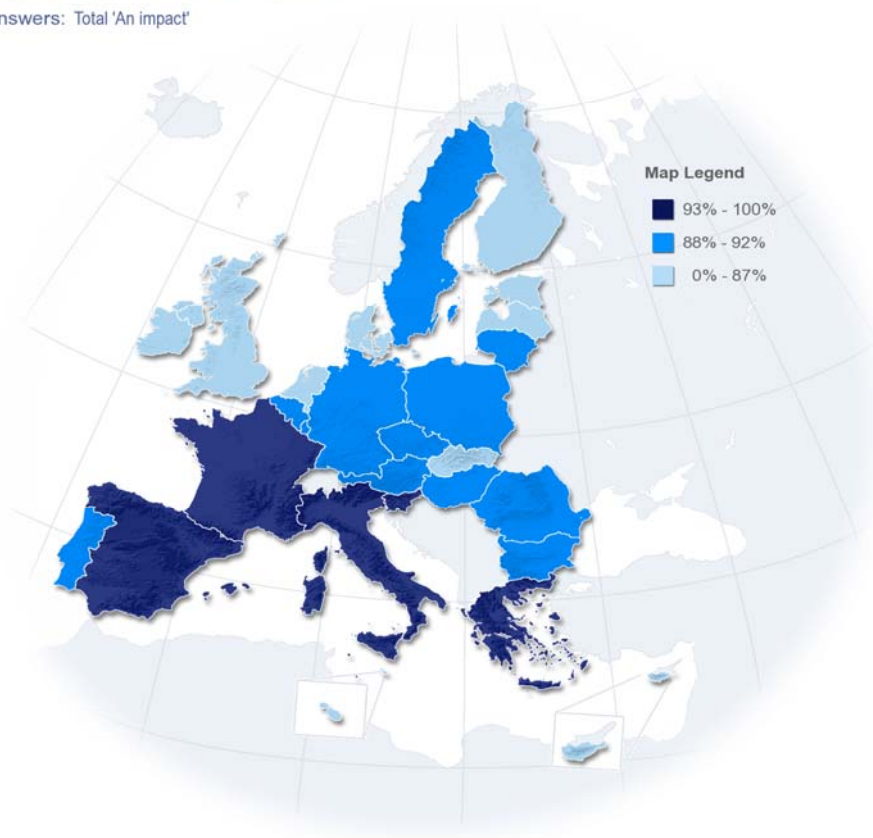
Nine out of ten respondents think that agricultural chemicals have an impact on the status of water in their country, with seven out of ten (71%) saying they have a large impact. The majority of respondents in every country say that pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture have an impact on the status of water. This view is almost unanimous among respondents in Greece (97%), France and Slovenia (96%), but is less widespread in Estonia (66%) and Malta (76%). In fact, 22% of respondents in Estonia think that pesticides and fertilizers have no impact on the status of water.

	EL	97%
	SI	96%
	FR	96%
	ES	93%
	IT	93%
	HU	92%
	SE	92%
	PT	92%
	CZ	92%
	AT	91%
	PL	91%
	DE	91%
	EU	90%
	LU	90%
	RO	90%
	BE	90%
	BG	88%
	LT	88%
	NL	87%
	DK	87%
	SK	87%
	CY	85%
	FI	84%
	LV	84%
	IE	80%
	UK	80%
	MT	76%
	EE	66%

Question: Q4.3. Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

Option: Pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture

Answers: Total 'An impact'



***Household water consumption and waste water***

More than eight out of ten respondents (85%) say that household water consumption and waste water have an impact on water quality and quantity. This group is fairly evenly divided between those who say household consumption and waste have a large impact (46%) and those who say the impact is moderate (39%). One in ten say there is little impact, and 3% say household consumption and waste water have no impact on water status.

Once again the majority of respondents in every country think that household use and waste water have an impact on water status. Respondents in France (92%), Portugal (92%) and Poland (91%) are most likely to hold this view. In fact, the majority of respondents in France (59%), Portugal (58%), Poland (57%) and Luxembourg (53%) think that household use and waste has a large impact on the status of water. In contrast, around one-third of respondents in Finland (36%) Denmark (32%) and Estonia (31%) think that household use and waste water have no impact on the status of water.

Since 2009 there have been some notable shifts in opinion within countries. In Denmark, the proportion of respondents who think household water consumption has an impact on water quality and quantity has decreased by 22 points. In Cyprus the fall was a more modest 10 points. However, the proportion who think household consumption has an impact on water quality and quantity has increased by 22 points in the Czech Republic, by 19 points in Sweden, and by 14 points in Romania.

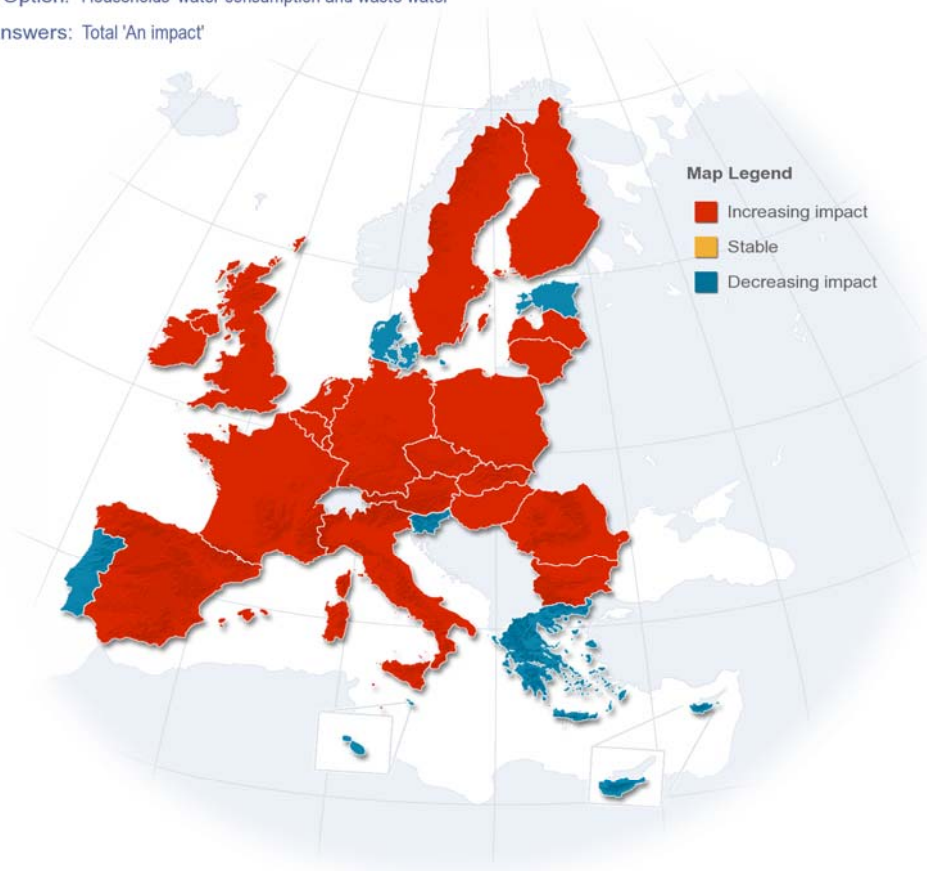


	CZ	84%	+22
	SE	79%	+19
	SK	84%	+15
	RO	88%	+14
	LU	89%	+9
	IT	87%	+9
	BG	82%	+9
	LV	85%	+7
	IE	83%	+7
	PL	91%	+6
	UK	83%	+6
	AT	81%	+6
	NL	79%	+6
	HU	88%	+5
	EU27	85%	+5
	LT	80%	+5
	BE	88%	+4
	ES	87%	+4
	FR	92%	+2
	DE	79%	+1
	FI	63%	+1
	MT	86%	-1
	PT	92%	-3
	EL	88%	-4
	SI	85%	-4
	EE	61%	-5
	CY	84%	-10
	DK	65%	-22

Question: Q4.1. Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

Option: Households' water consumption and waste water

Answers: Total 'An impact'



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### **Shipping - ports, canals, spills**

More than three-quarters (77%) of respondents think that shipping has an impact on water status in their country. 44% say it has a large impact, and 33% say the impact is moderate. Overall 17% say shipping has no impact - 13% say a little impact, and 4% say shipping has no impact at all on the status of water.

Once again, the majority of respondents in each country think shipping has an impact on water status. This view is most widely held in Spain (86%), Latvia (85%), Sweden (85%) and the Netherlands (84%), and least widely held in Cyprus (58%). Around three out of ten respondents in Ireland (32%) and Austria (30%) say shipping has no impact on water status in their country.

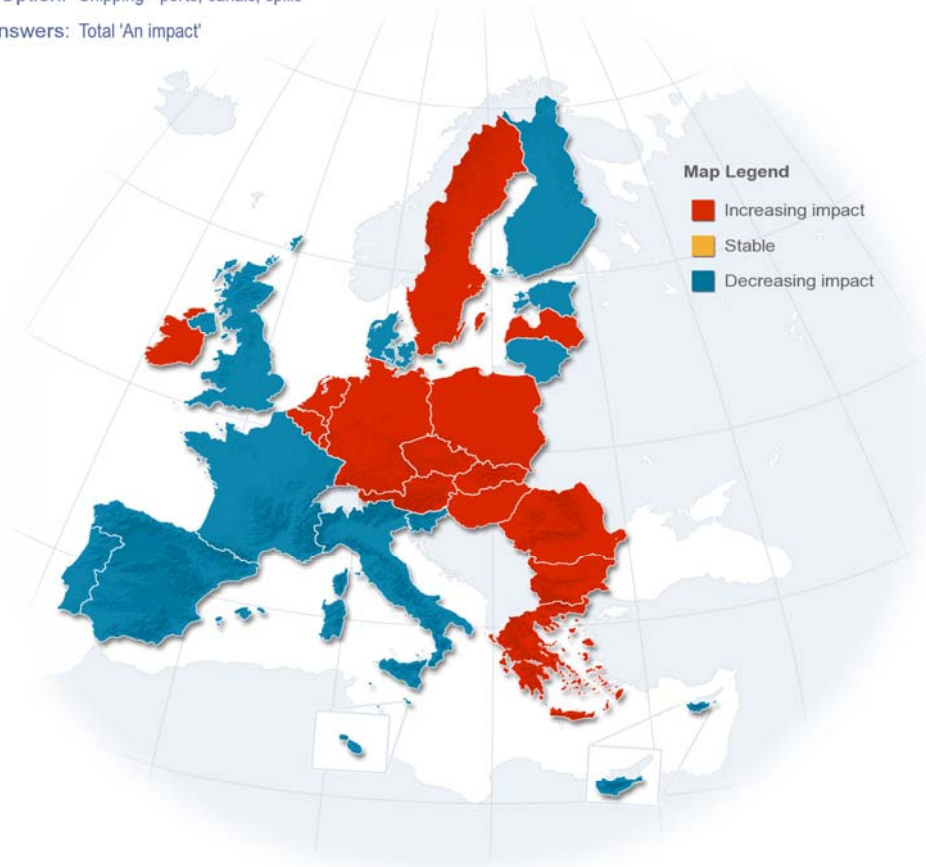
Since 2009 opinion has shifted in several countries. Respondents in Slovakia (up 20 points) the Czech Republic and Luxembourg (both up 16 points) are now more likely to say that shipping has an impact on water quality and quantity. Conversely, respondents in Portugal and Lithuania (both down 11 points) are now less likely to say shipping has an impact than they were in 2009.

 SK	79%	+20
 CZ	79%	+16
 LU	65%	+16
 RO	76%	+15
 SE	85%	+10
 AT	67%	+10
 IE	62%	+8
 LV	85%	+7
 PL	78%	+6
 HU	70%	+6
 BG	69%	+6
 DE	81%	+5
 NL	84%	+4
 EL	80%	+2
 BE	79%	+2
 EU27	77%	+1
 IT	78%	-1
 SI	77%	-2
 EE	76%	-2
 MT	75%	-2
 FI	72%	-3
 ES	86%	-4
 UK	63%	-4
 CY	58%	-5
 DK	71%	-7
 FR	75%	-9
 PT	77%	-11
 LT	70%	-11

Question: Q4.6. Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

Option: Shipping - ports, canals, spills

Answers: Total 'An impact'































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### Overuse of water in agriculture

Overall, 77% of respondents think the overuse of water in agriculture has an impact on the status of water - 41% say it has a large impact, and 36% a moderate impact. One in ten (11%) say water overuse in agriculture has a little impact on the status of water, and 5% say there is no impact at all on the status of water.

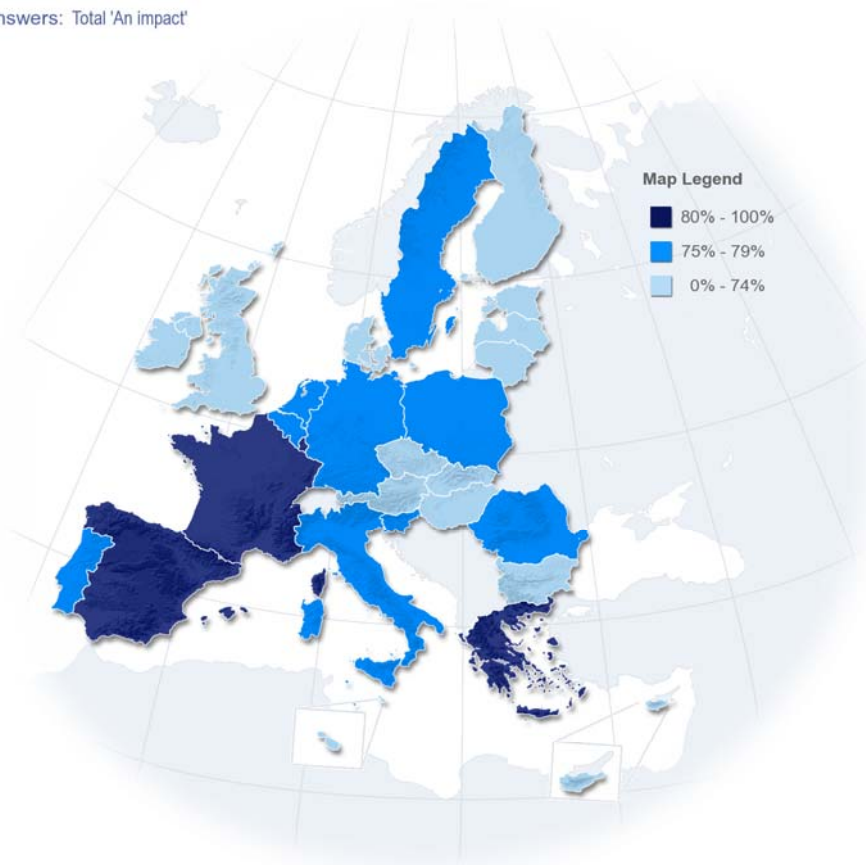
Almost all respondents in France (95%) agree that agricultural overuse has an impact on the status of water. Respondents in Greece (87%) and Luxembourg (83%) are also very likely to hold this view. In sharp contrast, respondents in Estonia are the least likely to say that agricultural overuse has an impact on the status of water. At 33% this is the only country where the majority do not hold this view. Lithuania (55%) and Finland (59%) are also less likely to think that overuse of water in agriculture has an impact on the status of water. More than one-third of respondents in these countries think that agricultural overuse has no impact on the status of water.

 FR	95%
 EL	87%
 LU	83%
 ES	81%
 PT	79%
 PL	79%
 DE	77%
 BE	77%
 EU	77%
 RO	77%
 IT	76%
 SE	75%
 NL	75%
 SI	75%
 AT	74%
 CY	74%
 UK	71%
 IE	70%
 SK	69%
 HU	68%
 CZ	67%
 MT	67%
 BG	66%
 LV	62%
 DK	61%
 FI	59%
 LT	55%
 EE	33%

Question: Q4.2. Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

Option: Overuse of water in agriculture

Answers: Total 'An impact'



***Energy production - hydropower, cooling water***

Almost two thirds (64%) of Europeans think that energy production has an impact on water quality and quantity. Just over a quarter (27%) think it has a large impact, while 37% think energy production has a moderate impact on water status. A further 18% think energy production has a little impact on the status of water, while 7% think it has no impact at all.

At least seven out of ten respondents in Romania (77%), Spain (71%) and France (71%) think that energy production has an impact on water status in their country. In fact in Romania almost half (46%) of all respondents say energy production has a large impact on water quality and quantity. By comparison, fewer than half of respondents in Estonia (40%), Denmark (43%) and Cyprus (48%) think energy production has an impact on the status of water.

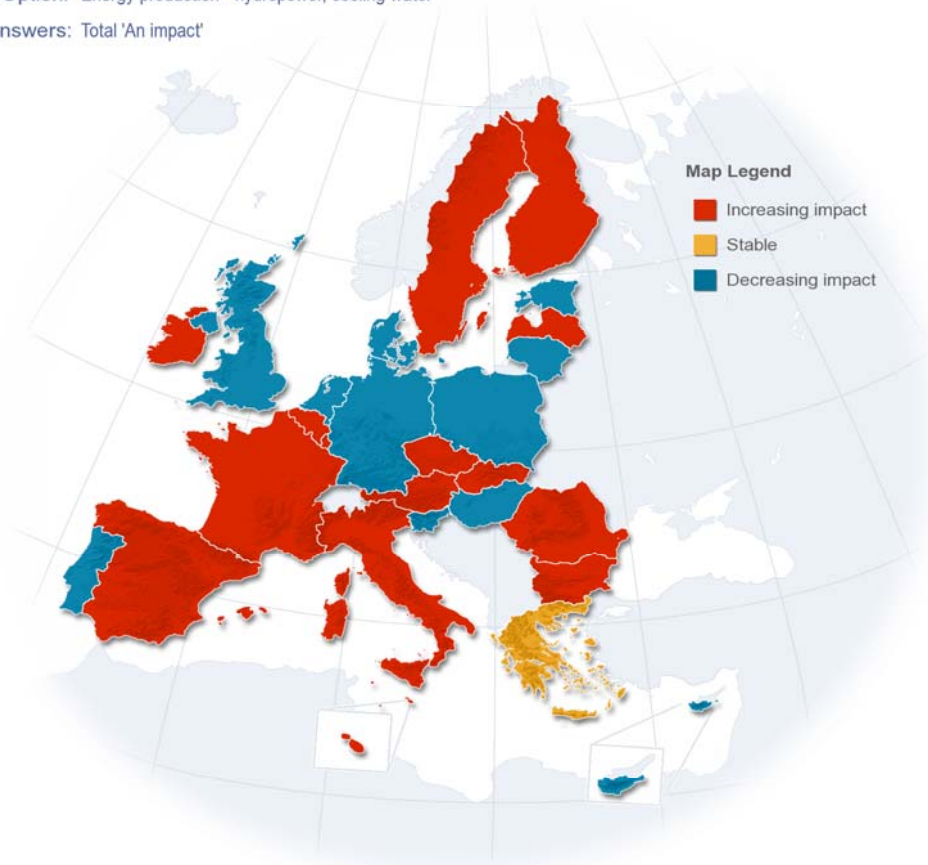
Since 2009, the proportion of respondents in Denmark who think that energy production has an impact on the status of water has decreased by 28 points. The proportion of respondents holding this view has also declined in Lithuania (down 16 points). Conversely, the proportion who think that energy production has an impact on the status of water has increased among respondents in Romania (up 19 points) and Sweden and Luxembourg (both up 15 points).

	RO	77%	+19
	LU	69%	+15
	SE	66%	+15
	BG	56%	+10
	ES	71%	+9
	IT	68%	+8
	MT	61%	+8
	AT	57%	+8
	BE	65%	+6
	CZ	58%	+5
	SK	56%	+4
	IE	53%	+4
	EU27	64%	+2
	LV	63%	+2
	FI	54%	+2
	FR	71%	+1
	EL	62%	=
	UK	57%	-1
	DE	64%	-2
	PL	56%	-3
	NL	65%	-5
	CY	48%	-5
	HU	64%	-7
	SI	61%	-8
	EE	40%	-8
	PT	66%	-10
	LT	54%	-16
	DK	43%	-28

Question: Q4.4. Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

Option: Energy production - hydropower, cooling water

Answers: Total 'An impact'



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### ***Tourism***

Six out of ten Europeans think that tourism has had an impact on water quality and quantity in their country (62%). A quarter (25%) think that it has a large impact, while a further 37% think the impact of tourism is moderate. One in five (22%) say tourism has a little impact, and 11% say tourism has no impact at all on the status of water.

Eight out of ten respondents in Malta (81%) think that tourism has an impact on water quality and quantity. In fact, almost half (49%) of these respondents think tourism has a large impact on the status of water. At least seven out of ten respondents in Spain, France, Romania, Cyprus and Portugal agree that tourism has an impact on the status of water. In contrast, only 19% of respondents in Denmark, 23% in Estonia and 24% in Finland think that tourism has an impact on water quality and quantity in their country.

In a similar result to that of energy production and household use, respondents in Denmark are also less likely to think tourism has an impact than in 2009 (down 28 points). Respondents in Cyprus are also less likely to say that tourism has an impact on water quality and quantity than they were in 2009 (down 13 points).

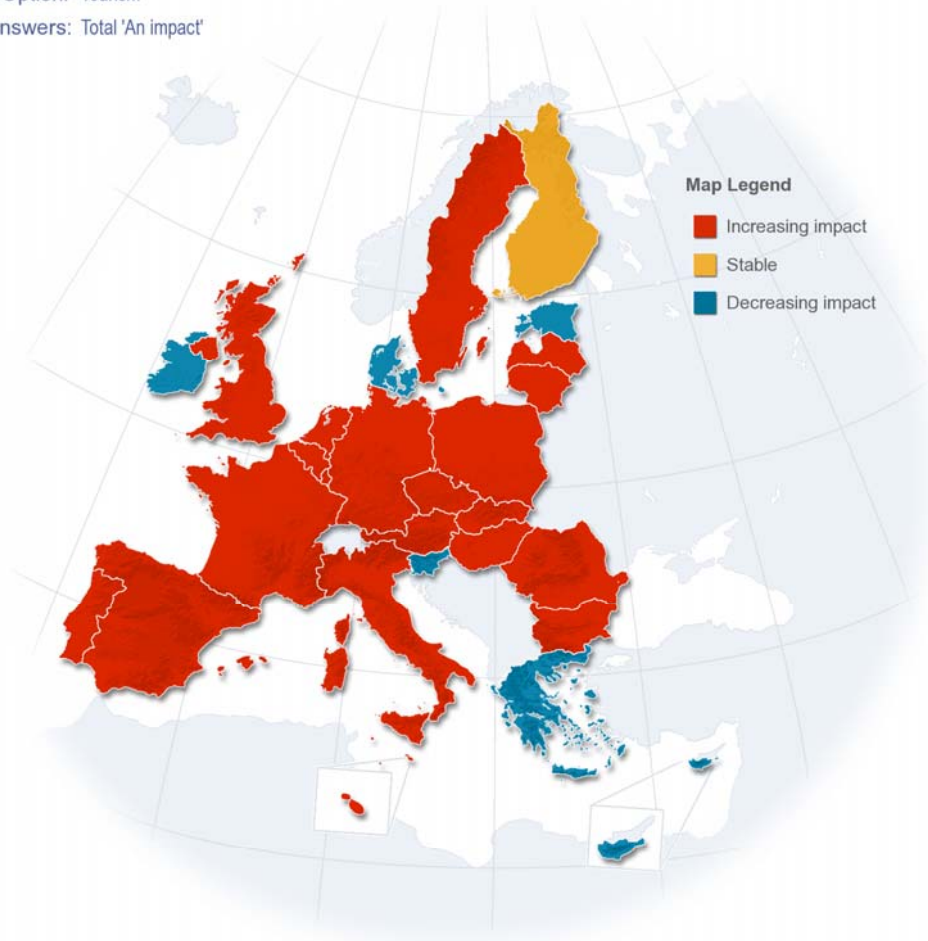
Conversely, respondents in Romania are now much more likely to say that tourism has an impact on the status of water than they were in 2009 (up 22 points). The same applies to respondents in Slovakia (up 18 points), and in Spain, the Czech Republic and Sweden (all up 14 points).

	RO	74%	+22
	SK	61%	+18
	ES	77%	+14
	CZ	53%	+14
	SE	40%	+14
	BG	65%	+13
	IT	69%	+11
	AT	68%	+10
	LU	61%	+10
	MT	81%	+8
	DE	55%	+8
	HU	52%	+8
	PT	70%	+7
	EU27	62%	+7
	LV	46%	+6
	FR	75%	+5
	NL	51%	+5
	PL	67%	+4
	UK	54%	+3
	BE	55%	+2
	LT	45%	+2
	FI	24%	=
	EE	23%	-1
	IE	44%	-5
	EL	62%	-6
	SI	58%	-6
	CY	73%	-13
	DK	19%	-28

Question: Q4.5. Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

Option: Tourism

Answers: Total 'An impact'



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### Socio-demographic analysis

The results of the socio-demographic analysis reveal some notable differences. Along gender lines, women are more likely than men to say that:

- ◆ household water consumption and waste water has an impact on the status of water (88% vs 82%)
- ◆ energy production has an impact on the status of water (69% vs 60%)
- ◆ tourism also has an impact (66% vs 58%), and
- ◆ shipping has an impact on the status of water(80% vs 73%).

Those aged 55+ are less likely than younger respondents to say that overuse of water in agriculture has an impact on the status of water (73% vs 80% for younger age groups). The over 55s are also the least likely to say shipping has an impact on the status of water (72% vs 78%-80% for younger age groups). The earlier respondents finished their education, the less likely they are to say that agricultural overuse of water has an impact on the status of water.

Once again the most interesting variation is based on the attitudinal variables. Those who consider water quality, floods and droughts/overconsumption of water to be serious problems are more likely to think that each of the factors mentioned has an impact on the quality and quantity of water.

Q4 Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

	<i>Pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture</i>		<i>Households' water consumption and waste water</i>		<i>Shipping - ports, canals, spills</i>		<i>Overuse of water in agriculture</i>		<i>Energy production - hydropower, cooling water</i>		<i>Tourism</i>	
	Total 'An impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'An impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'An impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'An impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'An impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'An impact'	Total 'No impact'
EU27	90%	7%	85%	13%	77%	17%	77%	16%	64%	25%	62%	33%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	90%	7%	82%	16%	73%	23%	76%	19%	60%	33%	58%	39%
Female	91%	5%	88%	9%	80%	13%	79%	13%	69%	17%	66%	28%
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	88%	10%	86%	13%	78%	20%	80%	17%	65%	30%	60%	38%
25-39	89%	7%	87%	11%	80%	16%	80%	15%	66%	25%	62%	35%
40-54	93%	4%	86%	12%	78%	17%	80%	14%	66%	25%	63%	33%
55 +	90%	6%	83%	13%	72%	18%	73%	17%	62%	22%	63%	30%
<b>Education (End of)</b>												
15-	88%	7%	83%	12%	72%	16%	71%	18%	64%	18%	63%	29%
16-19	89%	7%	85%	12%	77%	17%	76%	17%	65%	23%	63%	32%
20+	93%	5%	86%	12%	78%	18%	80%	14%	64%	27%	62%	35%
Still studying	89%	10%	85%	13%	78%	20%	84%	14%	63%	32%	60%	38%
<b>Water quality</b>												
Total 'A serious problem'	93%	4%	89%	9%	80%	14%	80%	14%	69%	21%	68%	28%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	85%	11%	78%	20%	70%	25%	71%	22%	56%	34%	50%	46%
<b>Floods</b>												
Total 'A serious problem'	92%	5%	88%	10%	78%	16%	80%	14%	67%	22%	66%	29%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	85%	11%	76%	22%	69%	26%	70%	22%	56%	35%	50%	47%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>												
Total 'A serious problem'	92%	5%	89%	9%	79%	15%	82%	12%	67%	22%	68%	28%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	85%	11%	74%	24%	69%	27%	67%	26%	55%	36%	46%	51%

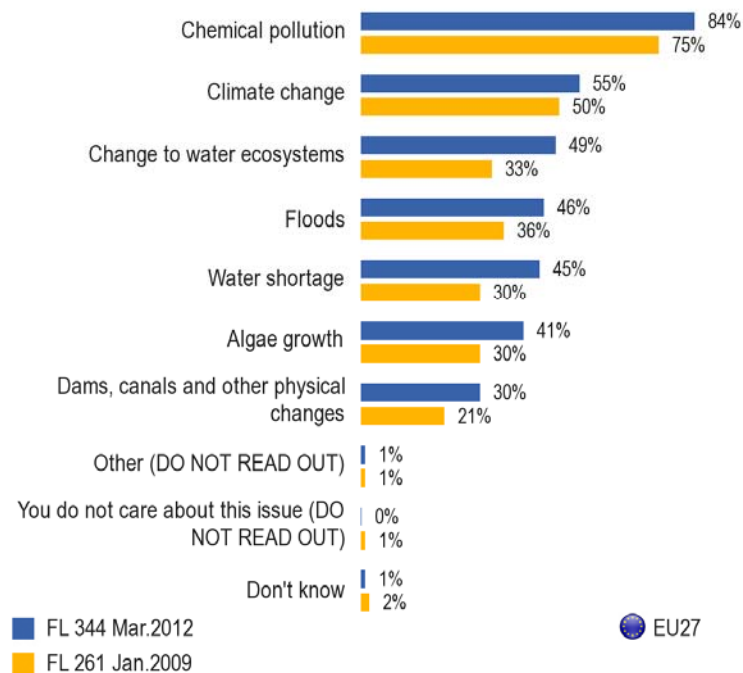


## 5. MAIN THREATS TO THE WATER ENVIRONMENT

### - Chemical pollution is believed to be the main threat to the water environment -

At least eight out of ten Europeans (84%) believe that chemical pollution is a threat to the water environment<sup>14</sup>. Climate change is the next most commonly mentioned threat (55%), followed by changes to water ecosystems (49%). At least four out of ten consider floods (46%), water shortage (45%) and algae growth (41%) to be threats to the water environment. Three in ten (30%) see dams, canals and other physical changes as threats to the water environment.

Q5. I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Since the last wave of the survey in 2009 there have been some large shifts in opinion. The proportion of respondents mentioning water shortage has increased by 15 points, the proportion mentioning changes to water ecosystems has increased 16 percentage points. The proportion mentioning algae growth has risen by 11 points and floods by 10 points. The proportions mentioning chemical pollution, and dams, canals and other physical changes, have both increased by 9 points.





























<sup>14</sup> Q5. I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in (OUR COUNTRY)? Algae growth/ Chemical pollution/ Water shortage/ Floods/ Change to water ecosystems/ Dams, canals and other physical changes/ Climate change/ Other (DO NOT READ OUT)/ You do not care about this issue (DO NOT READ OUT)/ DK/NA.

The proportion mentioning climate change has seen the smallest increase, up five points from 50% to 55%.

Chemical pollution and climate change ranked first and second in the list of threats in both waves. Change to water ecosystems, ranked 4th in the last wave, has overtaken floods and is ranked third in this wave of the survey.

Although chemical pollution is the most mentioned threat in all 27 countries, there is a diversity of views for many of the other threats. An analysis of the top three threats in each country shows that chemical pollution is seen as the main threat to the water environment. Climate change appears in the top three in 23 countries. The other threats appear in the top three less frequently: floods appears in the top three in nine countries, algae growth is among the first three threats in nine countries, water shortage appears in the top three in seven countries, and change to water ecosystems is in the top three in six countries.

Q5 I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in (OUR COUNTRY)?

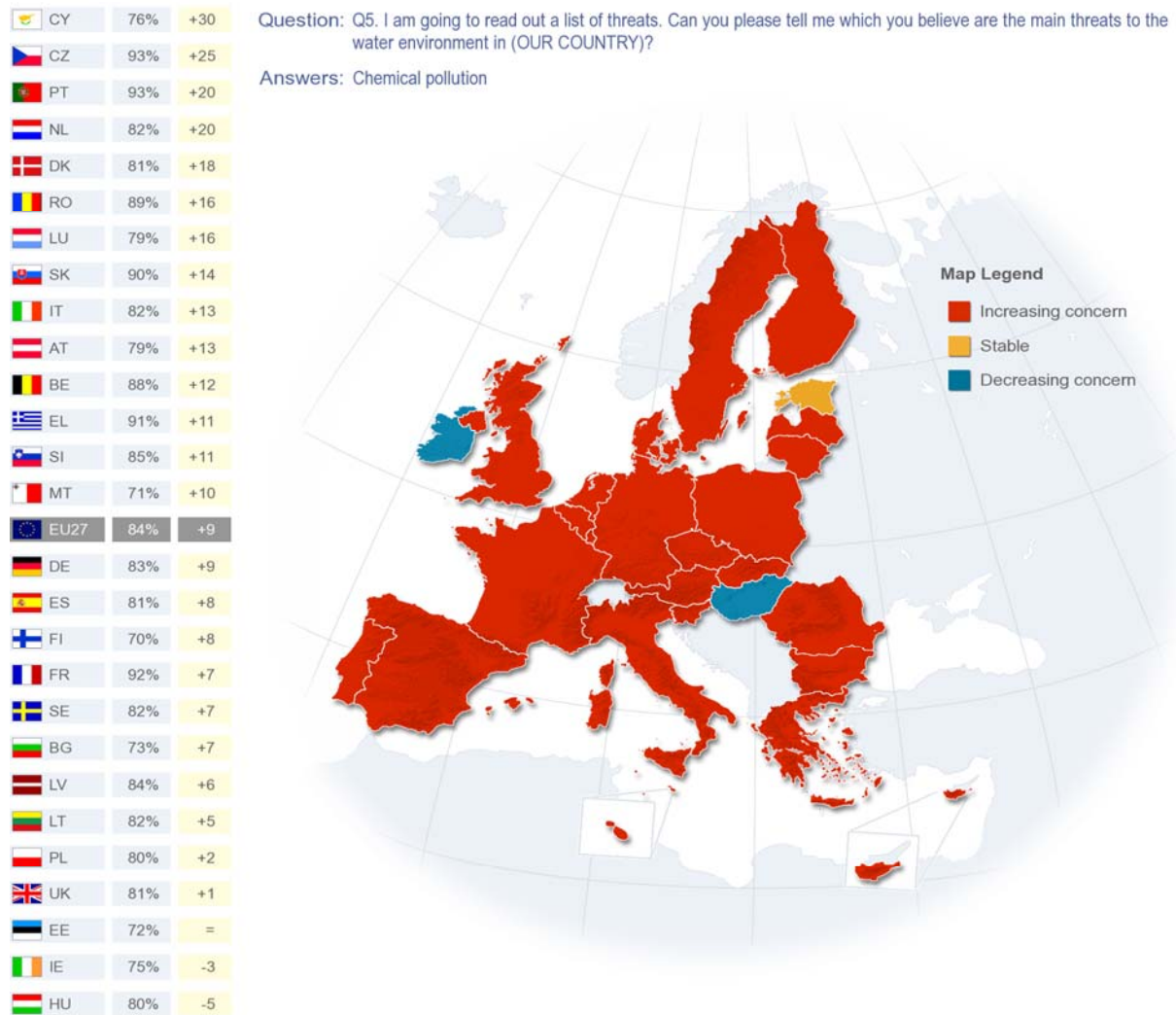
	Chemical pollution	Climate change	Change to water ecosystems	Floods	Water shortage	Algae growth	Dams, canals and other physical changes	You do not care about this issue (DO NOT READ OUT)
 EU27	84%	55%	49%	46%	45%	41%	30%	0%
 BE	<b>88%</b>	58%	55%	57%	44%	44%	34%	0%
 BG	<b>73%</b>	38%	20%	29%	23%	<b>10%</b>	21%	0%
 CZ	<b>93%</b>	55%	59%	<b>74%</b>	64%	54%	34%	0%
 DK	<b>81%</b>	47%	33%	34%	23%	48%	21%	0%
 DE	<b>83%</b>	58%	62%	42%	34%	44%	41%	0%
 EE	<b>72%</b>	24%	27%	14%	9%	49%	14%	1%
 IE	<b>75%</b>	35%	28%	39%	25%	38%	18%	0%
 EL	<b>91%</b>	61%	44%	42%	52%	23%	30%	0%
 ES	<b>81%</b>	58%	43%	27%	54%	21%	19%	0%
 FR	<b>92%</b>	62%	66%	51%	67%	<b>70%</b>	31%	0%
 IT	<b>82%</b>	50%	48%	47%	41%	33%	26%	0%
 CY	<b>76%</b>	58%	40%	30%	64%	23%	24%	0%
 LV	<b>84%</b>	46%	41%	30%	26%	52%	36%	0%
 LT	<b>82%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16%</b>	14%	9%	26%	13%	0%
 LU	<b>79%</b>	53%	40%	34%	39%	34%	27%	3%
 HU	<b>80%</b>	44%	36%	41%	26%	30%	32%	0%
 MT	<b>71%</b>	43%	25%	42%	39%	17%	17%	0%
 NL	<b>82%</b>	48%	37%	34%	28%	43%	20%	0%
 AT	<b>79%</b>	53%	50%	43%	27%	27%	35%	0%
 PL	<b>80%</b>	31%	27%	46%	22%	16%	21%	0%
 PT	<b>93%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>73%</b>	63%	<b>83%</b>	51%	<b>56%</b>	0%
 RO	<b>89%</b>	57%	43%	57%	48%	42%	34%	0%
 SI	<b>85%</b>	34%	31%	29%	25%	17%	20%	0%
 SK	<b>90%</b>	63%	54%	71%	54%	37%	35%	0%
 FI	<b>70%</b>	33%	27%	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	62%	<b>9%</b>	1%
 SE	<b>82%</b>	47%	43%	25%	17%	53%	21%	0%
 UK	<b>81%</b>	68%	46%	64%	68%	50%	36%	1%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

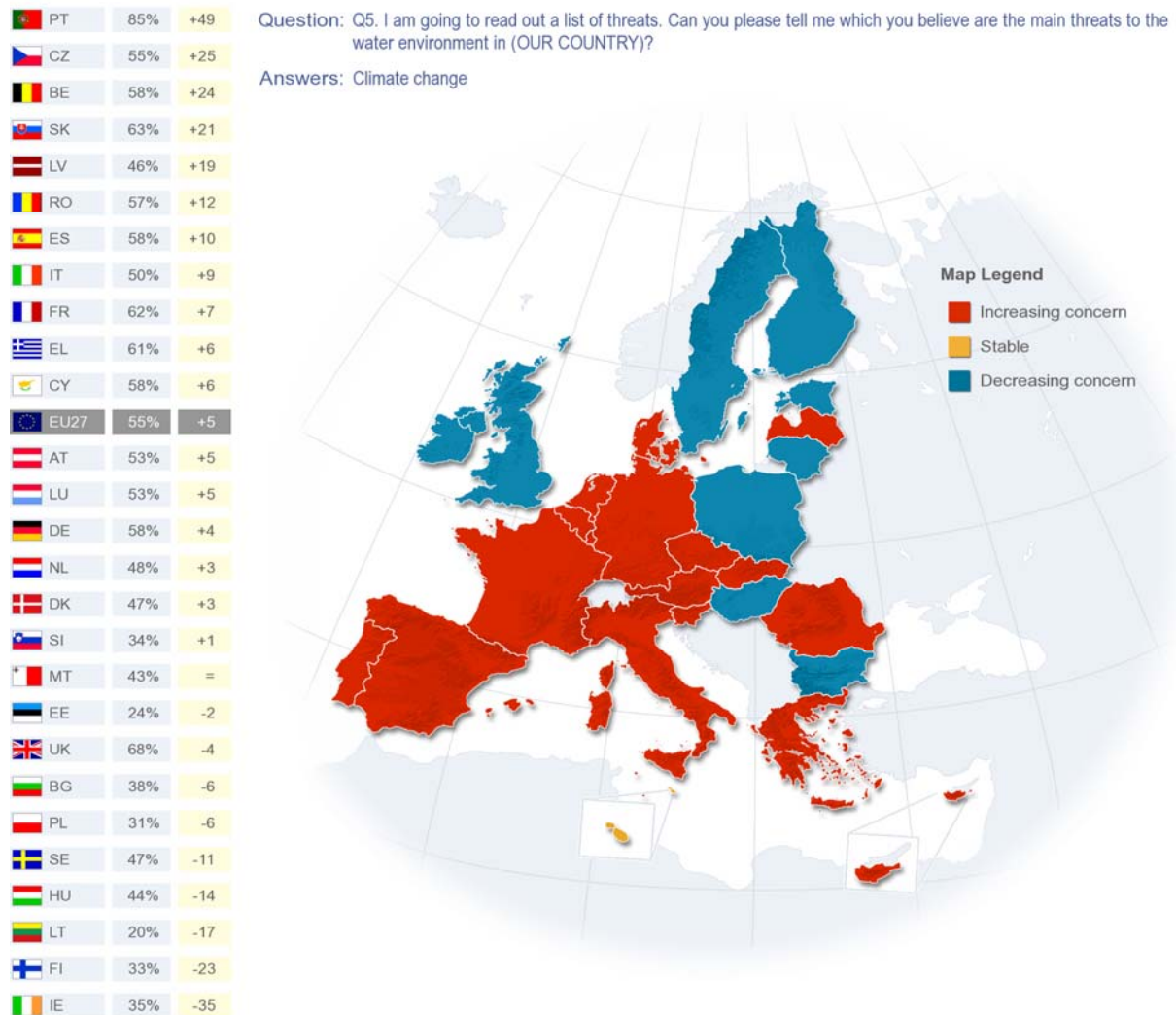


March 2012 - January 2009

An absolute majority of respondents (84%) consider chemical pollution to be a threat to the water environment, and this view has increased since the last wave (up 9 points).

As the map shows, since 2009 chemical pollution has been seen as a threat by increasing numbers in almost all countries. The proportion has increased considerably in Cyprus (up 30 points), the Czech Republic (up 25 points), Portugal and the Netherlands (both up 20 points). In fact, the proportion mentioning chemical pollution has increased in all countries except Hungary (down 5 points), Ireland (down three points) and Estonia (unchanged).

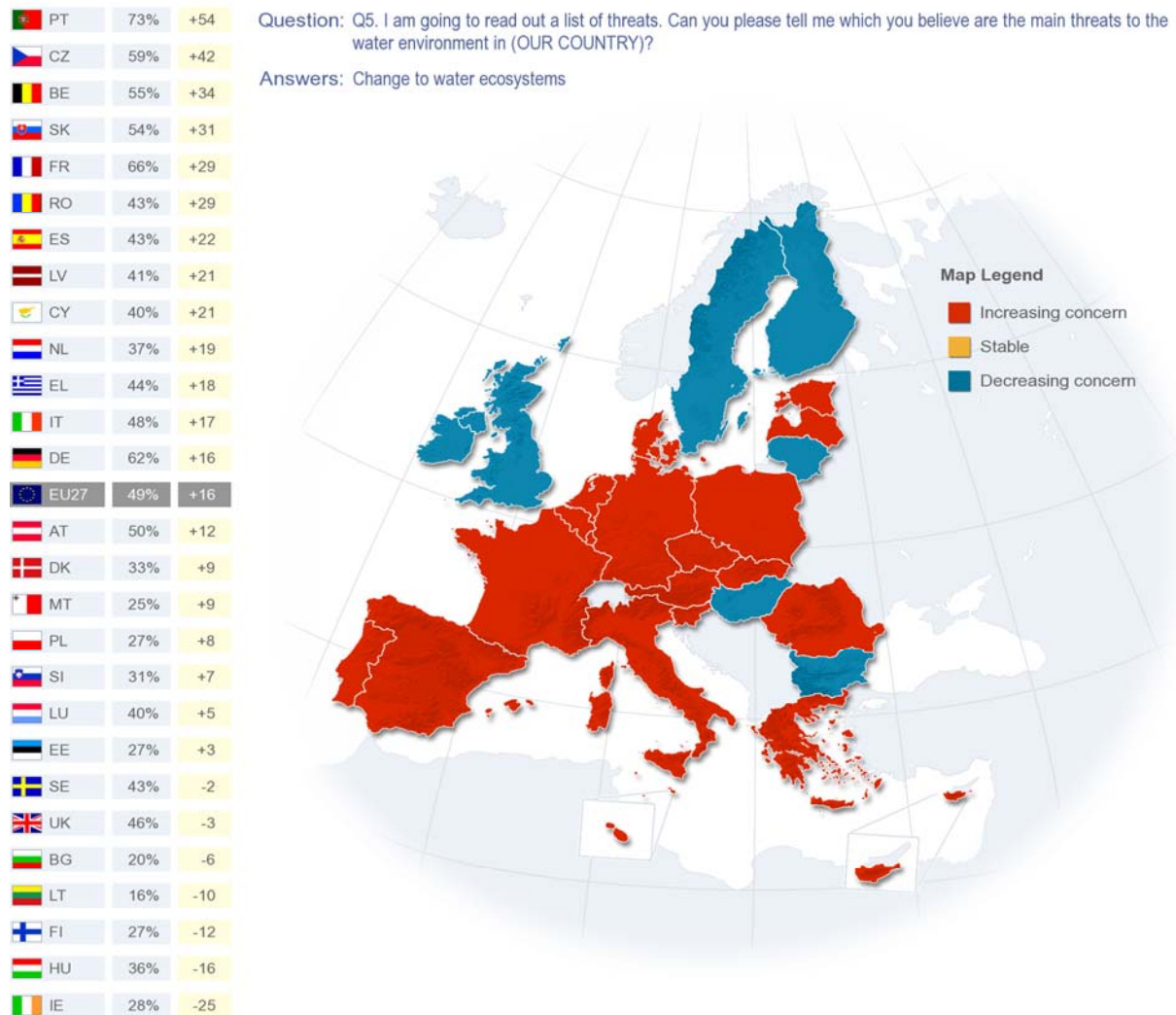
In every country, chemical pollution is the most mentioned threat to the water environment, although the proportions vary. Almost all respondents in Portugal and the Czech Republic (93%) mention chemical pollution, while at the other end of the scale, 70% of Finnish respondents and 71% of Maltese respondents see it as a threat to the water environment.



March 2012 - January 2009

Climate change is viewed as a main threat to the water environment by 55% of respondents. This is an increase of 5 points since the last wave. Since 2009, climate change has become a much more prominent threat to the water environment for respondents in Portugal (up 49 points), the Czech Republic (up 25 points) and Belgium (up 24 points). In contrast, it has lost ground as a threat for respondents living in Ireland (down 35 points) and Finland (down 23 points). Increases are predominantly seen in western and central Europe, with countries on the edge of Europe now less likely to see climate change as a threat.

Climate change is most often mentioned as a threat by respondents in Portugal (85%) and the UK (68%), and is least mentioned by respondents in Lithuania (20%) and Estonia (24%).



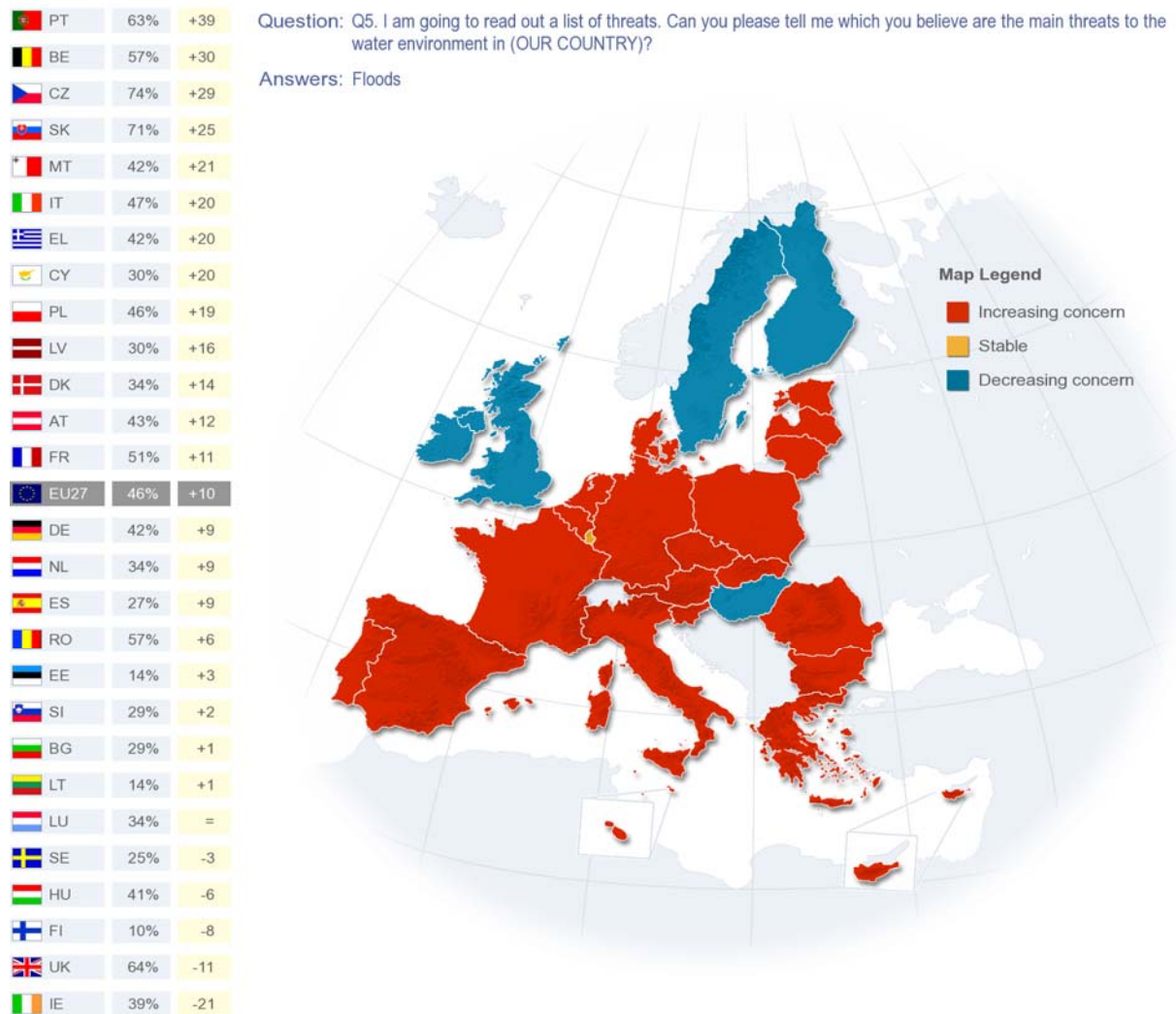
March 2012 - January 2009

Just under half (49%) of respondents consider changes to water ecosystems to be a threat to the water environment. This represents an increase of 16 points since the last wave in 2009. Since 2009, changes to water ecosystems are much more likely to be seen as a threat by respondents in Portugal (up 54 points), the Czech Republic (up 42 points), and Belgium (up 34 points). Conversely, changes to water ecosystems are now less likely to be viewed as a threat by respondents in Ireland (down 25 points) and Hungary (down 16 points).

The map shows a similar pattern to that of climate change, with increases predominantly seen in western and central Europe, and countries on the edge of Europe now less likely to see changes to water ecosystems as a threat.



Respondents living in Portugal are the most likely to mention changes to water ecosystems as a threat (73%), followed by France (66%), Germany (62%), the Czech Republic (59%) and Belgium (55%). Changes to the water ecosystem are least likely to be mentioned as a threat by respondents in Lithuania (16%) and Bulgaria (20%).

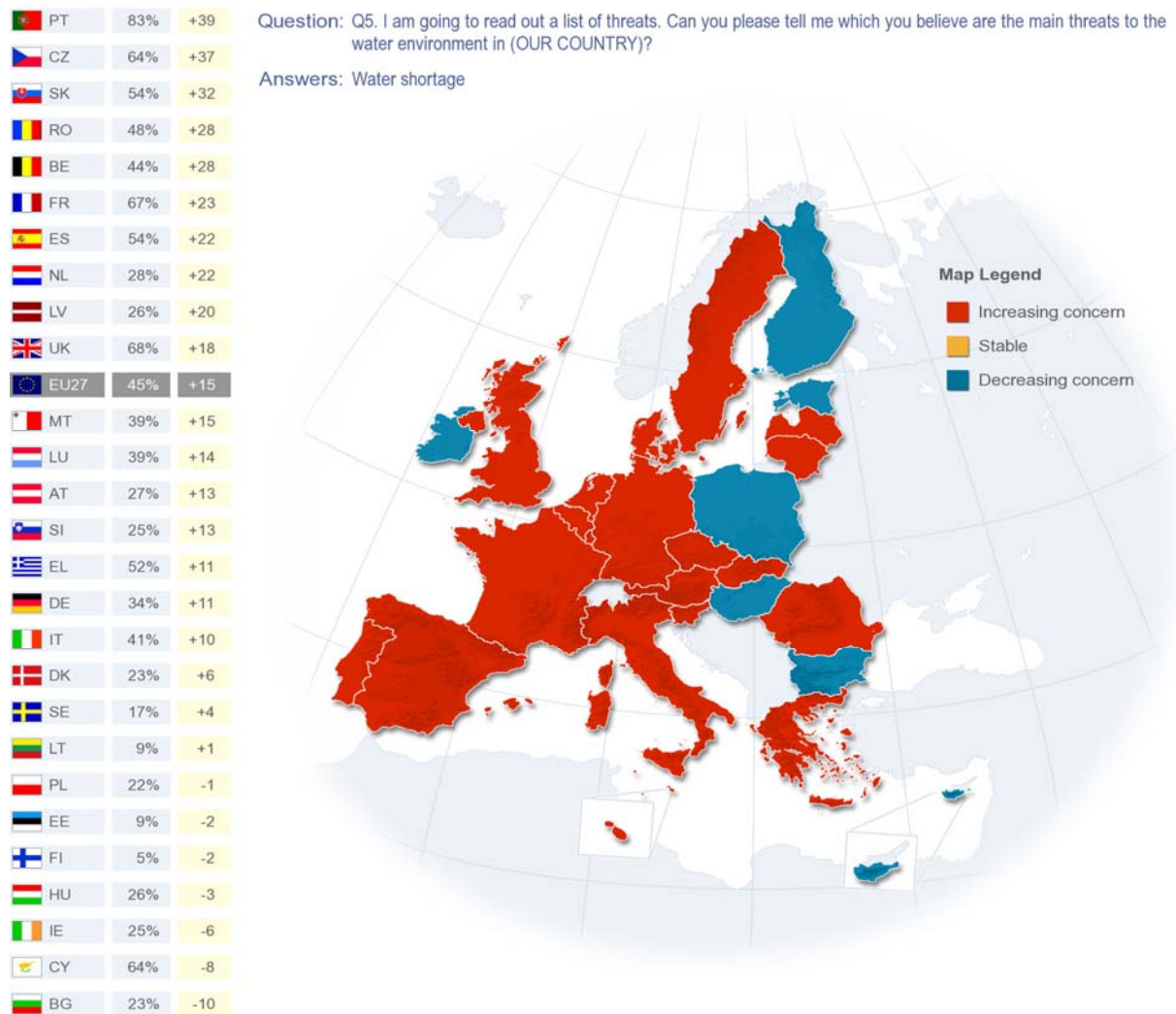


March 2012 - January 2009

Across Europe, 46% of respondents mention floods as a main threat to the water environment. This is an increase of 10 points since 2009. Respondents in Portugal are much more likely to mention floods as a threat to the water environment than they were in 2009 (up 39 points) So too are respondents in Belgium (up 30 points). However, this threat is mentioned less by respondents in Ireland (down 21 points) and the UK (down 11 points).

All but six countries saw an increase in the proportion of respondents who think floods are a threat when compared to the results from the last wave.

In this present wave of the survey, respondents living in the Czech Republic are most likely to see floods as a main threat to the water environment (74%) followed by respondents in Slovakia (71%). In sharp contrast, 10% of respondents in Finland and 14% of those in Lithuania and Estonia view floods as a threat.

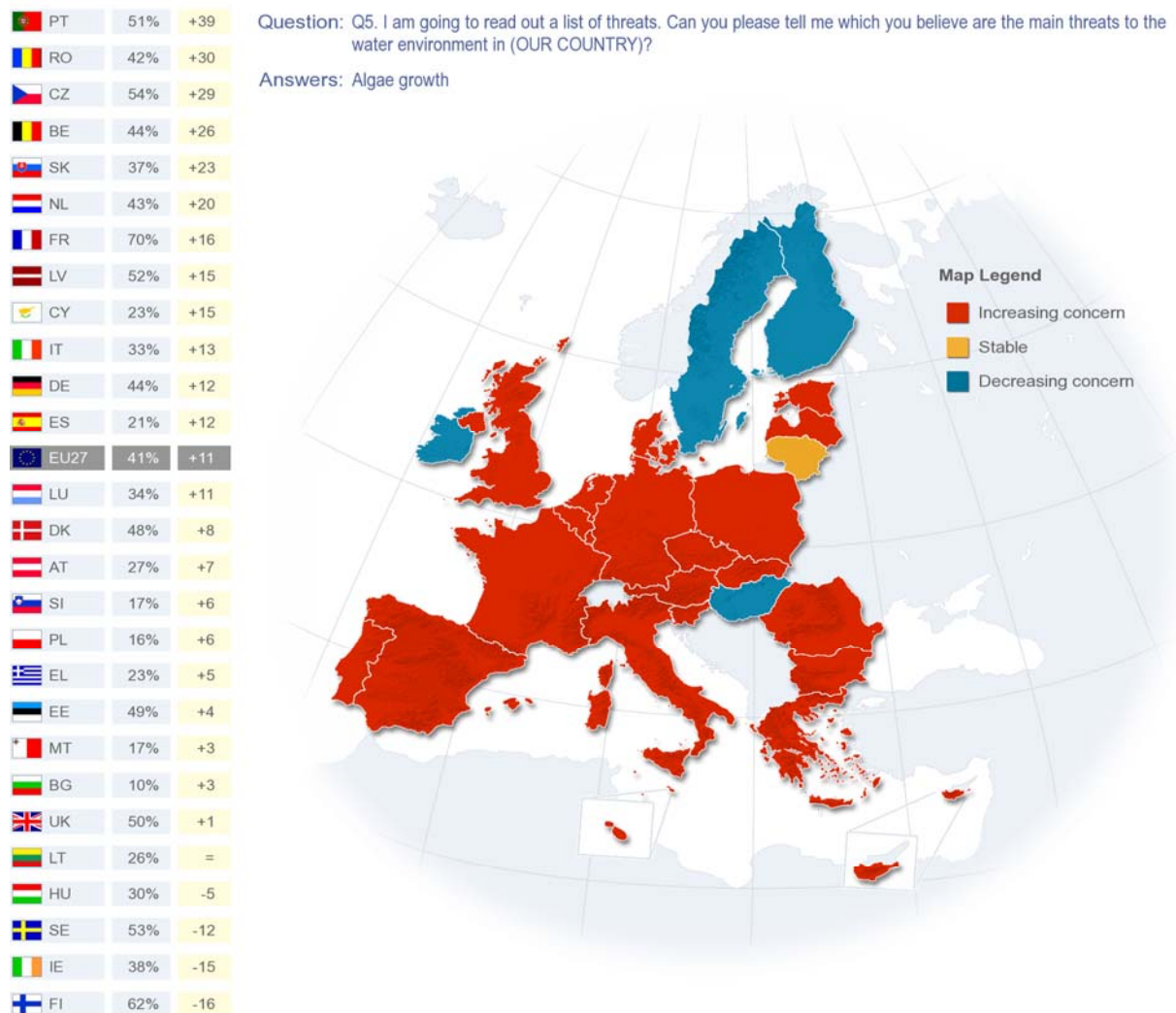


March 2012 - January 2009

More than four in ten (45%) respondents say that water shortage is a threat to the water environment in their country. This is an increase of 15 points since 2009. Respondents in Portugal are now more likely to mention water shortage as a threat (up 39 points), as are those in the Czech Republic (up 37 points) and Slovakia (up 32 points). Water shortage is seen as less of a threat by respondents in Bulgaria (down 10 points) and Cyprus (down 8 points).



Respondents living in Portugal are also the most likely to mention water shortage as a threat (83%), followed by those in the UK (68%). The difference between countries is dramatic, with 78 points separating the highest (Portugal, 83%) and lowest (Finland, 5%).



March 2012 - January 2009

The growth of algae is mentioned as a threat by 41% of respondents across Europe - an increase of 11 points since the last wave.

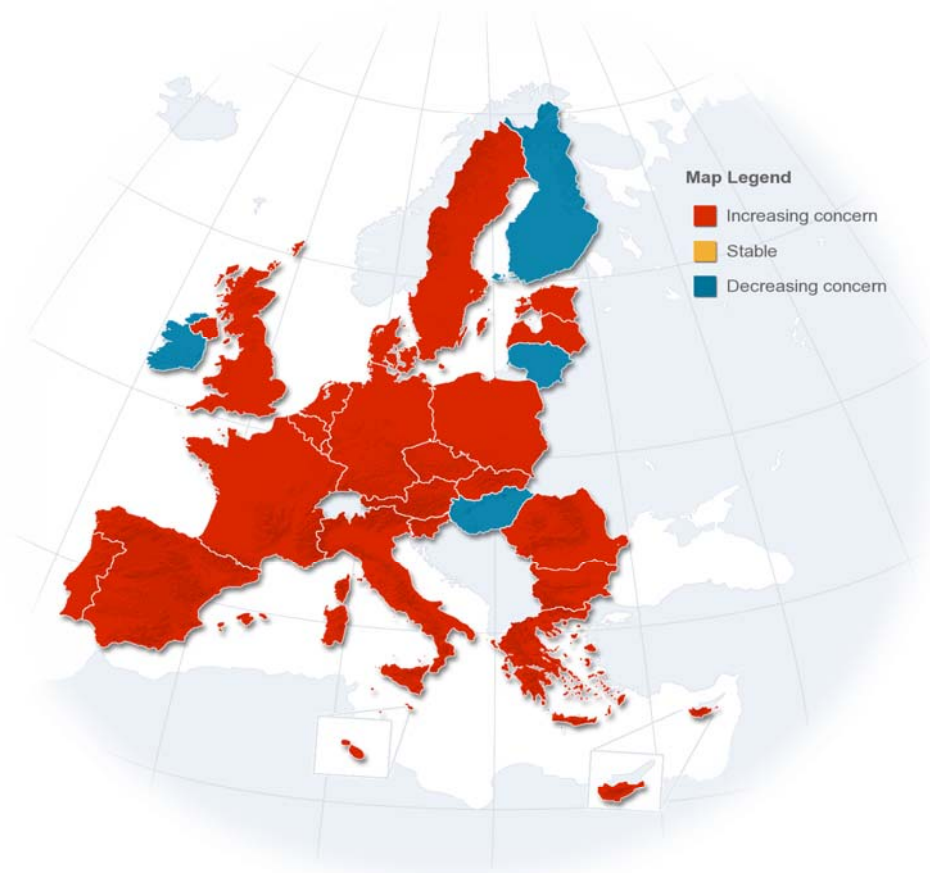
Once again, Portuguese respondents are more likely to mention algae growth than they were in 2009 (up 39 points). The same applies to respondents in Romania (up 30 points) and the Czech Republic (up 29 points). Algae growth is now less of a concern to respondents in Finland and Ireland (down 16 and 15 points respectively).

In the case of the proportions who see algae growth as a threat, 60 points separate France (70%) and Bulgaria (10%) in this wave of the survey.

	PT	56%	+44
	BE	34%	+25
	SK	35%	+22
	RO	34%	+22
	LV	36%	+19
	CZ	34%	+18
	AT	35%	+12
	MT	17%	+11
	EL	30%	+10
	PL	21%	+10
	ES	19%	+10
	EU27	30%	+9
	IT	26%	+9
	CY	24%	+9
	DE	41%	+8
	FR	31%	+8
	NL	20%	+8
	DK	21%	+7
	BG	21%	+7
	SI	20%	+7
	LU	27%	+4
	UK	36%	+3
	SE	21%	+2
	EE	14%	+1
	HU	32%	-1
	LT	13%	-2
	FI	9%	-7
	IE	18%	-8

Question: Q5. I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Answers: Dams, canals and other physical changes



March 2012 - January 2009

Three out of ten respondents mentioned dams, canals and other physical changes as threats to the water environment. This is an increase of 9 points since the last wave. Respondents in Portugal are much more likely to mention dams, canals and physical changes than they were in 2009 (up 44 points). Respondents in Belgium (up 25 points) and Slovakia and Romania (both up 22 points) are also more likely to mention dams, canals and other physical changes.

Respondents in all but four countries are more likely to mention dams, canals and physical changes than they were in 2009. The exceptions are Ireland (down 8 points), Finland (down 7 points), Lithuania (down 2 points) and Hungary (down 1 point).

In this wave, respondents in Portugal are the most likely to mention dams, canals and other physical changes as threats to the water environment (56%), followed by those living in Germany (41%). Respondents living in Finland are the least likely to mention dams, canals and physical changes as threats to the water environment (9%).

Q5 I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Chemical pollution	Climate change	Change to water ecosystems	Floods	Water shortage	Algae growth	Dams, canals and other physical changes
EU27	84%	55%	49%	46%	45%	41%	30%
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	81%	50%	47%	43%	43%	39%	27%
Female	86%	59%	50%	49%	47%	42%	33%
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	86%	57%	50%	43%	43%	32%	32%
25-39	86%	56%	51%	46%	45%	37%	32%
40-54	85%	55%	51%	47%	47%	44%	31%
55 +	80%	53%	44%	47%	45%	44%	27%
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	80%	58%	41%	52%	48%	41%	29%
16-19	84%	56%	48%	50%	48%	42%	32%
20+	84%	52%	52%	42%	43%	41%	29%
Still studying	85%	57%	49%	42%	44%	33%	29%
<b>Water quality</b>							
Total 'A serious problem'	86%	56%	51%	48%	48%	43%	31%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	78%	52%	44%	42%	39%	37%	27%
<b>Floods</b>							
Total 'A serious problem'	85%	57%	50%	53%	48%	42%	32%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	80%	48%	44%	22%	35%	36%	24%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>							
Total 'A serious problem'	85%	58%	51%	49%	52%	42%	31%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	80%	47%	42%	38%	25%	37%	26%
<b>Water quality</b>							
Has improved	81%	51%	48%	47%	43%	44%	32%
Stayed the same	81%	53%	44%	46%	43%	38%	29%
Has deteriorated	88%	58%	52%	47%	49%	42%	31%

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates that women are more likely to mention each of these threats than men. This is particularly the case for **climate change** (59% vs 50%), **floods** (49% vs 43%) and **dams, canals and physical changes** (33% vs 27%).

Those aged 55+ are less likely than younger age groups to mention **chemical pollution, change to water ecosystems, climate change and dams, canals and other physical changes**. However, they, along with 40-54 year olds, are more likely to mention **algae growth** as a threat.

Those who completed their education aged 15 or younger are least likely to mention **change to water ecosystems** as a threat. Those who finished their education before the age of 20 are more likely to mention **floods** than those who completed their education aged 20+.

Attitudinal variables also provide some interesting contrasts. Respondents who consider water quality, floods, and drought to be serious problems are more likely to mention each of the threats than those who do not see these issues as serious problems.

Respondents who believe that water quality has deteriorated are more likely to mention **chemical pollution, climate change** and **water shortages** as threats than those who think water quality is the same or has improved.

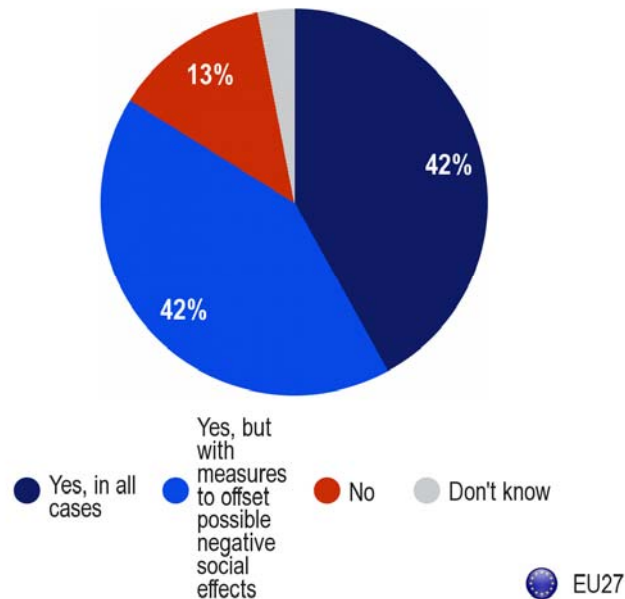
## 6. THE PRICE OF WATER

### 6.1 Price and use

- **More than eight out of ten agree that water users should be charged for the volume of water they use -**

Respondents were asked whether they thought water users should be charged for the volume of water they use<sup>15</sup>. The majority - 84% - think that they should be charged. 42% think water users should be charged in all cases, while a further 42% think there should be measures to avoid any negative social effects of water charges. Just over one in ten (13%) think that water users should not be charged for the volume of water they use.

Q7. Do you think or not that all water users should be charged for the volume of water they use?

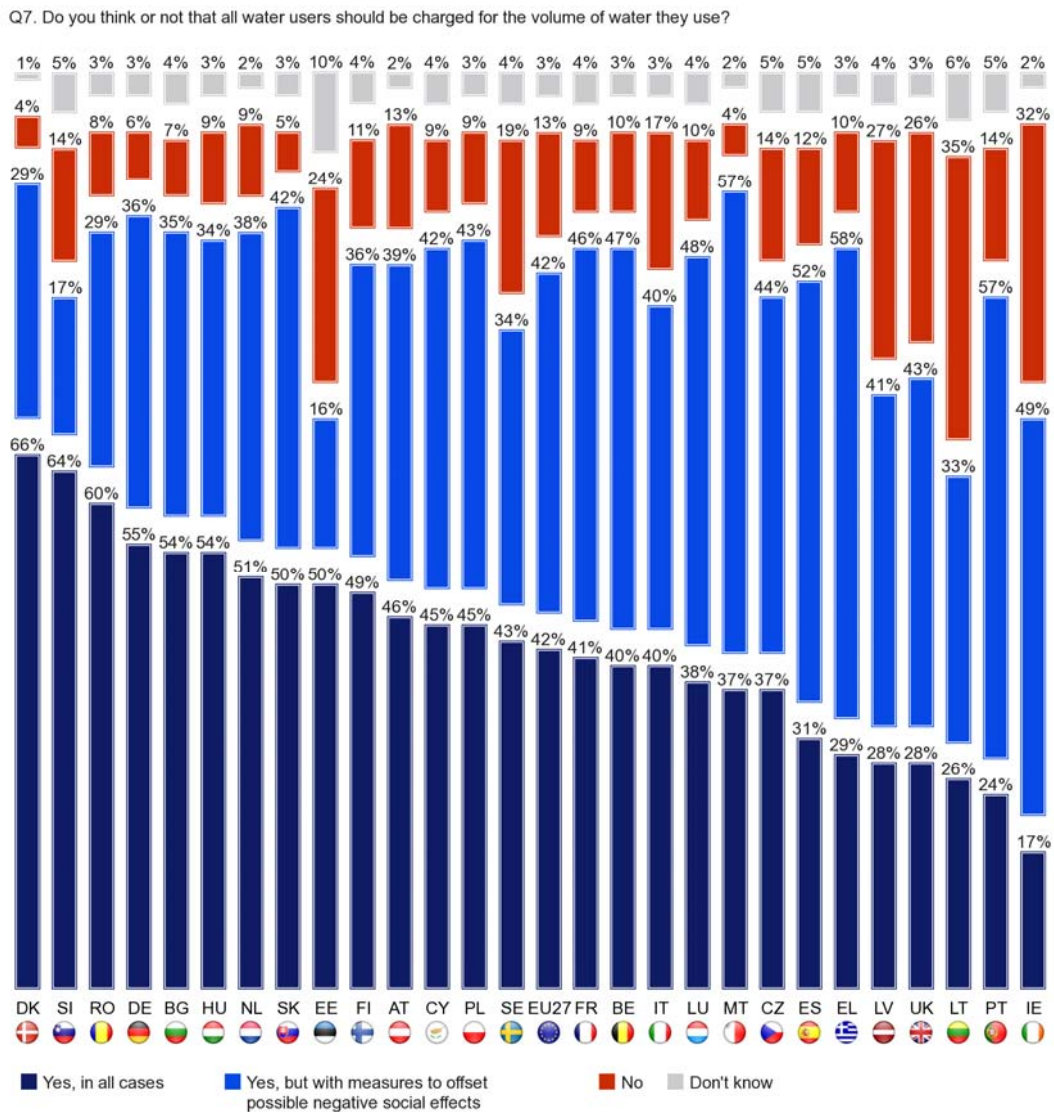


Almost all respondents in Denmark (95%), Malta (94%), Slovakia (92%) and Germany (91%) think that water users should be charged for the volume of water they use. In fact the majority of respondents in all countries think this should be the case - although this view is least widely held in Lithuania (59%). There are, however, differences in how respondents think these charges should be applied.

<sup>15</sup> Q7. Do you think or not that all water users should be charged for the volume of water they use? Yes, in all cases/ Yes, but with measures to offset possible negative social effects/ No /DK.

The majority of respondents in Greece (58%), Malta (57%), Portugal (57%) and Spain (52%) think that charges should be applied, but with measures to offset adverse social effects. By contrast, the majority of respondents in nine other countries think that charges should be applied in all cases. In some countries a notable proportion of respondents think that water users should not be charged by the volume for their water use. Around one third of respondents in Lithuania (35%) and Ireland (32%) do not think users should be charged, as do 27% of respondents in Latvia, 26% in the UK and 24% in Estonia.

In some countries a notable proportion of respondents think that water users should not be charged by the volume for their water use. Around one third of respondents in Lithuania (35%) and Ireland (32%) do not think users should be charged, as do 27% of respondents in Latvia, 26% in the UK and 24% in Estonia.



Socio-demographic analysis shows that 15-24 year olds are the most likely to say water users should not be charged. They are also more likely than older age groups to say that charging should only be applied with measures to offset possible negative social effects. This age group is the least likely to say that charging should be applied in all cases - particularly when compared to those aged 55+ (30% vs 47%).

Those who feel well informed about water-related problems are more likely to say that water users should be charged for the volume of water they use (46% vs 40%). Respondents who consider floods to be a serious problem are also more likely to say that charges should be applied, but with measures to avoid negative social consequences (43% vs 37%). The same pattern is seen among those who view droughts/overconsumption of water as serious problems (44% vs 35%)

**Q7 Do you think or not that all water users should be charged for the volume of water they use?**

	Yes, in all cases	Yes, but with measures to offset possible negative social effects	No	Don't know
EU27	42%	42%	13%	3%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	30%	49%	19%	2%
25-39	42%	44%	12%	2%
40-54	43%	42%	12%	3%
55 +	47%	37%	11%	5%
<b>Water-related problems</b>				
Total 'Well informed'	46%	40%	11%	3%
Total 'Not well informed'	40%	43%	14%	3%
<b>Floods</b>				
Total 'A serious problem'	42%	43%	12%	3%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	44%	37%	16%	3%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>				
Total 'A serious problem'	41%	44%	12%	3%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	45%	35%	17%	3%



## 6.2 Price and environmental impact

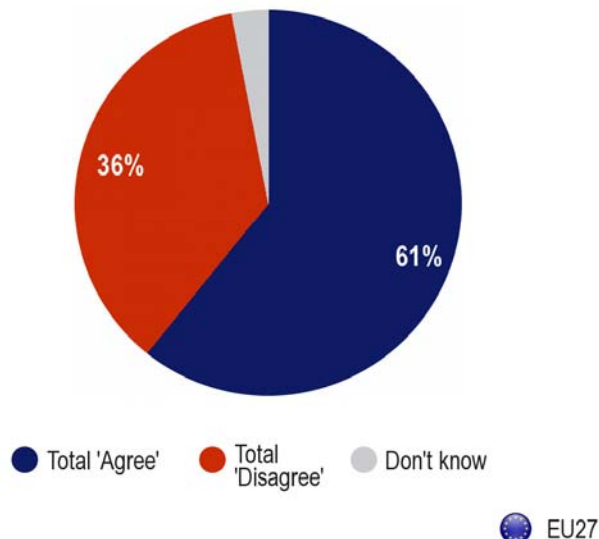
**- Six out of ten agree that water should be more expensive when its use has a greater environmental impact -**

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed with the statement:

*The price should reflect the environmental impact of water use, i.e. water should be more expensive if its use has a greater impact on the environment<sup>16</sup>.*

Overall, 61% agree with this statement - 24% totally agree, while 37% tend to agree. A further 20% tend to disagree that the price of water should reflect the environmental impact of its use, while 16% totally disagree.

Q8. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: The price should reflect the environmental impact of water use, i.e. water should be more expensive if its use has a greater impact on the environment.



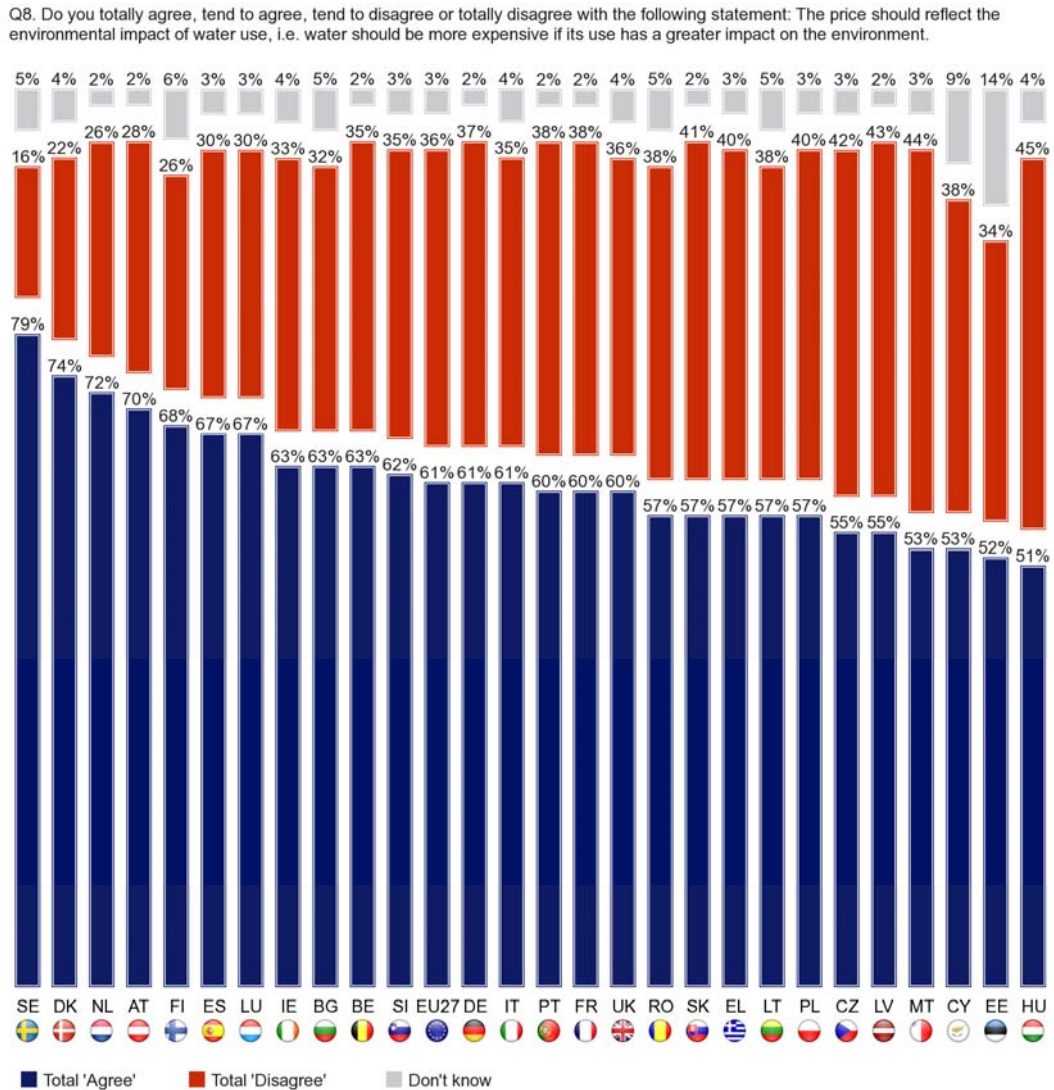
Respondents in Sweden are most likely to agree with this statement - overall 79% agree, with 38% in total agreement. At least seven out of ten respondents in Denmark (74%), the Netherlands (72%) and Austria (70%) also agree that water charges should reflect the environmental impact of water use.

<sup>16</sup> Q8. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: The price should reflect the environmental impact of water use, i.e. water should be more expensive if its use has a greater impact on the environment.



In fact, a majority of respondents in all countries agree with this idea, although agreement is least widespread in Hungary (51%) and Estonia (52%).

The strongest opposition to this kind of water pricing comes from respondents in Greece, Romania, Cyprus and Malta, where at least a quarter of respondents totally disagree.



There are only a few socio-demographic differences worthy of comment. The younger respondents were when they finished their education, the less likely they are to agree that the price of water should reflect the environmental impact of its use.

Manual workers (58%) are also less likely to agree with this idea than employees (65%) or the self-employed (62%).

Those who think droughts/overconsumption of water are a serious problem are more likely to be in favour of charging which reflects the environmental impact of water use (63% vs 57%).

**Q8 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: The price should reflect the environmental impact of water use, i.e. water should be more expensive if its use has a greater impact on the environment.**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	61%	36%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	53%	41%	6%
16-19	58%	39%	3%
20+	67%	30%	3%
Still studying	64%	35%	1%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	62%	36%	2%
Employee	65%	33%	2%
Manual workers	58%	39%	3%
Not working	59%	37%	4%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>			
Total 'A serious problem'	63%	34%	3%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	57%	40%	3%

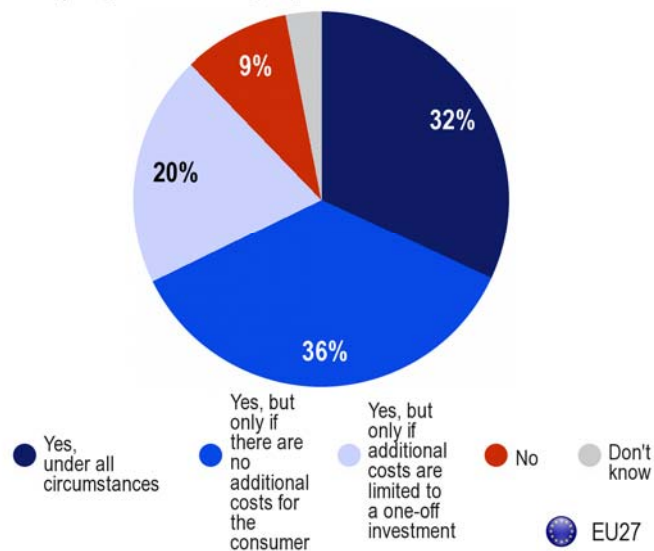
## 7. THE USE OF WATER

### 7.1 The re-use of non-drinkable water

- **Nearly nine out of ten agree with reusing non-potable water where there are no health risks -**

Respondents were asked whether they thought that the use of non-potable water should be generalised, as long as the lower water quality had no impact on health<sup>17</sup>. The majority - 88% - agree with this idea. One-third (32%) agree under all circumstances, and 36% agree only if there are no additional costs to consumers. One in five (20%) agree as long as any additional costs are just a one-off investment. 9% of respondents are opposed to the idea.

Q16. In some places non-potable water is harvested (rain) or reused (waste-water) for flushing toilets, gardening and irrigation. Do you think non-potable water re-use should be generalized, provided the lower water quality does not affect people's health?



In all European Union countries, the majority of respondents agree with the idea of reusing non-potable water as long as there are no health risks. In Denmark and Malta agreement is almost unanimous at 94%, while in Lithuania 65% agree.

The strongest agreement is seen amongst respondents in Slovenia, where 55% think that non-potable water should be reused in all circumstances as long as there are no health impacts.

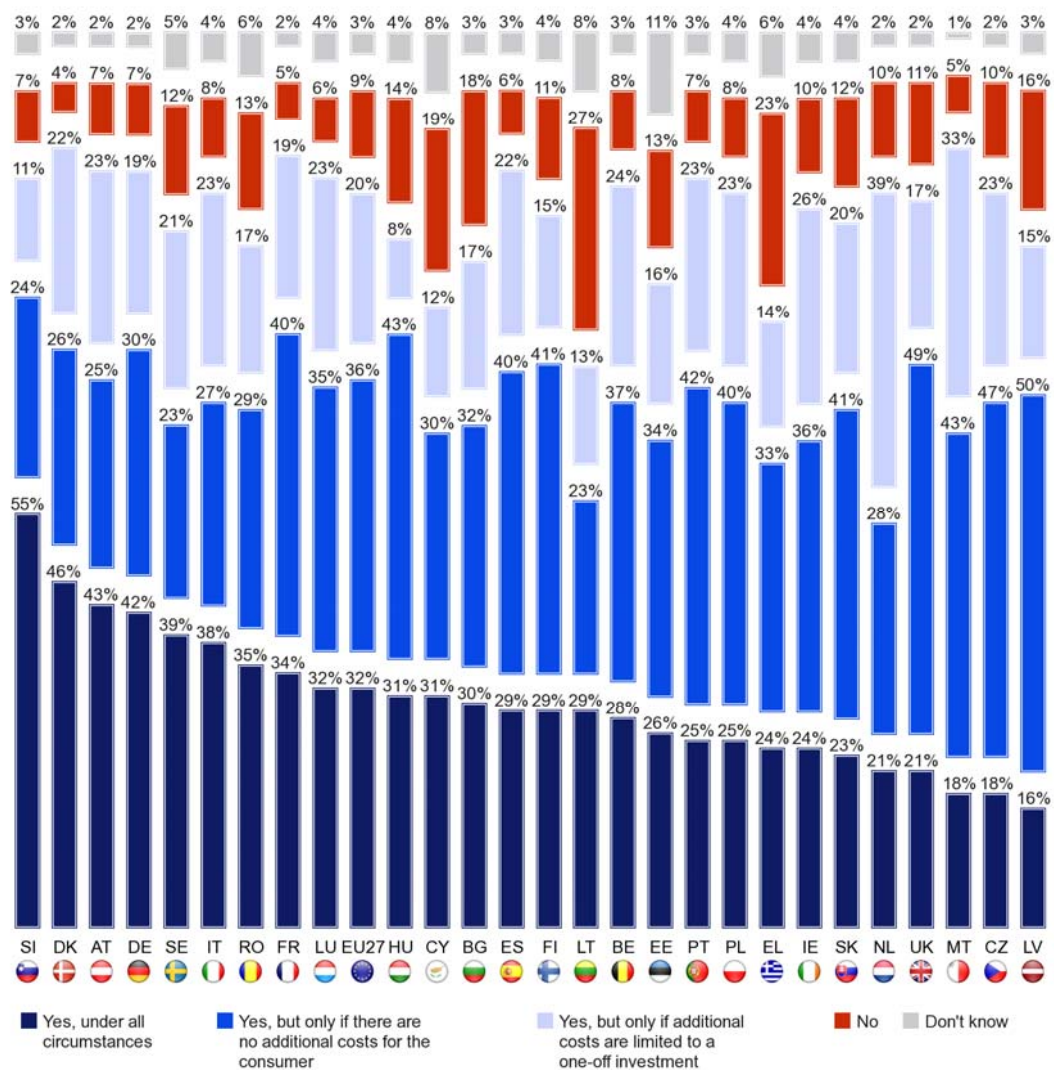
<sup>17</sup> Q16. In some places non-potable water is harvested (rain) or reused (waste-water) for flushing toilets, gardening and irrigation. Do you think non-potable water re-use should be generalized, provided the lower water quality does not affect people's health? - Yes, under all circumstances/ Yes, but only if there are no additional costs for the consumer/ Yes, but only if additional costs are limited to a one-off investment/ No / DK/NA.

46% of Danish respondents, 43% of Austrian respondents and 42% of German respondents also think this way. Fewer than one in five respondents in Latvia (16%), the Czech Republic and Malta (both 18%) agree with reusing non-potable water in all circumstances.

Around half of all respondents in Latvia (50%), the UK (49%) and the Czech Republic (47%) agree with reusing non-potable water only if there are no additional costs to the consumer. At least one third of respondents in the Netherlands (39%) and Malta (33%) agree with reusing non-potable water as long as any additional costs are limited to a one-off investment.

Around a quarter of respondents in Lithuania (27%) and Greece (23%) are opposed to the idea of generalising the reuse of non-potable water.

Q16. In some places non-potable water is harvested (rain) or reused (waste-water) for flushing toilets, gardening and irrigation. Do you think non-potable water re-use should be generalized, provided the lower water quality does not affect people's health?





There are no notable socio-demographic differences in terms of the overall level of 'yes' answers or within the different 'yes' categories.

Women are slightly more likely than men to think that water should be re-used only if there are no additional costs to consumers (39% vs 33%). Students (34%) and those who finished their education aged 20+ (36%) are more likely to say that non-potable water reuse should be generalised 'under all circumstances' than those who finished their education aged 16-19 (29%) or before the age of 16 (27%).

Those who completed their education before the age of 20 are more likely than those who completed their education aged 20+ to say that the use of non-potable water should be generalised only if there are no additional costs to the consumer.

**Q16 In some places non-potable water is harvested (rain) or reused (waste-water) for flushing toilets, gardening and irrigation. Do you think non-potable water re-use should be generalized, provided the lower water quality does not affect people's health?**

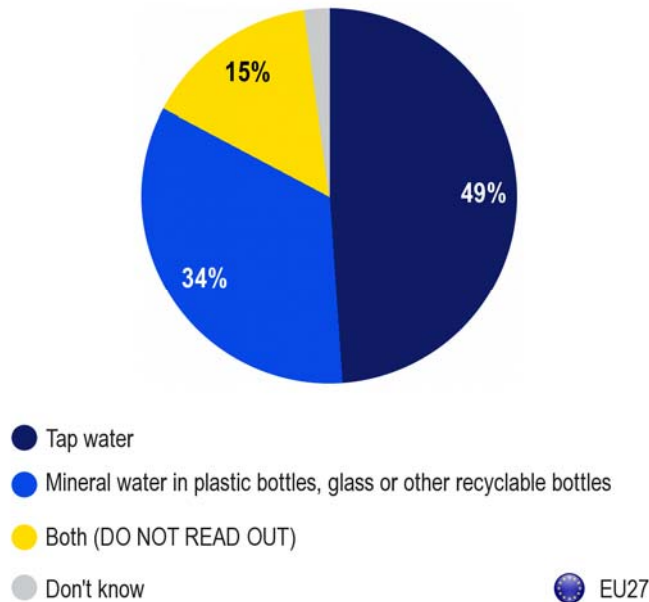
	Yes, under all circumstances	Yes, but only if there are no additional costs for the consumer	Yes, but only if additional costs are limited to a one-off investment	No	Don't know
EU27	32%	36%	20%	9%	3%
 <b>Sex</b>					
Male	34%	33%	22%	9%	2%
Female	29%	39%	19%	9%	4%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	27%	39%	18%	11%	5%
16-19	29%	40%	19%	9%	3%
20+	36%	31%	23%	8%	2%
Still studying	34%	37%	19%	9%	1%

## 7.2 Type of water consumed

**- Most respondents drink at least some tap water, and half drink it exclusively -**

Respondents were asked what kind of water they usually drink<sup>18</sup>. Almost half (49%) say they drink tap water, one-third (34%) drink mineral water, and 15% say they drink both.

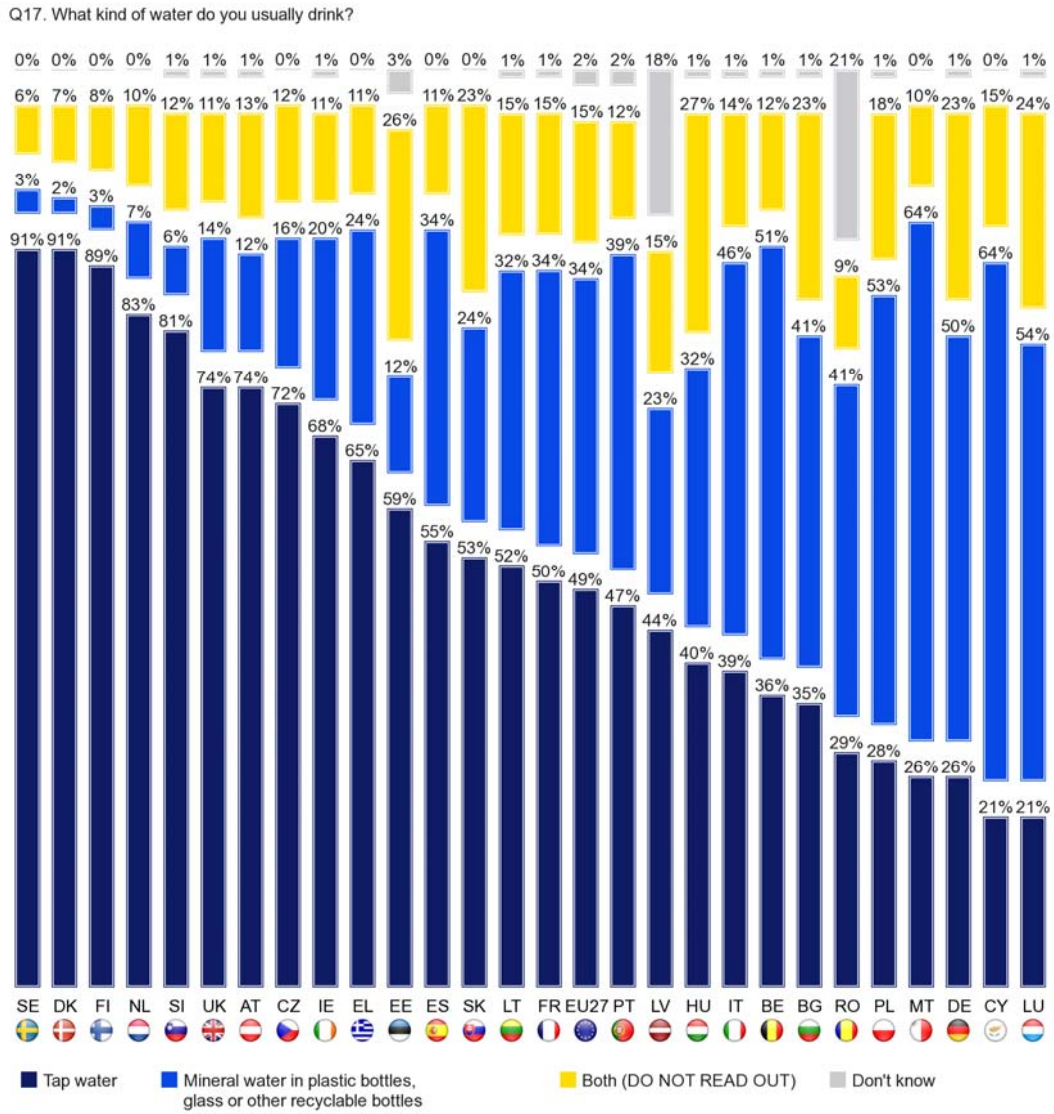
Q17. What kind of water do you usually drink?



Respondents in Denmark, Sweden and Finland are the largest consumers of tap water, at least 90% in each country usually drinking it. Fewer than 5% in each of these countries say they usually drink mineral water. In a dramatic contrast, just above one in five respondents in Luxembourg and Cyprus (both 21%) say they usually drink tap water, though in Luxembourg a further 24% say they usually drink both tap and mineral water.

More than six out of ten respondents in Malta and Cyprus (both 64%) say they usually drink bottled mineral water, as do at least half of all respondents in Luxembourg, Poland, Belgium and Germany. Around one quarter of respondents in Hungary (27%), Estonia (26%) and Luxembourg (24%) say they usually drink both tap and bottled mineral water. By comparison, only 6% of respondents in Sweden say they usually drink both.

<sup>18</sup> Q17. What kind of water do you usually drink? Tap water/ Mineral water in plastic bottles, glass or other recyclable bottles/ Both (DO NOT READ OUT)/ DK/NA.



The socio-demographic analysis does not reveal any differences in age, gender or social groupings.

Respondents who consider water quality to be a serious problem are less likely to drink tap water (47% vs 54%) and more likely to drink bottled mineral water (36% vs 30%) than those who do not think water quality is a serious problem.

## Q17 What kind of water do you usually drink?

	Tap water	Mineral water in plastic bottles, glass or other recyclable bottles	Both (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU27	49%	34%	15%	2%
<b>Water quality</b>				
Total 'A serious problem'	47%	36%	15%	2%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	54%	30%	15%	1%
<b>Floods</b>				
Total 'A serious problem'	48%	36%	15%	1%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	54%	30%	15%	1%



## 8. TAKING INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS TO REDUCE WATER-RELATED PROBLEMS

*- Nearly all Europeans have taken some kind of individual action in the past two years to reduce water problems and become more water-efficient -*

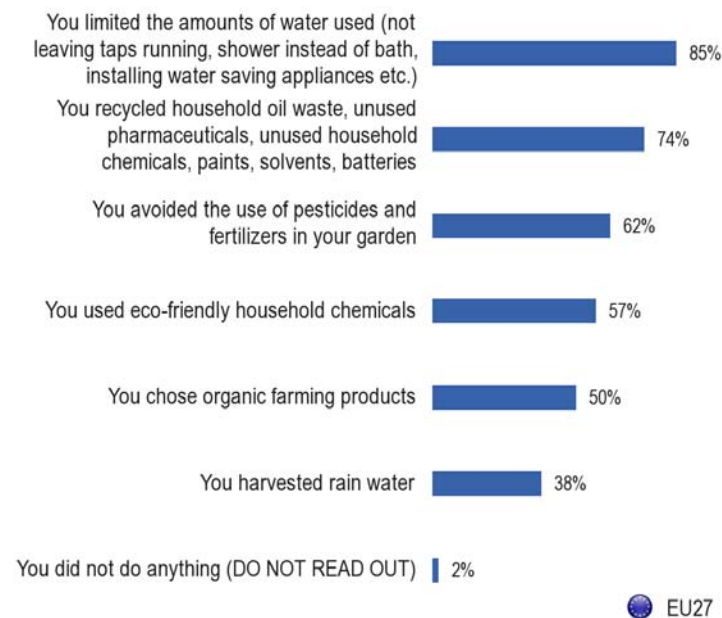
Respondents were asked which of a range of measures they had personally taken to reduce water problems and become more water-efficient over the past two years<sup>19</sup>. Almost all (98%) say they have taken at least one action, while 2% say they have done nothing.

More than eight out of ten respondents (85%) say that they have **limited the amount of water used** by turning off taps, using water-saving appliances and so on. Around three-quarters (74%) say they have **recycled household oil waste, unused pharmaceuticals, paints, solvents and similar chemicals**. More than six out of ten (62%) say they have **avoided the use of pesticides and fertilisers in their garden**. At least half of all respondents say they have used **eco-friendly household chemicals** (57%) and **chosen organic farming products** (50%). Almost four out of ten (38%) say they have **harvested rain water**.

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<sup>19</sup> Q6. There are different ways to reduce water problems and become more water efficient. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years? You limited the amounts of water used (not leaving taps running, shower instead of bath, installing water saving appliances etc.)/ You used eco-friendly household chemical/ You avoided the use of pesticides and fertilizers in your garden/ You harvested rain water/ You chose organic farming products/ You recycled household oil waste, unused pharmaceuticals, unused household chemicals, paints, solvents, batteries/ Other (DO NOT READ OUT)/ You did not do anything (DO NOT READ OUT)/ DK/NA/.

Q6. There are different ways to reduce water problems and become more water efficient. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years?



In two countries - Bulgaria and Lithuania - around one in ten respondents said they had taken no water efficiency measures in the past two years (11% and 10% respectively). In all other European countries 5% or fewer said they had not taken any actions in the past two years.

More than nine out of ten respondents in Spain (94%), Portugal (94%), Cyprus (93%) and France (92%) said they had **limited the amounts of water used** in the past two years. Respondents in Spain and Portugal are the most likely to have limited their water use, and this is also the most common action taken within each of these countries. In fact in 20 countries, limiting water use was the most common measure taken. Lithuania is the only country where fewer than half of respondents said they had limited water use in the past 2 years (44%).





























**Recycling household oil, chemical and pharmaceuticals** is most widespread in Sweden (90%), Denmark and Germany (both 89%). It is also the most common activity undertaken by respondents in these countries, as well as by those in Austria and the Netherlands (87% both) and Finland (86%). By contrast, fewer than half of all respondents in Bulgaria (22%), Lithuania and Romania (both 32%) and Cyprus (40%) recycle these items.

Respondents in the UK are most likely to **avoid using pesticides and fertilizers** in their gardens (75%). At least seven out of ten respondents in Germany (73%) and the Czech Republic (71%) do the same.

Avoiding fertilizer and pesticide use is also the most common measure undertaken by respondents in Lithuania (57%). At the other end of the spectrum, only 29% of respondents in Malta said they do this.

Respondents living in Germany and Denmark are the most likely to use **eco-friendly household chemicals** (77% and 70% respectively). By comparison, only 27% of respondents in Romania and Bulgaria say they do this. Seven out of ten respondents in Austria say they choose **organic farming products** (70%), and this is also widespread in Germany (64%). Respondents living in Malta and Bulgaria (both 24%) are the least likely to have chosen organic farming products. Six out of ten respondents in Germany (60%) and the Czech Republic (59%) say they **harvest rainwater**, compared to 10% of respondents in Cyprus, and 13% in Greece.

Q6 There are different ways to reduce water problems and become more water efficient. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years?

	You limited the amounts of water used (not leaving taps running, shower instead of bath, installing water saving appliances etc.)	You recycled household oil waste, unused pharmaceuticals, unused household chemicals, paints, solvents, batteries	You avoided the use of pesticides and fertilizers in your garden	You used eco-friendly household chemicals	You chose organic farming products	You harvested rain water	You did not do anything (DO NOT READ OUT)
 EU27	85%	74%	62%	57%	50%	38%	2%
 BE	87%	85%	64%	60%	46%	56%	1%
 BG	56%	22%	43%	27%	24%	14%	11%
 CZ	86%	73%	71%	54%	35%	59%	1%
 DK	81%	89%	64%	70%	57%	34%	1%
 DE	78%	89%	73%	77%	64%	60%	1%
 EE	68%	55%	48%	38%	34%	43%	5%
 IE	86%	72%	66%	47%	41%	27%	3%
 EL	89%	66%	65%	55%	48%	13%	2%
 ES	94%	83%	46%	55%	33%	22%	1%
 FR	92%	75%	66%	60%	59%	47%	1%
 IT	89%	78%	52%	58%	55%	18%	1%
 CY	93%	40%	52%	42%	38%	10%	2%
 LV	72%	56%	58%	50%	50%	38%	5%
 LT	44%	32%	57%	33%	34%	30%	10%
 LU	85%	78%	62%	62%	56%	36%	2%
 HU	82%	54%	54%	48%	28%	47%	2%
 MT	87%	58%	29%	40%	24%	47%	4%
 NL	82%	87%	60%	47%	36%	28%	2%
 AT	68%	87%	66%	69%	70%	49%	1%
 PL	89%	61%	59%	52%	46%	29%	2%
 PT	94%	78%	60%	50%	47%	29%	1%
 RO	76%	32%	53%	27%	59%	39%	4%
 SI	74%	59%	58%	42%	35%	49%	2%
 SK	81%	65%	64%	58%	37%	53%	2%
 FI	63%	86%	53%	65%	59%	46%	3%
 SE	77%	90%	58%	66%	48%	29%	2%
 UK	87%	72%	75%	54%	44%	38%	2%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>				<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>			
Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item			

The socio-demographic analysis highlights a number of variations.

Women are more likely to follow any of the actions described in this question than men; Especially more likely to use **eco-friendly household chemicals** (61% vs 54%) and to choose **organic farming products** than men (53% vs 46%). Respondents aged 15-24 are less likely to **recycle household waste and unused chemicals**, use **eco-friendly household chemicals**, and choose **organic products** than older respondents. Respondents aged 15-24 are less likely than older respondents to take any of the actions described.

Those who finished their education before the age of 16 and students are less likely to use **eco-friendly household chemicals** than those who completed their education at a later age. Students are also less likely to **limit water use, recycle household oil and chemical waste** and **avoid the use of pesticides and fertilizers** than respondents who have completed their education.

With the exception of limiting water use, respondents who feel well-informed about water-related problems are more likely to say they take all the other actions than those who do not feel well-informed.

Respondents who think water quality is a serious problem are more likely to **limit water use** than those who do not regard it as a problem (87% vs 80%). The same pattern applies to those who think floods are a serious problem (87% vs 78%), and to droughts/overconsumption (88% vs 75%).

Those who think water quality has improved are more likely to **recycle household oil waste and unused chemicals**, use **eco-friendly household chemicals**, and **harvest rainwater** than those who think the quality has remained the same or has declined.

Q6 There are different ways to reduce water problems and become more water efficient. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You limited the amounts of water used (not leaving taps running, shower instead of bath, installing water saving appliances etc.)	You recycled household oil waste, unused pharmaceuticals, unused household chemicals, paints, solvents, batteries	You avoided the use of pesticides and fertilizers in your garden	You used eco-friendly household chemicals	You chose organic farming products	You harvested rain water
EU27	85%	74%	62%	57%	50%	38%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	83%	73%	60%	54%	46%	37%
Female	87%	75%	63%	61%	53%	38%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	80%	65%	58%	47%	44%	27%
25-39	84%	76%	61%	56%	50%	32%
40-54	87%	80%	66%	64%	53%	41%
55 +	86%	73%	61%	58%	50%	44%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	86%	72%	54%	53%	43%	39%
16-19	84%	74%	64%	58%	48%	41%
20+	87%	78%	64%	61%	55%	36%
Still studying	81%	67%	57%	48%	46%	28%
<b>Water-related problems</b>						
Total 'Well informed'	85%	79%	66%	65%	55%	46%
Total 'Not well informed'	85%	72%	60%	53%	47%	33%
<b>Water quality</b>						
Total 'A serious problem'	87%	73%	62%	58%	52%	37%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	80%	78%	63%	58%	46%	41%
<b>Floods</b>						
Total 'A serious problem'	87%	74%	63%	58%	51%	38%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	78%	76%	60%	56%	46%	37%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>						
Total 'A serious problem'	88%	74%	62%	58%	51%	37%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	75%	77%	63%	57%	47%	40%
<b>Water quality</b>						
Has improved	86%	81%	69%	63%	52%	46%
Stayed the same	82%	74%	62%	55%	46%	37%
Has deteriorated	86%	73%	61%	58%	52%	36%

## 9. THE ROLE OF DIFFERENT ACTORS IN THE EFFICIENT USE OF WATER

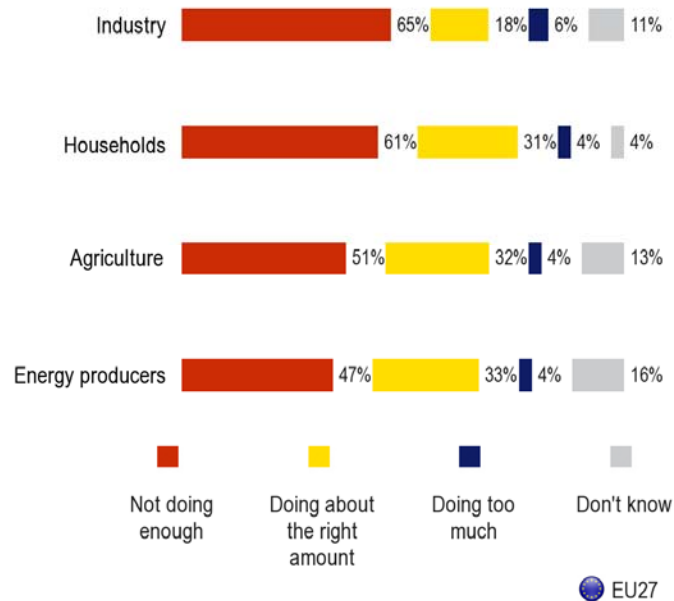
**- At least half of Europeans think that industry, households, and agriculture are not doing enough to use water efficiently -**

Respondents were asked whether households, agriculture, industry and energy producers were doing enough to use water efficiently<sup>20</sup>.

Most respondents think that not enough is being done by industry (65%), households (61%) and agriculture (51%) to use water in an efficient way. Opinion is more divided when it comes to energy producers, where 47% think that they are not doing enough, and 33% think they are doing the right amount. At least one in ten respondents do not know whether energy producers, industry and agriculture are doing enough to use water efficiently.

As we saw in Chapter 3, chemical pollution is considered to be the main threat to the water environment by the majority of respondents. This result further illustrates the role respondents think both industry and agriculture have to play in protecting the water environment.

Q9. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)?



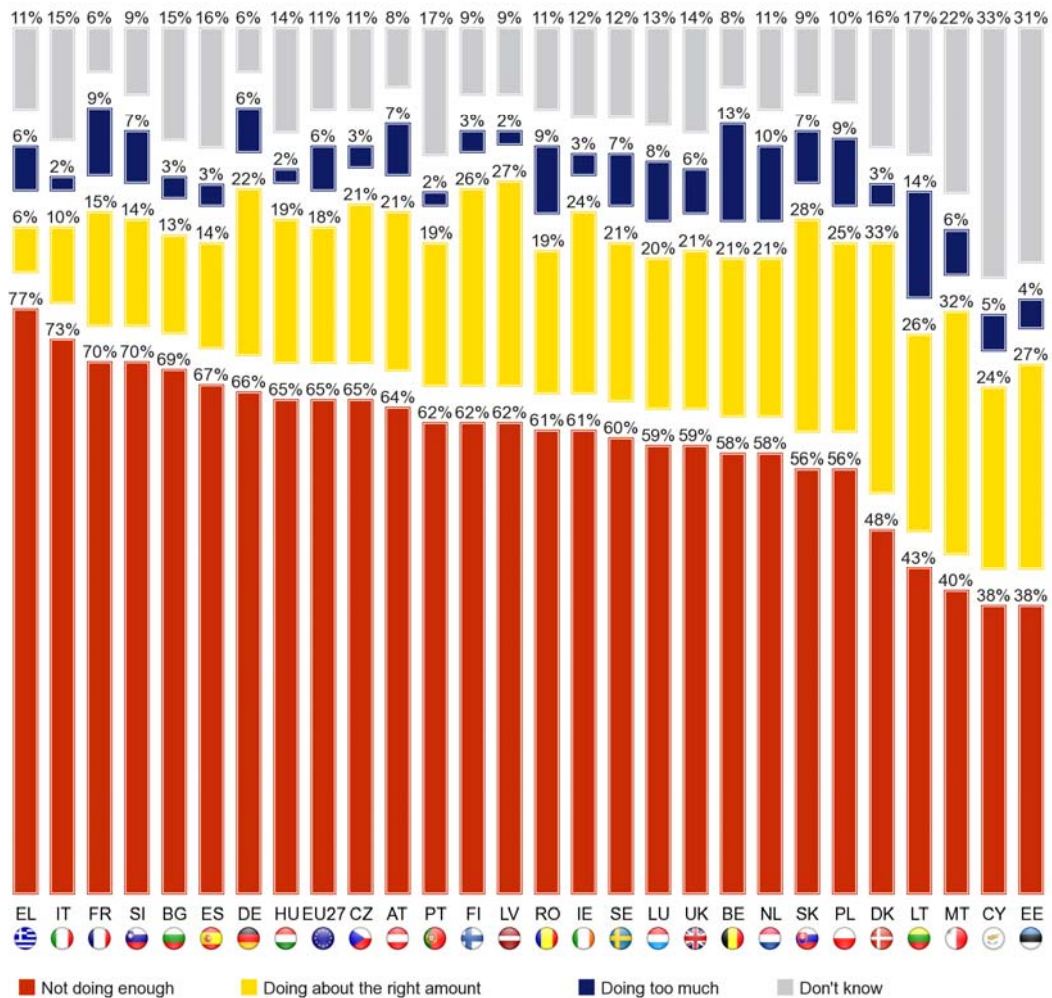
<sup>20</sup> Q9. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)? Households/ Agriculture/ Industry/ Energy producers.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of respondents think that **industry** is not doing enough to use water efficiently. One in five (18%) think it is doing about the right amount, and 6% say it is doing too much. One in ten (11%) ‘don’t know’. In all EU27 countries, the most common response is that industry is not doing enough to use water efficiently, although the proportion varies from 77% to 38%.

At least seven out of ten respondents in Greece (77%), Italy (73%), and France and Slovenia (both 70%) say that **industry** is not doing enough to use water efficiently. Respondents in Denmark (33%) and Malta (32%) are the most likely to say that industry is doing the right amount. Respondents in Lithuania are the most likely to say that industry is doing too much to use water efficiently (14%). The ‘don’t know’ rate is very high in Cyprus (33%) and Estonia (31%).

Q9.3. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Industry





Across Europe, 61% of respondents think that **households** are not doing enough to use water efficiently. Just above three in ten (31%) think that households are doing the right amount, while 4% think they are doing too much.

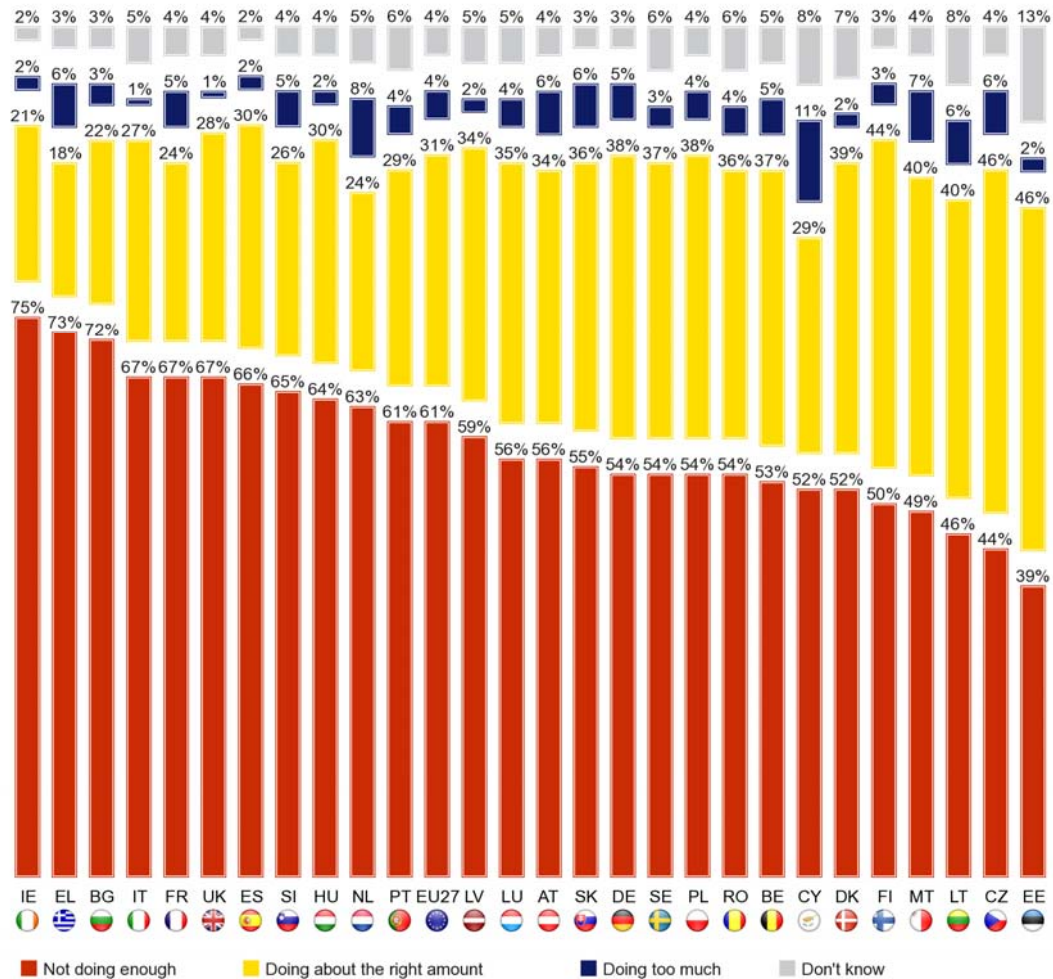
As Chapter 8 shows, most respondents are already taking at least some actions to help to reduce water problems. Although most of respondents are already taking some actions to address water problems, the majority still consider that more could and should be done at an individual/household level.

In 25 countries, the most common response is that households are not doing enough. The Czech Republic and Estonia are the only countries where respondents are more likely to say that households are doing enough to use water efficiently (both 46%).

Respondents in Ireland (75%) Greece (73%) and Bulgaria (72%) are the most likely to say that **households** are not doing enough to use water efficiently. In comparison, only 39% of respondents in Estonia hold this view. One in ten respondents in Cyprus think households are doing too much to use water efficiently (11%).

Q9.1. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Households

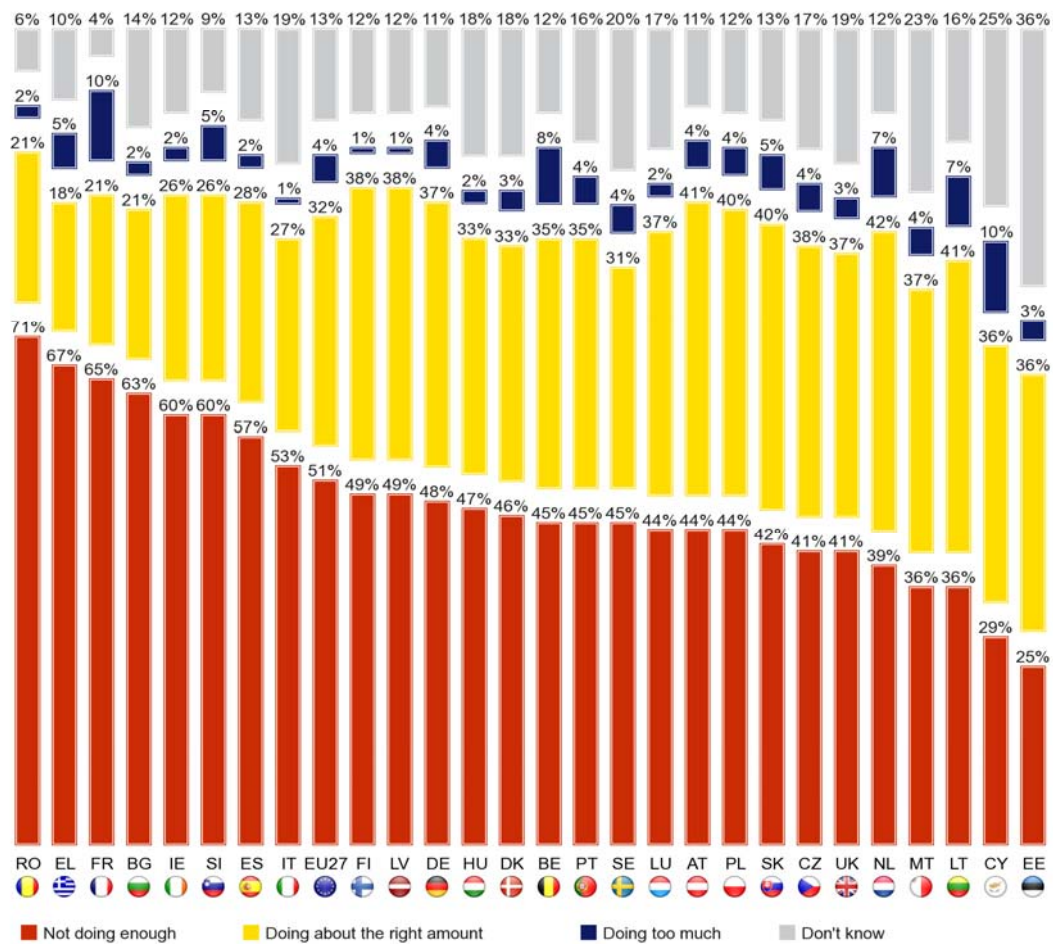


A slim majority of respondents - 51% - think that **agriculture** is not doing enough to use water efficiently. Around one third (32%) think they are doing about the right amount, and 4% think agriculture is doing too much. More than one in ten (13%) say they 'don't know'. In 22 countries, the most common response is that agriculture is not doing enough. In the remaining five countries most respondents think that enough is being done to use water efficiently in agriculture.

Respondents in Romania (71%), Greece (67%) and France (65%) are most likely to say that **agriculture** is not doing enough to use water efficiently. Respondents in the Netherlands (42%) and Austria and Lithuania (both 41%) are the most likely to say that agriculture is doing about the right amount. One in ten respondents in Cyprus and France (both 10%) think that agriculture is doing too much when it comes to the efficient use of water.

Q9.2. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Agriculture



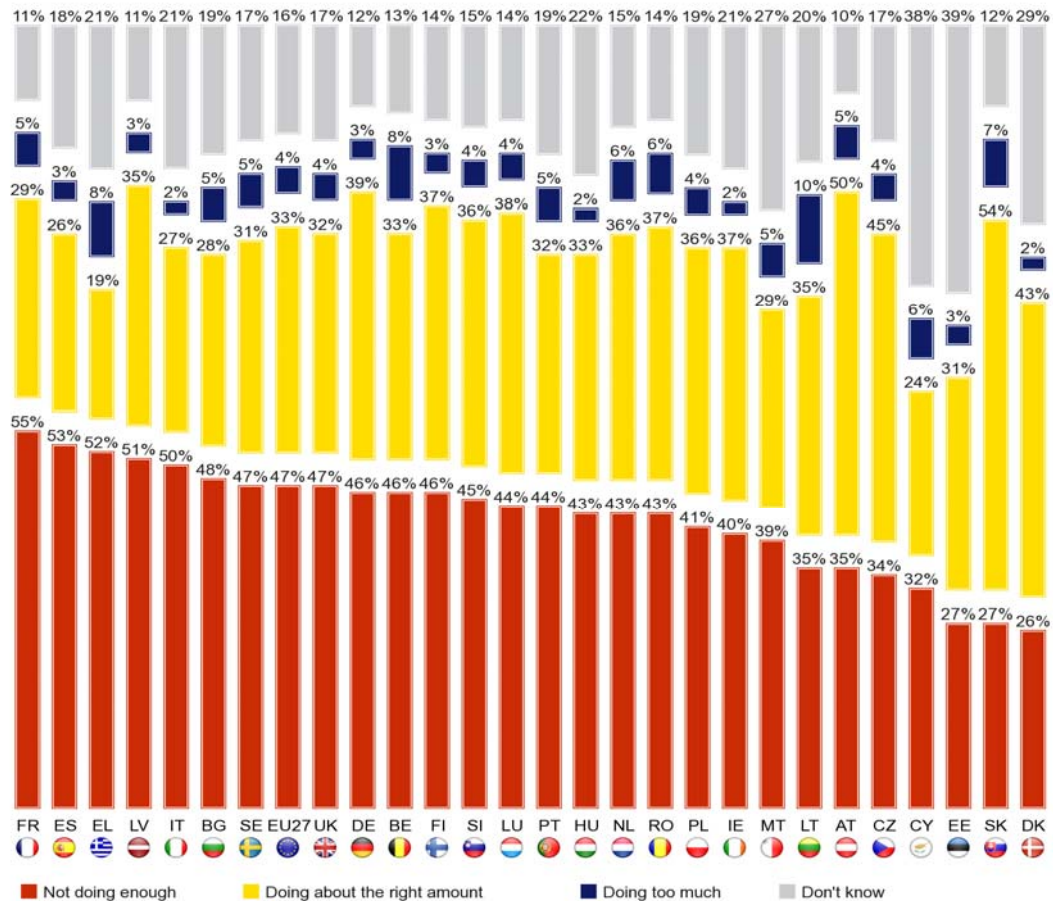
Just under half (47%) of respondents think that **energy producers** are not doing enough to use water efficiently. One third (33%) think enough is being done, while 4% think they are doing too much. 16% say they 'don't know'.

In only five countries – France (55%), Spain (53%), Greece (52%), Latvia (51%) and Italy (50%) - do at least 50% of respondents think that energy producers are not doing enough to be water-efficient.

The majority of respondents in Slovakia (54%) and Austria (50%) think that **energy producers** are doing the right amount to use water efficiently. One in ten Lithuanian respondents (10%) think they are doing too much. The 'don't know' rate is high in general, particularly in Estonia (39%) and Cyprus (38%).

Q9.4. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Energy producers



The socio-demographic analysis highlights a number of variations.

Respondents age 15-24 are the most likely to say that **agriculture** is doing the right amount to use water efficiently (39% vs 29%-32% for older age groups). Those aged 55+ are less likely than younger respondents to say **industry** is not doing enough to be water-efficient. They are also more likely to say they ‘don’t know’. The same pattern applies if we compare those who finished their education aged 15 or younger with the better-educated respondents and students. Almost half of respondents aged 15-24 think **energy producers** are doing enough to be water efficient. This is much higher than in older age groups.

Manual workers are more likely than employees and the self-employed to think **households and industry** are doing enough. Manual workers are also more likely than employees to say that **agriculture** is doing the right amount to use water efficiently.




Those who feel well informed about water-related problems are more likely than those who do not feel informed to say that **households, agriculture, industry and energy producers** are doing enough.

If respondents consider water quality to be a serious issue, they are more likely to say that **households, agriculture, industry** and **energy producers** are not doing enough to use water efficiently. The same pattern applies to those who think that droughts/overconsumption of water are serious issues.

If respondents consider floods to be a serious issue, they are also more likely to say that **households, agriculture, energy producers** and industry are not doing enough to use water efficiently.

Respondents who think water quality has deteriorated are more likely to think that **households, agriculture, industry,** and **energy producers** are not doing enough than those who think quality has risen or remained the same.

Q9 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Households			Agriculture			Industry			Energy producers		
	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough
EU27	4%	31%	61%	4%	32%	51%	6%	18%	65%	4%	33%	47%
 Age												
15-24	6%	34%	58%	8%	39%	47%	9%	22%	64%	6%	46%	41%
25-39	3%	30%	64%	3%	31%	54%	6%	17%	69%	4%	32%	51%
40-54	3%	29%	65%	3%	29%	57%	4%	16%	71%	3%	30%	52%
55 +	3%	33%	57%	4%	32%	46%	6%	20%	56%	4%	30%	43%
 Education (End of)												
15-	4%	35%	55%	5%	34%	41%	6%	20%	53%	6%	29%	43%
16-19	3%	32%	60%	4%	34%	50%	6%	19%	64%	5%	34%	46%
20+	3%	29%	65%	3%	28%	56%	4%	17%	69%	3%	30%	50%
Still studying	5%	33%	61%	7%	40%	48%	8%	22%	65%	6%	46%	42%
 Respondent occupation scale												
Self-employed	4%	29%	64%	3%	33%	54%	5%	17%	69%	5%	31%	50%
Employee	3%	28%	66%	3%	29%	57%	5%	17%	71%	3%	32%	52%
Manual workers	4%	38%	54%	5%	37%	47%	8%	22%	63%	5%	35%	47%
Not working	4%	33%	58%	5%	33%	47%	7%	19%	59%	4%	34%	43%
<b>Water-related problems</b>												
Total 'Well informed'	3%	35%	58%	4%	36%	49%	6%	22%	62%	4%	37%	44%
Total 'Not well informed'	4%	29%	63%	4%	30%	52%	6%	16%	66%	4%	31%	49%
<b>Water quality</b>												
Total 'A serious problem'	4%	29%	63%	5%	29%	54%	6%	16%	67%	4%	31%	49%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	3%	35%	58%	4%	38%	45%	5%	24%	60%	4%	38%	43%
<b>Floods</b>												
Total 'A serious problem'	4%	30%	62%	4%	31%	53%	6%	18%	65%	4%	32%	48%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	4%	36%	56%	4%	36%	45%	6%	21%	61%	5%	37%	42%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>												
Total 'A serious problem'	3%	29%	64%	4%	30%	54%	6%	16%	66%	4%	31%	49%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	4%	40%	52%	5%	39%	43%	6%	25%	59%	5%	40%	41%
<b>Water quality</b>												
Has improved	4%	35%	57%	4%	38%	46%	6%	24%	60%	4%	39%	42%
Stayed the same	4%	38%	55%	5%	37%	46%	6%	22%	62%	5%	37%	44%
Has deteriorated	3%	27%	67%	4%	26%	59%	6%	13%	71%	4%	29%	52%

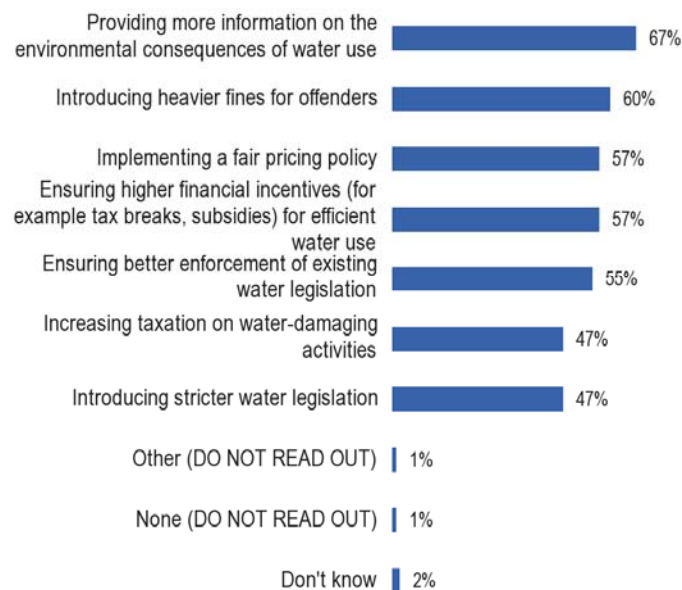
## 10. TACKLING WATER PROBLEMS

### 10.1 Most effective ways to address water problems

**- Two-thirds of Europeans believe that more information about the environmental consequences of water use is the most effective way of tackling water problems -**

Respondents were asked what methods they thought would be the most effective in tackling water problems<sup>21</sup>. Nearly seven out of ten (67%) say more information should be provided on the environmental consequences of water use. Six out of ten (60%) want to see heavier fines for water offenders, while financial incentives for efficiency and fair pricing policies are mentioned by 57%. Better enforcement of existing water laws is mentioned by 55%. Just under half want to see increased taxation on water-damaging activities and the introduction of stricter water legislation (both 47%).

Q10. In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling water problems?



 EU27

<sup>21</sup> Q10. In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling water problems? Implementing a fair pricing policy/ Introducing heavier fines for offenders/ Providing more information on the environmental consequences of water use/ Ensuring higher financial incentives (for example tax breaks, subsidies) for efficient water use/ Ensuring better enforcement of existing water legislation/ Introducing stricter water legislation/ Increasing taxation on water-damaging activities/ Other (DO NOT READ OUT)/ None (DO NOT READ OUT)/ DK/NA.

**Providing more information on the environmental impacts of water use** was the most common response in 19 countries, with a score 7 points higher than the next most mentioned option (heavier fines). Providing more information is cited most often by respondents in Portugal (89%), the Czech Republic (80%), the UK (79%) and Luxembourg (78%). In fact, this option was mentioned by at least half the respondents in all countries except Bulgaria (38%), Slovenia (46%) and Hungary (46%).

As discussed in Chapter 1, 62% of respondents say that they do not feel well informed about water-related problems, and this proportion has grown since 2009. The results of this question highlight the interest of the majority of respondents in receiving better information about water-related problems. Almost seven out of ten think that providing more information about the environmental consequences of water use is the most effective way to tackle water problems. Furthermore, the results in Chapters 8 and 9 highlight the fact that although most people are already taking water efficiency measures (98%), they recognise that more needs to be done (61% say households are not doing enough).

In terms of the other options, at least eight out of ten respondents in the Czech Republic (84%), Portugal (82%) and Slovakia (80%) want to see **heavier fines for offenders**. In fact, this is the most mentioned action in 7 countries. At the other end of the scale, it is mentioned by 43% of respondents in Sweden and 44% in Estonia.

Respondents living in Portugal (87%) are most likely to mention **implementing a fair price policy** as a means to tackle water problems. Around three-quarters of respondents in Belgium (74%) and the UK (73%) also mentioned this option. However, support for this solution is less widespread in Malta and Slovenia, where it is mentioned by 26% and 29% of respondents respectively.





























At least seven out of ten respondents in Portugal (77%), the UK (72%) and Belgium (70%) mentioned **higher financial incentives for efficient water use**. Although the proportions are lower, this option is the most mentioned item in Malta (61%) and Poland (60%). Only three out of ten respondents in Estonia mention financial incentives.

Respondents living in Portugal (83%), the Czech Republic (72%), the UK (71%) and France (70%) are the most likely to mention **better enforcement of existing water legislation**. This option is less frequently mentioned by respondents in Bulgaria (28%), Estonia and Lithuania (both 29%). Introducing **stricter water legislation** is most mentioned by respondents in Portugal (71%), the Czech Republic (66%) and Romania (62%). In contrast, 24% of respondents in Estonia and 25% in Finland are in favour of stricter legislation.



Across Europe, 47% of respondents mention **increasing taxation on water-damaging activities**. However, this idea is perceived as more effective in Portugal, where it is cited by 77%, and in the Czech Republic (68%). In contrast, only a quarter (25%) of respondents in Bulgaria mention increasing taxation.

Q10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling water problems?

	Providing more information on the environmental consequences of water use	Introducing heavier fines for offenders	Implementing a fair pricing policy	Ensuring higher financial incentives (for example tax breaks, subsidies) for efficient water use	Ensuring better enforcement of existing water legislation	Introducing stricter water legislation	Increasing taxation on water-damaging activities
 EU27	67%	60%	57%	57%	55%	47%	47%
 BE	<b>76%</b>	68%	74%	70%	69%	58%	59%
 BG	38%	<b>52%</b>	33%	35%	<b>28%</b>	44%	<b>25%</b>
 CZ	80%	<b>84%</b>	69%	66%	72%	66%	68%
 DK	<b>66%</b>	48%	49%	56%	52%	32%	41%
 DE	<b>70%</b>	60%	68%	65%	61%	45%	46%
 EE	<b>51%</b>	44%	36%	<b>30%</b>	29%	<b>24%</b>	37%
 IE	<b>56%</b>	49%	46%	47%	46%	34%	30%
 EL	<b>70%</b>	61%	56%	55%	51%	49%	42%
 ES	55%	<b>59%</b>	47%	36%	41%	41%	42%
 FR	<b>75%</b>	57%	66%	60%	70%	60%	51%
 IT	<b>62%</b>	59%	40%	49%	40%	38%	46%
 CY	<b>57%</b>	<b>57%</b>	48%	42%	39%	41%	38%
 LV	<b>61%</b>	59%	51%	59%	53%	44%	47%
 LT	<b>56%</b>	46%	37%	33%	29%	27%	31%
 LU	<b>78%</b>	59%	65%	63%	59%	55%	50%
 HU	46%	<b>50%</b>	45%	44%	36%	37%	43%
 MT	60%	55%	<b>26%</b>	<b>61%</b>	36%	32%	36%
 NL	<b>63%</b>	60%	59%	57%	54%	39%	53%
 AT	<b>68%</b>	49%	53%	58%	49%	41%	46%
 PL	56%	49%	37%	<b>60%</b>	41%	37%	33%
 PT	<b>89%</b>	82%	<b>87%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>77%</b>
 RO	<b>72%</b>	63%	56%	57%	62%	62%	47%
 SI	46%	<b>54%</b>	29%	36%	33%	34%	33%
 SK	69%	<b>80%</b>	55%	56%	54%	60%	33%
 FI	<b>59%</b>	50%	40%	47%	34%	25%	41%
 SE	<b>60%</b>	<b>43%</b>	41%	40%	49%	34%	40%
 UK	<b>79%</b>	70%	73%	72%	71%	57%	57%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Socio-demographic analysis shows that respondents aged 25-54 are the most likely to mention **heavier fines for offenders** and higher **financial incentives for efficient water use**. Those aged 15-24 are less likely to mention **fair price policies** (50% vs 55-59% for older respondents) and ensuring **better enforcement of existing legislation** (50% vs 54-57%). They are also less likely than respondents aged 25-54 to mention **increasing taxation** (42% vs 49-53%).

Students are less likely to mention **fair price policies** (49% vs 56-59%), **heavier fines** (53% vs 59-63%), **better enforcement of existing water legislation (49% vs 51-57%)** and **stricter water legislation (44% vs 48-49%)** than those who have finished their education. Those who completed their education aged 16+ are more likely to mention **financial incentives** (59%) and better **enforcement of existing legislation** (56-57%).




Employees are more likely to mention **any of the ways of tackling water problems** than other occupational groups. For example, 61% of this group mentioned better enforcement of existing legislation, compared to 53% of manual workers and 52% of the self-employed and those who are not working.

Those who view floods as a serious problem are more likely to mention **introducing stricter legislation** (49% vs 41%). The same pattern applies to those who consider droughts/overconsumption as serious problems (50% vs 39%).

Those who say floods are a serious problem are also more likely to mention **any of the ways of tackling water problems** than those who say that floods are not a serious problem. For instance, 68% of those who think floods are a serious problem mention providing more information, compared to 63% of respondents who do not think floods are a serious problem.

Respondents who think water quality has improved are more likely to mention **fair price policies** (62%) and **incentives for efficiency** (63%) than those who think quality has remained the same or deteriorated. Respondents who believe water quality has deteriorated are more likely to mention **introducing stricter legislation, heavier fines and increasing taxation on water-damaging activities** than those who believe water quality has improved or remained the same (51% vs 45%).

Q10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling water problems? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

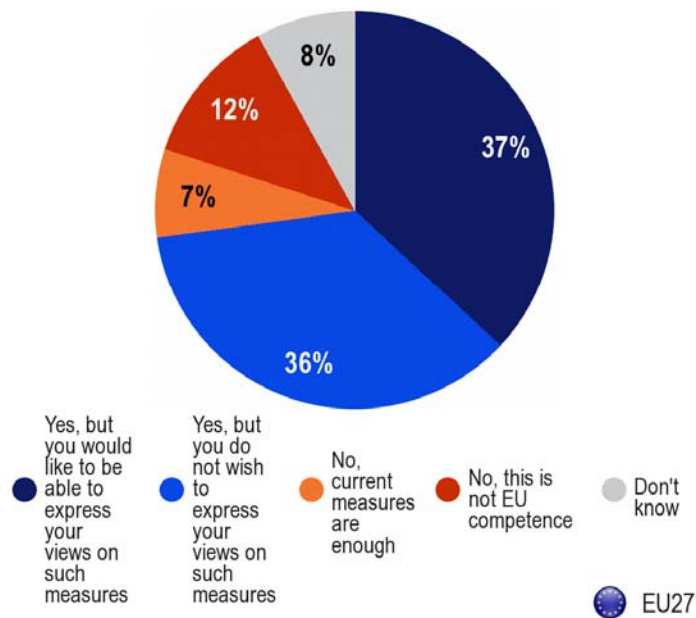
	Providing more information on the environmental consequences of water use	Introducing heavier fines for offenders	Implementing a fair pricing policy	Ensuring higher financial incentives (for example tax breaks, subsidies) for efficient water use	Ensuring better enforcement of existing water legislation	Introducing stricter water legislation	Increasing taxation on water-damaging activities
EU27	67%	60%	57%	57%	55%	47%	47%
 <b>Age</b>							
15-24	68%	55%	50%	53%	50%	45%	42%
25-39	68%	63%	55%	61%	57%	50%	53%
40-54	68%	62%	59%	63%	57%	49%	49%
55 +	65%	58%	58%	52%	54%	45%	44%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	63%	61%	56%	51%	51%	44%	43%
16-19	68%	63%	59%	59%	56%	49%	48%
20+	67%	59%	56%	59%	57%	48%	49%
Still studying	68%	53%	49%	52%	49%	44%	44%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>							
Self-employed	67%	59%	55%	58%	52%	46%	45%
Employee	70%	64%	60%	64%	61%	51%	52%
Manual workers	64%	58%	50%	57%	53%	45%	46%
Not working	65%	58%	55%	52%	52%	45%	44%
<b>Water quality</b>							
Total 'A serious problem'	67%	61%	56%	57%	55%	50%	48%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	66%	59%	59%	58%	55%	42%	46%
<b>Floods</b>							
Total 'A serious problem'	68%	61%	57%	58%	56%	49%	48%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	63%	54%	55%	53%	51%	41%	45%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>							
Total 'A serious problem'	68%	61%	56%	58%	56%	50%	48%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	64%	57%	57%	55%	53%	39%	44%
<b>Water quality</b>							
Has improved	68%	60%	62%	63%	59%	45%	48%
Stayed the same	66%	60%	58%	55%	55%	45%	45%
Has deteriorated	68%	61%	54%	57%	55%	51%	49%

## 10.2 Additional measures that should be proposed by the EU

- *The majority of Europeans want the EU to propose additional measures on water issues.* -

Respondents were asked if they thought the EU should propose additional measures to address Europe's water problems<sup>22</sup>. Three-quarters of respondents (73%) said yes.

Q11. Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address water problems in Europe?



Over one-third think there should be additional measures, and want to be able to express their views on such measures (37%). An almost equal proportion (36%) think there should be additional measures, but are not interested in having a say in them. Just over one in ten (12%) think that this is not an EU competence and a further 7% think that the current measures are enough.

At least half the respondents in every country think that the EU should propose additional measures to address Europe's water problems. Respondents in Germany and Slovakia (both 81%) are most likely to think this, while those in Estonia (55%) and the UK (56%) are the least likely to do so.

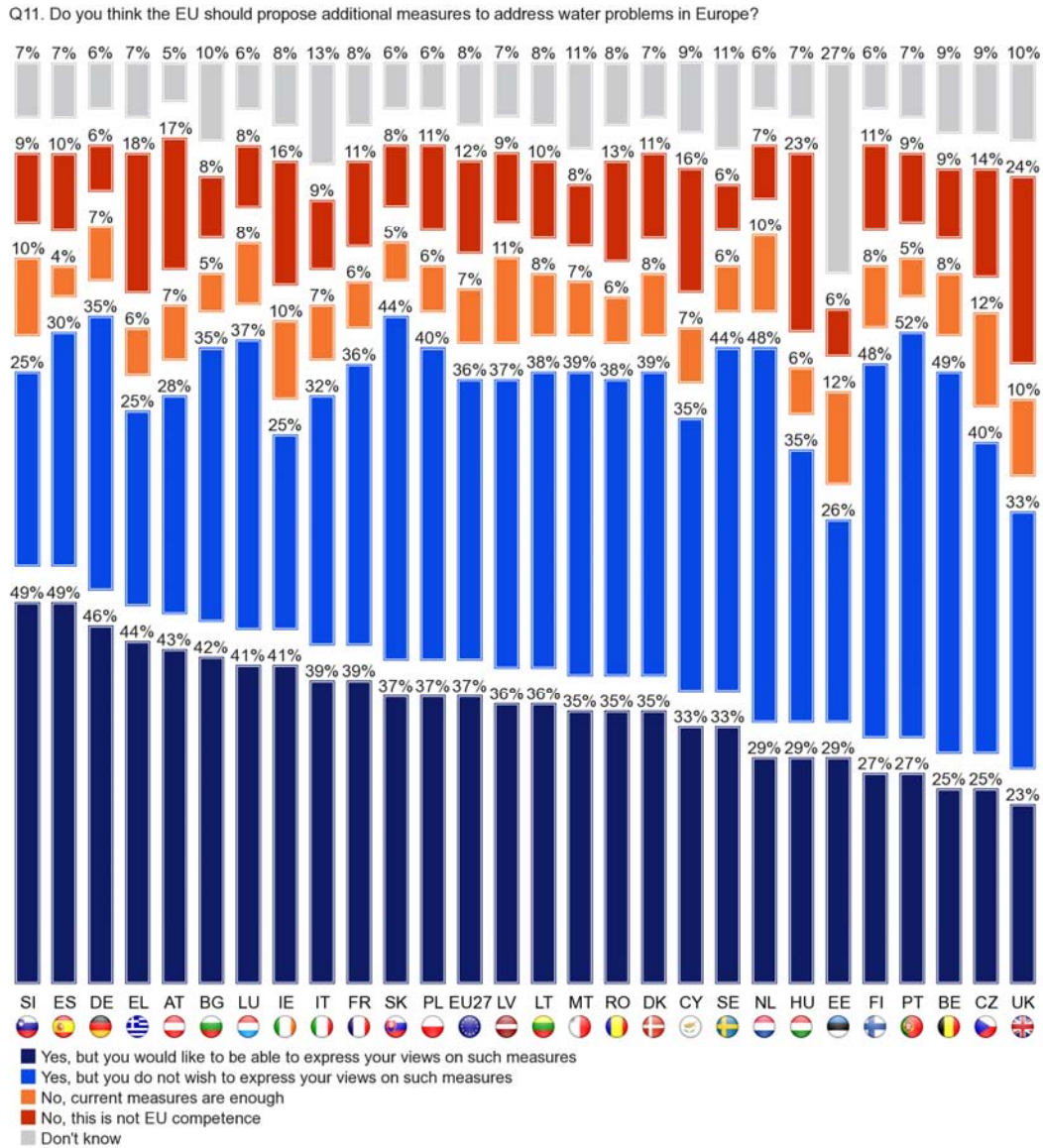
<sup>22</sup> Q11. Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address water problems in Europe? Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures/ Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures/ No, current measures are enough/ No, this is not EU competence/ DK/NA.

Within the 'yes' options, respondents living in Spain and Slovenia (both 49%) and Germany (46%) are the most likely to want to express their views on additional EU measures. Those living in the UK (23%) and the Czech Republic and Belgium (both 25%) are the least likely to say they want a chance to express their views.

Most respondents in Portugal are in favour of more EU measures, but feel no need to express their views on them (52%). Almost half of respondents in Belgium (49%) and the Netherlands and Finland (both 48%) agree.

There is little difference in the proportion of respondents who think the current measures are enough, which ranges from 12% in the Czech Republic and Estonia to 4% in Spain.

Almost a quarter of respondents in the UK (24%) and Hungary (23%) are opposed to additional proposals because they do not think this is an area of EU competence. In contrast, only 6% of respondents in Estonia, Germany and Sweden think the same way.



The socio-demographic analysis shows that those aged 55+ are less likely than younger respondents to say that the EU should propose additional measures (67% vs 73-80%). Respondents aged 15-24 are most likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures, but they do not want to have a say in them (50% vs 31-37%). This age group is also the least likely to want to express a view on additional measures.

Respondents who completed their education before the age of 15 are less likely to want additional measures than students and those who finished studying aged 16+ (65% vs 72-77%). Those who completed their education aged 20+ are the most likely to want to have their say in additional measures (42% vs 29-36%).

Respondents who think that water quality, and/or floods are serious issues are slightly more likely to say the EU should propose additional measures. In particular, they are more likely to want to have their say in additional EU measures than those who do not think these are serious problems. For instance, 40% of respondents who think water quality is a serious issue want to express their views on additional EU measures, compared to 31% of respondents who do not think water quality is a serious issue. For floods, the difference is 7 percentage points.

**Q11 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address water problems in Europe?**

	<b>Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures</b>	<b>Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures</b>	<b>No, current measures are enough</b>	<b>No, this is not EU competence</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
EU27	37%	36%	7%	12%	8%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	30%	50%	9%	9%	2%
25-39	40%	37%	6%	10%	7%
40-54	40%	33%	7%	13%	7%
55 +	36%	31%	7%	14%	12%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	32%	33%	7%	15%	13%
16-19	36%	36%	7%	13%	8%
20+	42%	33%	7%	10%	8%
Still studying	29%	48%	10%	10%	3%
<b>Water quality</b>					
Total 'A serious problem'	40%	35%	6%	11%	8%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	31%	37%	9%	15%	8%
<b>Floods</b>					
Total 'A serious problem'	39%	36%	6%	11%	8%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	32%	37%	10%	13%	8%

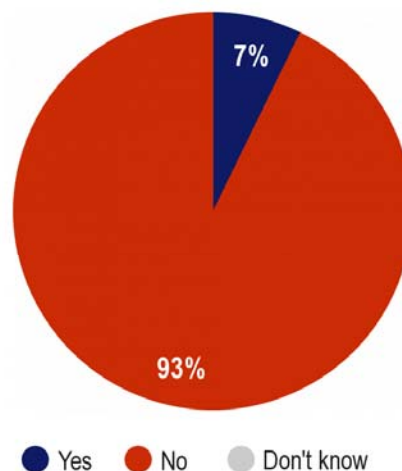


### 10.3 Awareness of the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources

#### - Fewer than one in ten have heard of the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources -

Respondents were asked if they were aware that the EU is currently reviewing water policy with a view to publishing a new strategy - the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources - at the end of 2012<sup>23</sup>. The vast majority of respondents said they were unaware of this (93%), while 7% said they were aware.

Q12. The EU is analysing the current EU water policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources – at the end of 2012. Are you aware of this?



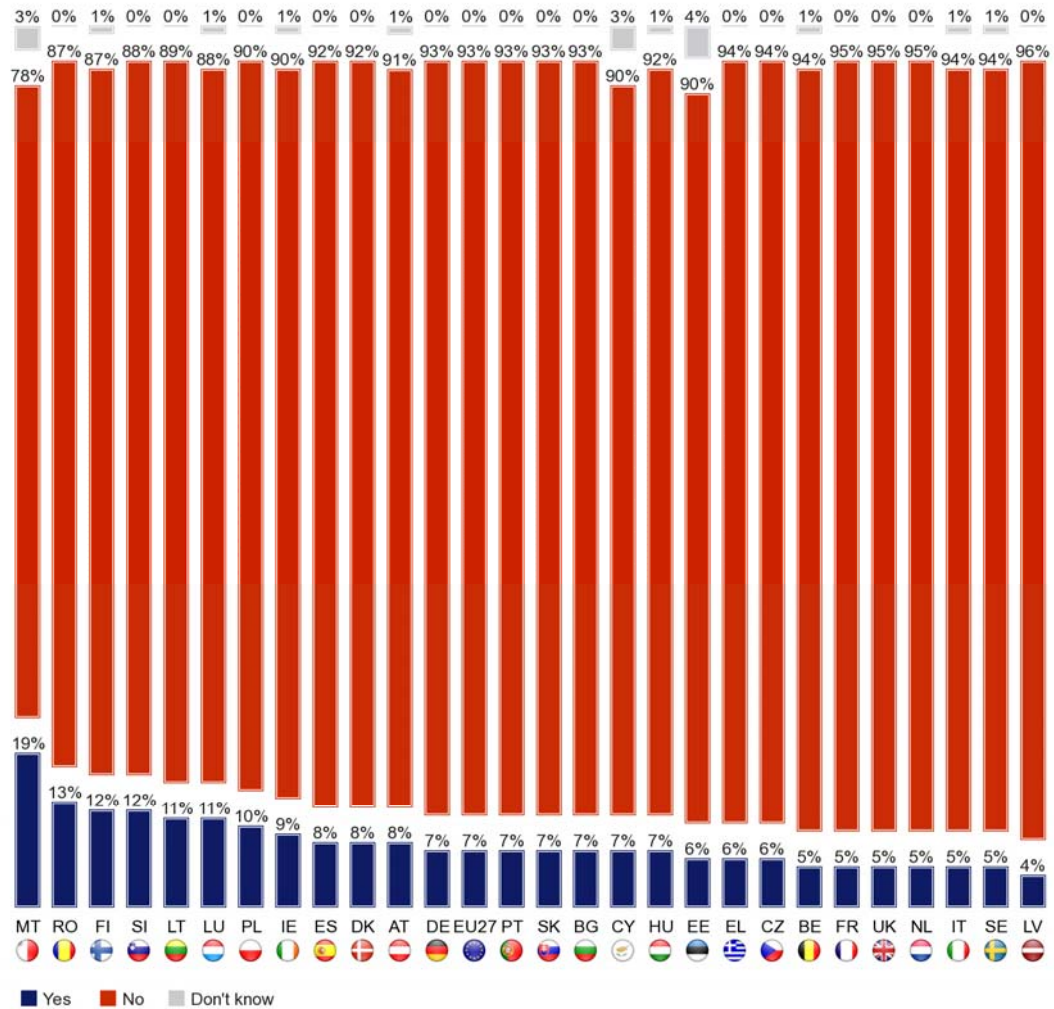
 EU27

Awareness of the new Blueprint is greatest among respondents in Malta (19%) and Romania (13%), but it is still the case that the majority have not heard of the Blueprint. At least one in ten respondents in Slovenia (12%), Finland (12%), Lithuania (11%), Luxembourg (11%) and Poland (10%) also say they are aware of the new blueprint.

The lowest levels of awareness are found in Latvia (4%) and Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK (all 5%).

<sup>23</sup> Q12. The EU is analysing the current EU water policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources – at the end of 2012. Are you aware of this? Yes/ No/ DK/NA.

Q12. The EU is analysing the current EU water policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources – at the end of 2012. Are you aware of this?



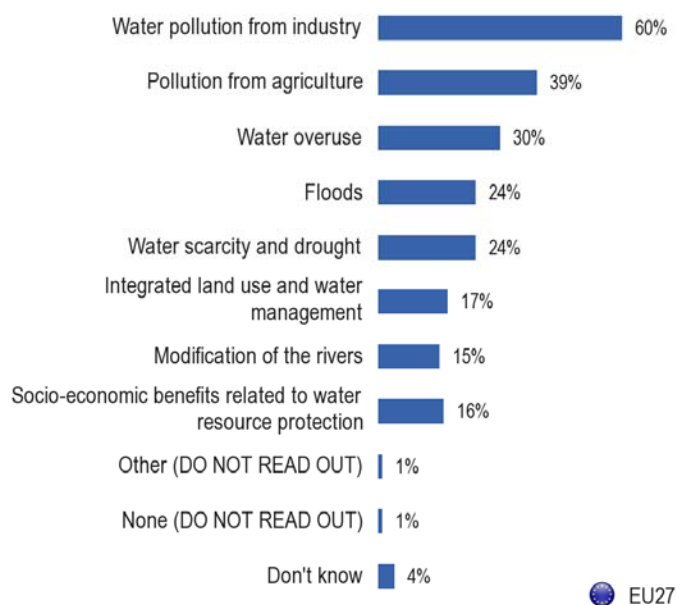
Socio-demographic analysis does not reveal any differences in awareness across age, gender or social groups. The only noteworthy difference is that respondents who feel well informed about water-related issues are more likely to be aware of the new strategy than those who do not feel well informed (11% vs 4%).

## 10.4 What should be the main focus of the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources?

**- Six out of ten Europeans think water pollution from industry should be the main focus of the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources -**

Respondents were asked to identify the areas they thought should be the main focus of the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources<sup>24</sup>.

Q13. What do you think should be the main focus of this new strategy?



Respondents are most likely to say that water pollution from industry should be the focus of the Blueprint (60%). This is the only option mentioned by more than half of all respondents. The next most frequently mentioned, at 39%, is pollution from agriculture. Water overuse is mentioned as a main focus by 30%, while floods and water scarcity and drought were mentioned by 24%. Fewer than one in five mention integrated land use and water management (17%), socio-economic benefits (16%), and river modifications (15%).

<sup>24</sup> Q13. What do you think should be the main focus of this new strategy? Water overuse/ Pollution from agriculture/ Water pollution from industry/ Modification of the rivers/ Floods/ Water scarcity and drought/ Integrated land use and water management/ Socio-economic benefits related to water resource protection/ Other (DO NOT READ OUT)/ None (DO NOT READ OUT)/ DK/NA.





























Respondents in all 27 countries are most likely to mention **water pollution from industry** as the main focus of the Blueprint, although the proportions vary. Almost three-quarters of respondents in the Czech Republic and Latvia (73%) think that water pollution should be the main focus of the new strategy, compared to 40% of respondents in Malta and Cyprus.

Six out of ten respondents in Denmark (60%) mention **pollution from agriculture** as the main focus, as do 55% of respondents in France and 54% in Sweden. Fewer than a quarter (23%) of respondents in Bulgaria mentioned this as the main focus.

More than four in 10 respondents in Luxembourg (42%) and Denmark (41%) think **water overuse** should be the main focus of the Blueprint. However, this is mentioned by only 19% of respondents in Lithuania and 20% in Latvia. More than half of respondents in Slovakia (52%) think **floods** should be the main focus of the strategy. This is in sharp contrast to Finland (6%) and Lithuania and Estonia (both 9%).

At least four out of ten respondents in Spain (45%) and Portugal (41%) think that **water scarcity and drought** should be the main focus of the new strategy. By contrast, 7% agree in Estonia and 8% in Finland. Respondents in Greece are the most likely to mention **integrated land use and water management** as the main focus (27%). This item is mentioned least in Sweden (7%) and Lithuania (9%).

## Q13 What do you think should be the main focus of this new strategy?

	Water pollution from industry	Pollution from agriculture	Water overuse	Floods	Water scarcity and drought	Integrated land use and water management	Socio-economic benefits related to water resource protection	Modification of the rivers
 EU27	60%	39%	30%	24%	24%	17%	16%	15%
 BE	61%	41%	35%	32%	22%	19%	17%	13%
 BG	48%	23%	21%	20%	19%	13%	15%	11%
 CZ	73%	45%	23%	46%	21%	20%	17%	22%
 DK	62%	60%	41%	23%	15%	10%	15%	7%
 DE	67%	43%	30%	24%	18%	18%	17%	20%
 EE	58%	41%	24%	9%	7%	10%	11%	3%
 IE	45%	39%	35%	23%	13%	16%	15%	10%
 EL	64%	43%	31%	16%	24%	27%	18%	14%
 ES	63%	31%	36%	18%	45%	19%	10%	11%
 FR	63%	55%	32%	20%	31%	18%	13%	13%
 IT	63%	31%	32%	22%	19%	16%	21%	11%
 CY	40%	27%	29%	11%	29%	19%	15%	12%
 LV	73%	44%	20%	17%	10%	12%	16%	15%
 LT	62%	45%	19%	9%	10%	9%	18%	6%
 LU	60%	41%	42%	16%	24%	16%	22%	11%
 HU	64%	40%	25%	26%	12%	12%	24%	8%
 MT	40%	26%	35%	31%	20%	21%	14%	9%
 NL	69%	40%	34%	25%	22%	18%	17%	6%
 AT	65%	39%	39%	25%	20%	18%	17%	18%
 PL	52%	27%	24%	35%	18%	13%	16%	35%
 PT	58%	36%	37%	16%	41%	22%	25%	16%
 RO	52%	48%	21%	36%	27%	16%	14%	13%
 SI	55%	41%	30%	19%	22%	12%	17%	9%
 SK	56%	33%	27%	52%	21%	13%	17%	31%
 FI	66%	46%	28%	6%	8%	20%	12%	11%
 SE	65%	54%	30%	15%	15%	7%	10%	7%
 UK	48%	34%	30%	26%	26%	16%	16%	13%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

**Socio-economic benefits relating to water resource protection** is mentioned as the main focus by 25% of respondents in Portugal and 24% in Hungary. There is a gap of 15 points between these countries and the other end of the scale, where 10% of respondents in Sweden and Spain also mention this focus for the Blueprint. Respondents living in Poland are most likely to mention **river modifications** as a focus (35%), followed by respondents in Slovakia (31%). In contrast, 3% of respondents in Estonia and 6% in the Netherlands and Lithuania mention this item.

## Q13 What do you think should be the main focus of this new strategy? (THREE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Water pollution from industry	Pollution from agriculture	Water overuse	Floods	Water scarcity and drought	Integrated land use and water management	Socio-economic benefits related to water resource protection	Modification of the rivers
EU27	60%	39%	30%	24%	24%	17%	16%	15%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	62%	39%	34%	26%	27%	14%	16%	14%
25-39	62%	37%	31%	25%	27%	18%	18%	16%
40-54	63%	40%	31%	25%	24%	17%	16%	15%
55 +	55%	40%	27%	23%	21%	17%	15%	15%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	53%	33%	28%	25%	24%	14%	13%	14%
16-19	59%	38%	29%	26%	24%	15%	15%	16%
20+	63%	41%	31%	23%	24%	21%	18%	15%
Still studying	63%	42%	37%	22%	27%	12%	17%	13%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self-employed	64%	39%	27%	23%	22%	20%	17%	16%
Employee	63%	41%	33%	25%	27%	19%	18%	15%
Manual workers	59%	35%	26%	25%	22%	14%	16%	21%
Not working	57%	39%	30%	24%	23%	15%	15%	15%
<b>Floods</b>								
Total 'A serious problem'	60%	39%	30%	27%	25%	17%	16%	16%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	62%	41%	31%	14%	22%	18%	17%	12%
<b>Droughts/ overconsumption of water</b>								
Total 'A serious problem'	60%	39%	31%	25%	27%	17%	16%	15%
Total 'Not a serious problem'	61%	41%	28%	23%	15%	17%	17%	15%

The socio-demographic analysis shows a few notable differences in opinion across groups. Respondents aged 55+ are less likely to say that **water pollution from industry** should be the main focus of the new strategy than younger respondents (55% vs 62-63%). They are also less likely than 15-24 year olds to mention **water overuse** (27% vs 34%). Respondents aged 15-39 are most likely to mention **water scarcity and drought** as the main focus of the new strategy (27% vs 21% of those aged 55+).

Respondents who finished their education before the age of 15 are least likely to mention **industrial** (53% vs 59-63%) and **agricultural pollution** (33% vs 38-42%) as the main focus of the new strategy. Students are the most likely to mention **water overuse** (37% vs 28-31% of those who have completed their education). Respondents who finished their education aged 20+ are most likely to mention **integrated land use and water management** (21% vs 12-15%).

Employees are most likely to mention **water scarcity** and drought (27% vs 22-23%) and **water overuse** (33% compared with 26-27% for manual workers and the self-employed) as the main focus of the new strategy. Employees are also more likely than manual workers to mention **pollution from agriculture** (41% vs 35%). Manual workers are most likely to mention **modification of the rivers** (21% vs 15-16%). Respondents who are not working (57%) and manual workers (59%) are less likely to mention **water pollution from industry** than employees and the self-employed (63% and 64% respectively).

Respondents who think floods are a serious issue are more likely to mention **floods** as a focus than those who do not think floods are a problem (27% vs 14%). Similarly, those who consider droughts to be a serious problem are more likely to mention **water scarcity and drought** as a main focus for the new strategy (27% vs 15%).



## 11. THE RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS

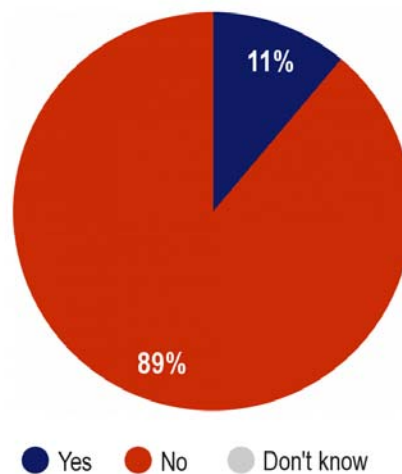
### 11.1 Awareness of River Basin Management Plans

**- One in ten have heard of the River Basin Management Plans -**

River Basin Management Plans have been adopted in the vast majority of European countries, although in four Member States the consultation process is still in progress or the plans have yet to be finalised and adopted (Portugal, Spain, Belgium and Greece)<sup>25</sup>.

In spite of their widespread adoption across Europe, 89% of respondents said they had not heard of River Basin Management Plans<sup>26</sup>.

Q14. Have you heard of River Basin Management Plans?



 EU27

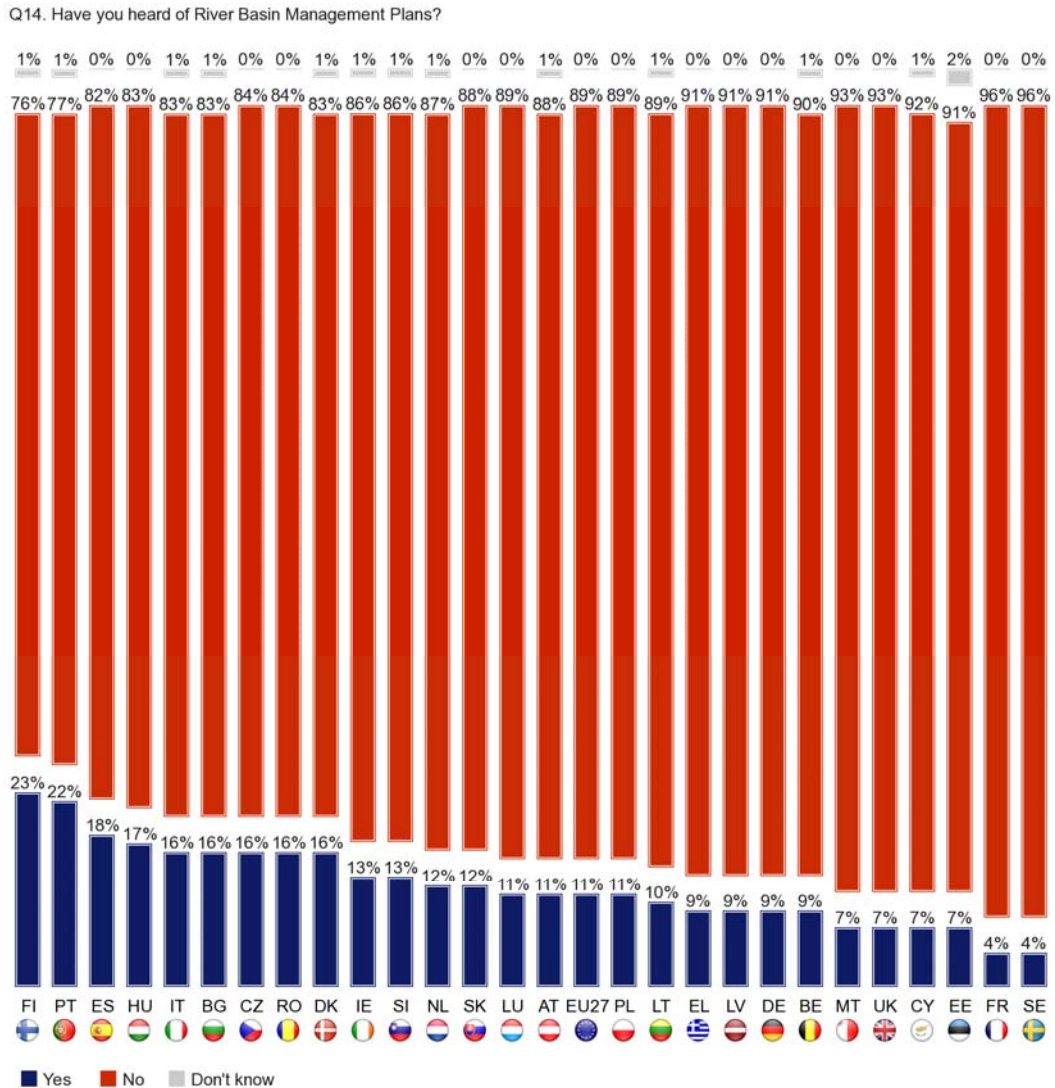
Respondents in Finland (23%), Portugal (22%), Spain (18%) and Hungary (17%) showed the greatest awareness of River Basin Management Plan. In Spain and Portugal consultations are still ongoing; the other two countries have adopted management plans.

In contrast, only 4% respondents in France and Sweden and 7% in the UK, Malta, Cyprus and Estonia say they have heard of the plans.

<sup>25</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/map\\_mc/map.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/map_mc/map.htm)

<sup>26</sup> Q14. Have you heard of River Basin Management Plans? Yes/ No/ DK/NA.

The range of ‘yes’ answer across European countries is narrow, indicating that a fairly low number of respondents have heard of the River Basin Management Plans. Only 19 points separate Finland (23%) and France and Sweden (both 4%). This is despite the fact that the majority of these countries have adopted plans.



There is only one notable difference along socio-demographic or attitudinal lines. Respondents who feel well-informed about water-related issues are more likely to say they have heard of the plans (17% compared with 8% of those who do not feel well-informed)

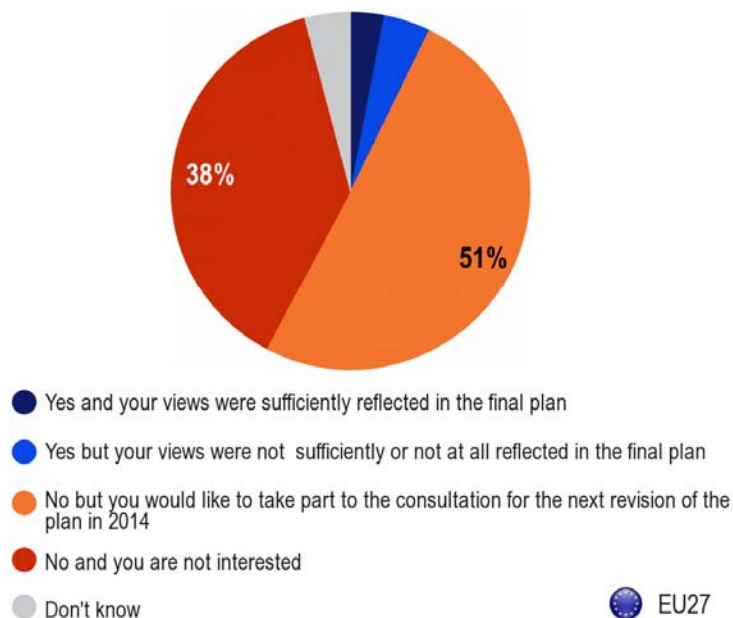
## 11.2 Consultations on the River Basin Management Plans

### - Nine out of ten took no part in a consultation on the River Basin Management Plans -

Respondents were asked if they had taken part in a consultation by their country's authorities on the River Basin Management Plan<sup>27</sup> - 89% said they had not. Just over half (51%) said they had not taken part but would be interested in doing so for the next revision of the plan in 2014. Almost one in four (38%) said they took no part, and were not interested in doing so.

Of those who said they had taken part in a consultation, 3% said their views were reflected in the final plan, and 4% said their views were not reflected in the final plan.

Q15. Did you take part in a consultation by the (NATIONALITY) authorities on the River Basin Management Plan where you live?



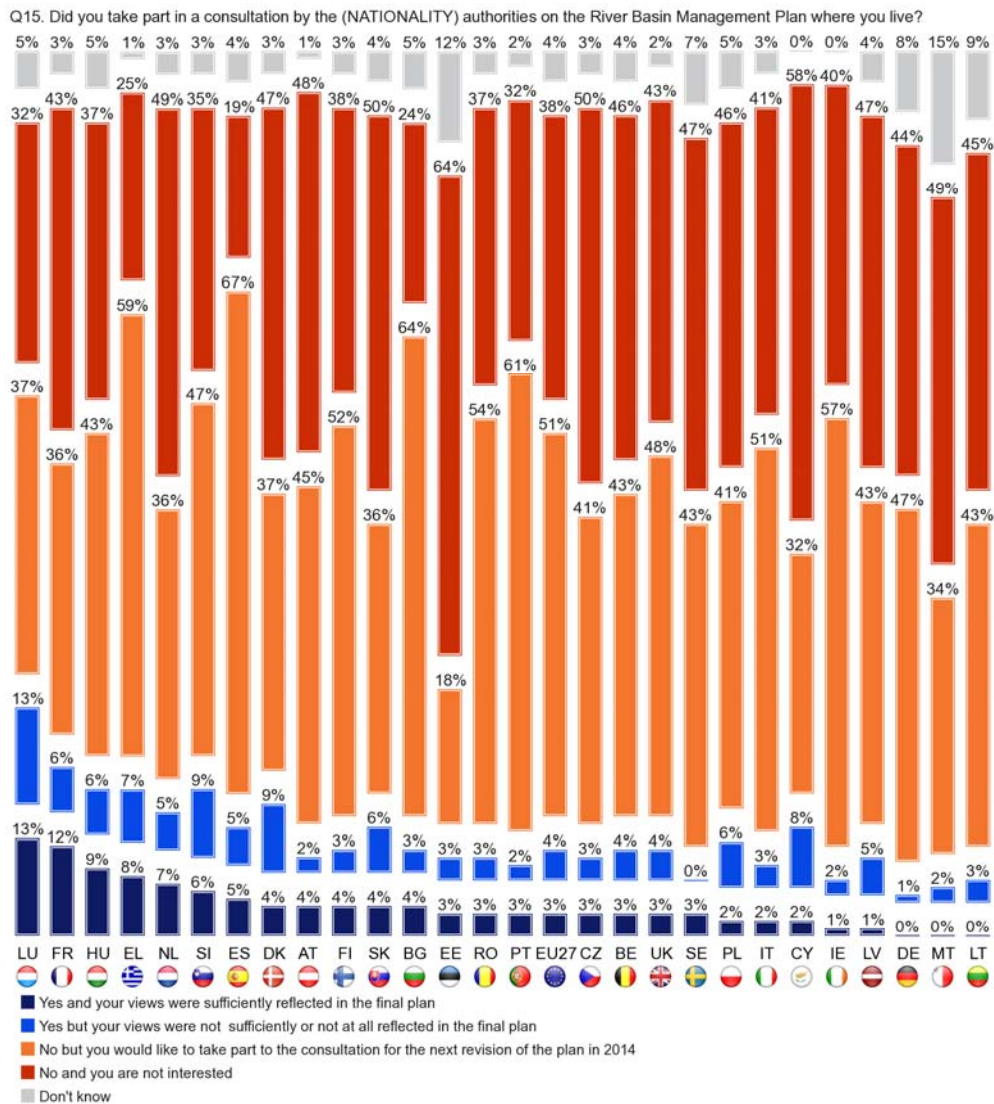
Base: 11% from the total number of respondents (n=2858).  
The respondents who had heard of the River Basin Management Plans

<sup>27</sup> Q15. Did you take part in a consultation by the (NATIONALITY) authorities on the River Basin Management Plan where you live? Yes and your views were sufficiently reflected in the final plan/ Yes but your views were not sufficiently or not at all reflected in the final plan/ No but you would like to take part to the consultation for the next revision of the plan in 2014/ No and you are not interested/ DK/NA.

Respondents living in Luxembourg are the most likely to have taken part in a consultation on a River Basin Management plan, 26% saying they had done so. 13% felt their views were sufficiently reflected in the final plan, and 13% felt they were not. Almost one in five (18%) respondents in France also participated in a consultation. Here 12% felt their views were sufficiently reflected, and 6% felt they were not. At the other end of the spectrum, 1% of respondents in Germany and 2% in Malta said they had taken part in a consultation on the plan.

At least six out of ten respondents in Spain (67%), Bulgaria (64%) and Portugal (61%) say that although they took no part in this round of consultations, they would be interested in doing so for the next revision of the plan. More than half of respondents in Greece (59%), Ireland (57%), Romania (54%) Finland (52%) and Italy (51%) said the same.

At least half the respondents in Estonia (64%), Cyprus (58%), and Slovakia and the Czech Republic (both 50%) say that they took no part in a consultation, and have no interest in doing so.



Base: 11% from the total number of respondents (n=2858).  
 The respondents who had heard of the River Basin Management Plans

Once again the socio-demographic analysis reveals little variation in overall ‘yes’ responses across groups.

Those who consider water quality to be a serious issue are slightly more likely to say that they are interested in taking part in the next round of consultations than those who do not think water quality is a serious issue (53% vs 46%). The same pattern applies to those who think floods are a serious issue (52% vs 45%), and those who think droughts/overconsumption of water are a serious issue (53% vs 40%).

## **ANNEXES**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**



**FLASH EUROBAROMETER 344**  
"Attitudes of Europeans towards water – related issues"  
**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2012, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 344 about "Attitudes of Europeans towards water – related issues".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Environment. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 344 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS have developed their own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.002	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.001	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.000	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	980	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.001	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.005	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.002	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.000	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS Lithuania	1.001	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	503	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.003	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	501	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.003	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.002	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.002	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.001	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.000	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.006	05/03/2012	08/03/2012	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1.000	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.011	05/03/2012	07/03/2012	51.848.010
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>25.524</b>	<b>05/03/2012</b>	<b>08/03/2012</b>	<b>408.787.006</b>

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

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

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

## QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK ALL

ASK Q1a to MEMBER STATES WITH COASTS – IE, UK, FR, ES, PT, IT, EL, SE, FI, DK, EE, LT, LV, PL, NL, BE, CY, DE, MT, SI, BG, RO

Q1a How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY)? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very well informed	1
Well informed	2
Not well informed	3
Not informed at all	4
DK/NA	5

FL261 Q1

ASK Q1b to MEMBER STATES WITHOUT COASTS – LU, AT, CZ, SK, HU

Q1b How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes and rivers in (OUR COUNTRY)? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very well informed	1
Well informed	2
Not well informed	3
Not informed at all	4
DK/NA	5

FL261 Q1 - TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

Q2 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	DK/NA
1	Water quality problems (READ OUT IF NECESSARY: "Water quality problems" can mean that the water is either polluted or that the ecosystems are disturbed by too many physical structures, such as dams, canals)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Floods	1	2	3	4	5
3	Droughts/ overconsumption of water	1	2	3	4	5

NEW BASED ON FL261 Q2

ASK Q3a to MEMBER STATES WITH COASTS – IE, UK, FR, ES, PT, IT, EL, SE, FI, DK, EE, LT, LV, PL, NL, BE, CY, DE, MT, SI, BG, RO

Q3a Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY) ...? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Has improved	1
Stayed the same	2
Has deteriorated	3
DK/NA	4

FL 261 Q4 TREND MODIFIED

ASK Q3b to MEMBER STATES WITHOUT COASTS – LU, AT, CZ, SK, HU

Q3b Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers and lakes in (OUR COUNTRY) ...? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Has improved	1
Stayed the same	2
Has deteriorated	3
DK/NA	4

FL261 Q4 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

Q4 Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A large impact	A moderate impact	A little impact	No impact at all	DK/NA
1	Households' water consumption and waste water	1	2	3	4	5
2	Overuse of water in agriculture (N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture (N)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Energy production - hydropower, cooling water	1	2	3	4	5
5	Tourism	1	2	3	4	5
6	Shipping - ports, canals, spills	1	2	3	4	5

FL261 Q5 TREND MODIFIED

Q5: ROTATE CODES 1 to 7

Q5	I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in (OUR COUNTRY)? (M)
----	--

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Algae growth	1,
Chemical pollution	2,
Water shortage	3,
Floods	4,
Change to water ecosystems	5,
Dams, canals and other physical changes	6,
Climate change	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
You do not care about this issue (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,

FL261 Q6

Q6: ROTATE CODES 1 to 6

Q6	There are different ways to reduce water problems and become more water efficient. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years?
----	--

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You limited the amounts of water used (not leaving taps running, shower instead of bath, installing water saving appliances etc.)	1,
You used eco-friendly household chemicals	2,
You avoided the use of pesticides and fertilizers in your garden	3,
You harvested rain water	4,
You chose organic farming products	5,
You recycled household oil waste, unused pharmaceuticals, unused household chemicals, paints, solvents, batteries	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
You did not do anything (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
DK/NA	9,

NEW BASED ON FL261 Q8

Q7 Do you think or not that all water users should be charged for the volume of water they use?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, in all cases	1
Yes, but with measures to offset possible negative social effects	2
No	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

Q8 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: The price should reflect the environmental impact of water use, i.e. water should be more expensive if its use has a greater impact on the environment.

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q9 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	DK/NA
--	--	----------------	------------------------------	------------------	-------

1	Households	1	2	3	4
2	Agriculture	1	2	3	4
3	Industry	1	2	3	4
4	Energy producers	1	2	3	4

NEW



Q10: ROTATE CODES 1 to 7	
Q10	In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling water problems?
(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
Implementing a fair pricing policy	1,
Introducing heavier fines for offenders	2,
Providing more information on the environmental consequences of water use	3,
Ensuring higher financial incentives (for example tax breaks, subsidies) for efficient water use	4,
Ensuring better enforcement of existing water legislation	5,
Introducing stricter water legislation	6,
Increasing taxation on water-damaging activities	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,
NEW BASED ON FL261 Q8	
READ OUT: Most Europeans live in river basins that cross the borders of the Member States as well as neighbouring countries and land and water use in one country has effects on water status in other countries. This is one of the reasons why water policy and legislation have been developed at EU level to tackle water problems.	
Q11	Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address water problems in Europe?
(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures	1
Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures	2
No, current measures are enough	3
No, this is not EU competence	4
DK/NA	5
NEW	

Q12 The EU is analysing the current EU water policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources – at the end of 2012. Are you aware of this?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW

Q13: ROTATE CODES 1 to 8 - THREE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Q13 What do you think should be the main focus of this new strategy?

(READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Water overuse	1,
Pollution from agriculture	2,
Water pollution from industry	3,
Modification of the rivers	4,
Floods	5,
Water scarcity and drought	6,
Integrated land use and water management	7,
Socio-economic benefits related to water resource protection	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	10,
DK/NA	11,

NEW

READ OUT: The European Union required Member States to prepare by 2009 plans for the management of water resources to achieve good water quality by 2015, called the River Basin Management Plans, and to consult the public in this process.

Q14 Have you heard of River Basin Management Plans?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW

ASK Q15 IF "HEARD OF THE RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS", code 1 in Q14 – OTHERS GO TO Q16

Q15 Did you take part in a consultation by the (NATIONALITY) authorities on the River Basin Management Plan where you live?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes and your views were sufficiently reflected in the final plan	1
Yes but your views were not sufficiently or not at all reflected in the final plan	2
No but you would like to take part to the consultation for the next revision of the plan in 2014	3
No and you are not interested	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q16 In some places non-potable water is harvested (rain) or reused (waste-water) for flushing toilets, gardening and irrigation. Do you think non-potable water re-use should be generalized, provided the lower water quality does not affect people's health?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, under all circumstances	1
Yes, but only if there are no additional costs for the consumer	2
Yes, but only if additional costs are limited to a one-off investment	3
No	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q17 What kind of water do you usually drink?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Tap water	1
Mineral water in plastic bottles, glass or other recyclable bottles	2
Both (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
DK/NA	4
























NEW

## **TABLES**

Q1a Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur les problèmes auxquels sont confrontés les eaux souterraines, les lacs, les fleuves et les eaux côtières en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q1a How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)







Q1a Wie gut fühlen Sie sich über Probleme mit dem Grundwasser, mit Seen, Flüssen und Küstengewässern in (UNSER LAND) informiert?

		Très bien informé(e)	Bien informé(e)	Pas bien informé(e)	Pas du tout informé(e)	NSP/SR	Total 'Bien informé(e)'	Total 'Pas bien informé(e)'
		Very well informed	Well informed	Not well informed	Not informed at all	DK/NA	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Not well informed'
		Sehr gut informiert	Gut informiert	Nicht sehr gut informiert	Überhaupt nicht informiert	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Gut informiert'	Gesamt 'Nicht gut informiert'
	%	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	4	33	42	20	1	37	62
	BE	3	39	34	23	1	42	57
	BG	4	28	53	14	1	32	67
	DK	7	55	28	8	2	62	36
	DE	5	50	33	11	1	55	44
	EE	2	22	53	22	1	24	75
	IE	8	32	42	18	0	40	60
	EL	6	27	39	28	0	33	67
	ES	2	18	42	37	1	20	79
	FR	2	32	39	25	2	34	64
	IT	5	29	50	16	0	34	66
	CY	13	35	30	20	2	48	50
	LV	1	15	52	31	1	16	83
	LT	2	18	46	33	1	20	79
	MT	7	28	35	28	2	35	63
	NL	3	45	35	15	2	48	50
	PL	2	24	51	22	1	26	73
	PT	1	23	59	16	1	24	75
	RO	3	25	47	24	1	28	71
	SI	9	47	34	10	0	56	44
	FI	5	39	49	6	1	44	55
	SE	3	31	52	13	1	34	65
	UK	5	35	41	17	2	40	58

Q1b Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur les problèmes auxquels sont confrontés les eaux souterraines, les lacs et les fleuves en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q1b How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes and rivers in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)




























Q1b Wie gut fühlen Sie sich über Probleme mit dem Grundwasser, mit Seen, Flüssen und Küstengewässern in (UNSER LAND) informiert?

		Très bien informé(e)	Bien informé(e)	Pas bien informé(e)	Pas du tout informé(e)	NSP/SR	Total 'Bien informé(e)'	Total 'Pas bien informé(e)'
		Very well informed	Well informed	Not well informed	Not informed at all	DK/NA	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Not well informed'
		Sehr gut informiert	Gut informiert	Nicht sehr gut informiert	Überhaupt nicht informiert	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Gut informiert'	Gesamt 'Nicht gut informiert'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
 EU 27		<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>
 CZ		<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>75</b>
 LU		<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>59</b>
 HU		<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>
 AT		<b>11</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
 SK		<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>62</b>

Q1T - Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur les problèmes auxquels sont confrontés les eaux souterraines, les lacs, les fleuves et les eaux côtières en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Q1T - How informed do you feel about problems facing groundwater, lakes, rivers and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q1T - Wie gut fühlen Sie sich über Probleme mit dem Grundwasser, mit Seen, Flüssen und Küstengewässern in (UNSEREM LAND) informiert?

%		Très bien informé(e)		Bien informé(e)		Pas bien informé(e)		Pas du tout informé(e)		NSP/SR		Total 'Bien informé(e)'		Total 'Pas bien informé(e)'	
		Very well informed		Well informed		Not well informed		Not informed at all		DK/NA		Total 'Well informed'		Total 'Not well informed'	
		Sehr gut informiert		Gut informiert		Nicht sehr gut informiert		Überhaupt nicht informiert		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Gut informiert'		Gesamt 'Nicht gut informiert'	
		Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261
	EU 27	4	-1	33	-5	42	2	20	4	1	0	37	-6	62	6
	BE	3	-1	39	5	34	-10	23	6	1	0	42	4	57	-4
	BG	4	-1	28	1	53	11	14	-10	1	-1	32	0	67	1
	CZ	2	-3	22	-6	43	7	32	3	1	-1	24	-9	75	10
	DK	7	-3	55	9	28	-5	8	-2	2	1	62	6	36	-7
	DE	5	1	50	-2	33	4	11	-1	1	-2	55	-1	44	3
	EE	2	-1	22	0	53	2	22	1	1	-2	24	-1	75	3
	IE	8	1	32	-5	42	5	18	0	0	-1	40	-4	60	5
	EL	6	-7	27	-6	39	2	28	11	0	0	33	-13	67	13
	ES	2	-5	18	-22	42	3	37	23	1	1	20	-27	79	26
	FR	2	-2	32	-7	39	3	25	5	2	1	34	-9	64	8
	IT	5	0	29	1	50	1	16	-1	0	-1	34	1	66	0
	CY	13	-29	35	-1	30	13	20	15	2	2	48	-30	50	28
	LV	1	-1	15	-10	52	-5	31	16	1	0	16	-11	83	11
	LT	2	-2	18	-1	46	1	33	5	1	-3	20	-3	79	6
	LU	3	-3	37	-10	36	3	23	10	1	0	40	-13	59	13
	HU	3	-4	40	-4	46	6	10	1	1	1	43	-8	56	7
	MT	7	3	28	-1	35	-10	28	10	2	-2	35	2	63	0
	NL	3	-2	45	-1	35	-3	15	5	2	1	48	-3	50	2
	AT	11	0	49	-2	28	0	12	3	0	-1	60	-2	40	3
	PL	2	-1	24	-5	51	3	22	3	1	0	26	-6	73	6
	PT	1	-3	23	-8	59	2	16	8	1	1	24	-11	75	10
	RO	3	-3	25	0	47	-6	24	8	1	1	28	-3	71	2
	SI	9	4	47	-4	34	1	10	-1	0	0	56	0	44	0
	SK	4	2	33	4	40	-4	22	-1	1	-1	37	6	62	-5
	FI	5	-3	39	-15	49	15	6	2	1	1	44	-18	55	17
	SE	3	0	31	-12	52	12	13	0	1	0	34	-12	65	12
	UK	5	-1	35	0	41	4	17	-3	2	0	40	-1	58	1

Q2.1 Diriez-vous que les éléments suivants sont un problème très sérieux, assez sérieux, pas très sérieux ou pas sérieux du tout en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























Les problèmes de qualité de l'eau (LIRE SI NECESSAIRE: « Problèmes de qualité de l'eau » peuvent signifier que l'eau est polluée ou que les écosystèmes sont perturbés par trop d'infrastructures, comme les canaux, les barrages)

Q2.1 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Water quality problems (READ OUT IF NECESSARY: "Water quality problems" can mean that the water is either polluted or that the ecosystems are disturbed by too many physical structures, such as dams, canals)

Q2.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes der folgenden Probleme, ob Sie sagen würden würden, dies ist ein sehr ernstes Problem, ein ziemlich ernstes Problem, kein sehr ernstes Problem oder überhaupt kein ernstes Problem in (UNSER LAND)?

Probleme mit der Wasserqualität (VORLESEN, FALLS ERFORDERLICH: Damit gemeint ist entweder die Wasserverschmutzung oder die Störung der Ökosysteme durch zu viele Bauwerke, wie z.B. Dämme, Kanäle etc.)

	%	Un problème très sérieux		Un problème assez sérieux		Un problème pas très sérieux		Un problème pas sérieux du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Un problème sérieux'		Total 'Un problème pas sérieux'	
		A very serious problem		A fairly serious problem		Not a very serious problem		Not a serious problem at all		DK/NA		Total 'A serious problem'		Total 'Not a serious problem'	
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem		Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem		Kein sehr ernstes Problem		Überhaupt kein ernstes Problem		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Ein ernstes Problem'		Gesamt 'Kein ernstes Problem'	
		Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261
 EU 27		31	1	37	-2	22	1	7	0	3	0	68	-1	29	1
 BE		26	-1	46	-2	19	3	5	2	4	-2	72	-3	24	5
 BG		52	7	34	-4	11	2	1	-2	2	-3	86	3	12	0
 CZ		20	5	47	13	24	-10	5	-4	4	-4	67	18	29	-14
 DK		17	6	42	2	29	-8	8	-1	4	1	59	8	37	-9
 DE		16	-3	30	-7	39	7	13	4	2	-1	46	-10	52	11
 EE		12	-5	37	-3	39	8	6	-1	6	1	49	-8	45	7
 IE		23	3	44	1	25	-1	5	-5	3	2	67	4	30	-6
 EL		49	-2	37	-2	11	5	2	0	1	-1	86	-4	13	5
 ES		30	1	42	4	20	-4	6	-1	2	0	72	5	26	-5
 FR		53	5	36	-4	8	1	2	-1	1	-1	89	1	10	0
 IT		53	6	38	2	7	-3	1	-3	1	-2	91	8	8	-6
 CY		39	-19	36	10	17	5	5	2	3	2	75	-9	22	7
 LV		19	-6	45	-2	30	8	4	1	2	-1	64	-8	34	9
 LT		29	4	41	-4	25	9	2	-3	3	-6	70	0	27	6
 LU		24	11	41	3	22	-10	10	-4	3	0	65	14	32	-14
 HU		14	-8	56	1	24	5	3	1	3	1	70	-7	27	6
 MT		39	12	34	-6	19	-5	5	2	3	-3	73	6	24	-3
 NL		7	0	37	3	44	5	8	-8	4	0	44	3	52	-3
 AT		17	6	23	-2	38	-2	20	-1	2	-1	40	4	58	-3
 PL		29	0	53	0	13	1	3	0	2	-1	82	0	16	1
 PT		20	-34	53	20	16	7	8	5	3	2	73	-14	24	12
 RO		64	3	30	3	4	-4	2	0	0	-2	94	6	6	-4
 SI		43	5	42	-5	12	1	2	-1	1	0	85	0	14	0
 SK		29	12	40	0	23	-4	5	-2	3	-6	69	12	28	-6
 FI		5	-3	34	-12	46	8	13	6	2	1	39	-15	59	14
 SE		21	4	36	-12	31	5	8	4	4	-1	57	-8	39	9
 UK		15	5	29	-5	36	0	13	-4	7	4	44	0	49	-4



Q2.2 Diriez-vous que les éléments suivants sont un problème très sérieux, assez sérieux, pas très sérieux ou pas sérieux du tout en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























Les inondations

Q2.2 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Floods

Q2.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes der folgenden Probleme, ob Sie sagen würden würden, dies ist ein sehr ernstes Problem, ein ziemlich ernstes Problem, kein sehr ernstes Problem oder überhaupt kein ernstes Problem in (UNSER LAND)?

Überschwemmungen/Hochwasser

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Un problème pas très sérieux	Un problème pas sérieux du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème sérieux'	Total 'Un problème pas sérieux'
		A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein ernstes Problem	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Ein ernstes Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein ernstes Problem'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	44	35	16	4	1	79	20
	BE	42	43	10	4	1	85	14
	BG	77	17	5	0	1	94	5
	CZ	47	42	9	2	0	89	11
	DK	17	37	37	8	1	54	45
	DE	23	41	29	6	1	64	35
	EE	3	23	52	20	2	26	72
	IE	34	42	19	4	1	76	23
	EL	47	33	17	2	1	80	19
	ES	40	34	19	6	1	74	25
	FR	59	31	7	2	1	90	9
	IT	64	28	6	1	1	92	7
	CY	27	24	33	15	1	51	48
	LV	15	41	35	7	2	56	42
	LT	21	30	34	11	4	51	45
	LU	24	38	25	11	2	62	36
	HU	34	52	12	1	1	86	13
	MT	58	26	12	2	2	84	14
	NL	19	43	33	4	1	62	37
	AT	25	47	23	4	1	72	27
	PL	65	29	4	1	1	94	5
	PT	25	48	18	8	1	73	26
	RO	76	20	3	1	0	96	4
	SI	47	38	12	2	1	85	14
	SK	60	32	6	2	0	92	8
	FI	2	19	60	18	1	21	78
	SE	15	32	42	9	2	47	51
	UK	30	43	18	6	3	73	24

Q2.3 Diriez-vous que les éléments suivants sont un problème très sérieux, assez sérieux, pas très sérieux ou pas sérieux du tout en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























La sécheresse/ consommation excessive d'eau

Q2.3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Droughts/ overconsumption of water

Q2.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes der folgenden Probleme, ob Sie sagen würden würden, dies ist ein sehr ernstes Problem, ein ziemlich ernstes Problem, kein sehr ernstes Problem oder überhaupt kein ernstes Problem in (UNSER LAND)?
























Trockenperioden/Übermäßiger Wasserverbrauch

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Un problème pas très sérieux	Un problème pas sérieux du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème sérieux'	Total 'Un problème pas sérieux'
		A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein ernstes Problem	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Ein ernstes Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein ernstes Problem'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	40	35	18	5	2	75	23
	BE	27	42	24	5	2	69	29
	BG	42	36	16	2	4	78	18
	CZ	22	44	25	4	5	66	29
	DK	10	28	45	13	4	38	58
	DE	19	31	37	11	2	50	48
	EE	2	22	46	23	7	24	69
	IE	18	29	36	15	2	47	51
	EL	51	33	12	3	1	84	15
	ES	59	36	4	0	1	95	4
	FR	66	27	4	2	1	93	6
	IT	62	32	4	1	1	94	5
	CY	58	30	11	1	0	88	12
	LV	7	27	47	16	3	34	63
	LT	15	30	39	12	4	45	51
	LU	31	41	18	9	1	72	27
	HU	23	50	20	3	4	73	23
	MT	41	34	18	4	3	75	22
	NL	10	43	39	7	1	53	46
	AT	18	35	35	10	2	53	45
	PL	36	45	14	3	2	81	17
	PT	49	47	2	2	0	96	4
	RO	55	37	5	2	1	92	7
	SI	49	37	11	2	1	86	13
	SK	31	42	20	4	3	73	24
	FI	3	22	52	21	2	25	73
	SE	12	26	43	17	2	38	60
	UK	31	39	20	8	2	70	28

Q3a Pensez-vous que, au cours des 10 dernières années, la qualité des eaux souterraines, des fleuves, des lacs et des eaux côtières en (NOTRE PAYS) ... ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q3a Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY) ...? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)







Q3a Glauben Sie, dass die Qualität des Grundwassers, von Flüssen, Seen und Küstengewässern in (UNSER LAND) im Laufe der vergangenen 10 Jahre ...?

		S'est améliorée	Est restée la même	S'est détériorée	NSP/SR
		Has improved	Stayed the same	Has deteriorated	DK/NA
		Besser geworden ist	Gleich geblieben ist	Schlechter geworden ist	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>
	BE	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>
	BG	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16</b>
	DK	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>
	DE	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>
	EE	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>
	IE	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>
	EL	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>9</b>
	ES	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>
	FR	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6</b>
	IT	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9</b>
	CY	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>
	LV	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>
	LT	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>
	MT	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>
	NL	<b>46</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>
	PL	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>
	PT	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>
	RO	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>
	SI	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>
	FI	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>
	SE	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>
	UK	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>

Q3b Pensez-vous que, au cours des 10 dernières années, la qualité des eaux souterraines, des fleuves et des lacs en (NOTRE PAYS) ... ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q3b Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers and lakes in (OUR COUNTRY) ...? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)





























Q3b Glauben Sie, dass die Qualität des Grundwassers, von Flüssen, Seen und Küstengewässern in Deutschland im Laufe der vergangenen 10 Jahre ...?

		S'est améliorée	Est restée la même	S'est détériorée	NSP/SR
		Has improved	Stayed the same	Has deteriorated	DK/NA
		Besser geworden ist	Gleich geblieben ist	Schlechter geworden ist	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>
	CZ	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>
	LU	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>
	HU	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8</b>
	AT	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>
	SK	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>

Q3T - Pensez-vous que, au cours des 10 dernières années, la qualité des eaux souterraines, des fleuves, des lacs et des eaux côtières en (NOTRE PAYS) ... ?

Q3T - Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the quality of groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters in (OUR COUNTRY) ...?

Q3T - Glauben Sie, dass die Qualität des Grundwassers, von Flüssen, Seen und Küstengewässern in (UNSEREM LAND) im Laufe der vergangenen 10 Jahre ...?

		S'est améliorée	Est restée la même	S'est détériorée	NSP/SR
		Has improved	Stayed the same	Has deteriorated	DK/NA
		Besser geworden ist	Gleich geblieben ist	Schlechter geworden ist	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	23	25	44	8
	BE	38	25	29	8
	BG	5	25	54	16
	CZ	27	25	41	7
	DK	22	32	36	10
	DE	42	27	26	5
	EE	23	32	26	19
	IE	26	27	42	5
	EL	7	23	61	9
	ES	9	28	48	15
	FR	13	19	62	6
	IT	9	18	64	9
	CY	31	22	34	13
	LV	16	33	44	7
	LT	24	25	44	7
	LU	19	41	29	11
	HU	11	27	54	8
	MT	38	25	26	11
	NL	46	27	21	6
	AT	26	40	31	3
	PL	25	25	42	8
	PT	20	25	47	8
	RO	5	20	67	8
	SI	10	22	63	5
	SK	8	26	62	4
	FI	14	33	48	5
	SE	17	23	56	4
	UK	33	34	23	10

Q4.1 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur l'état (en quantité et en qualité) de l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























La consommation d'eau et les eaux usées des ménages

Q4.1 Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Households' water consumption and waste water

Q4.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie viel Einfluss Ihrer Meinung nach jeder der folgenden Aspekte auf den Zustand des Wassers (Qualität und Quantität) in (UNSER LAND) hat. Hat dies großen Einfluss, mittleren Einfluss, wenig Einfluss oder überhaupt keinen Einfluss?

Wasserverbrauch und die Erzeugung von Abwasser in Haushalten

	%	Un impact important		Un impact modéré		Peu d'impact		Pas d'impact du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Un impact'		Total 'Pas d'impact'	
		A large impact		A moderate impact		A little impact		No impact at all		DK/NA		Total 'An impact'		Total 'No impact'	
		Großen Einfluss		Mittleren Einfluss		Wenig Einfluss		Überhaupt keinen Einfluss		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Einfluss'		Gesamt 'Keinen Einfluss'	
		Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261
 EU 27		46	1	39	4	10	-3	3	-1	2	-1	85	5	13	-4
 BE		44	-5	44	9	8	-3	2	0	2	-1	88	4	10	-3
 BG		37	-1	45	10	11	-1	4	-4	3	-4	82	9	15	-5
 CZ		40	8	44	14	11	-13	3	-8	2	-1	84	22	14	-21
 DK		21	-28	44	6	26	17	6	3	3	2	65	-22	32	20
 DE		40	-2	39	3	16	1	3	-1	2	-1	79	1	19	0
 EE		18	-8	43	3	26	6	5	-3	8	2	61	-5	31	3
 IE		44	7	39	0	11	-4	4	-2	2	-1	83	7	15	-6
 EL		48	-17	40	13	7	1	2	1	3	2	88	-4	9	2
 ES		45	-4	42	8	8	-3	2	0	3	-1	87	4	10	-3
 FR		59	-5	33	7	5	-2	1	-1	2	1	92	2	6	-3
 IT		49	8	38	1	7	-4	2	-2	4	-3	87	9	9	-6
 CY		50	-22	34	12	6	1	5	4	5	5	84	-10	11	5
 LV		36	-8	49	15	10	-3	3	-1	2	-3	85	7	13	-4
 LT		36	2	44	3	12	-5	5	1	3	-1	80	5	17	-4
 LU		53	12	36	-3	5	-6	3	-3	3	0	89	9	8	-9
 HU		47	2	41	3	8	-5	2	0	2	0	88	5	10	-5
 MT		50	-10	36	9	7	1	1	0	6	0	86	-1	8	1
 NL		32	-3	47	9	17	-3	2	-2	2	-1	79	6	19	-5
 AT		37	-1	44	7	14	-5	4	-1	1	0	81	6	18	-6
 PL		57	5	34	1	5	-6	2	0	2	0	91	6	7	-6
 PT		58	-14	34	11	5	2	2	1	1	0	92	-3	7	3
 RO		53	10	35	4	4	-8	5	-3	3	-3	88	14	9	-11
 SI		46	-5	39	1	10	3	2	0	3	1	85	-4	12	3
 SK		32	5	52	10	10	-12	4	-1	2	-2	84	15	14	-13
 FI		12	-3	51	4	32	0	4	-1	1	0	63	1	36	-1
 SE		30	12	49	7	16	-15	3	-2	2	-2	79	19	19	-17
 UK		43	6	40	0	9	-6	4	-2	4	2	83	6	13	-8

Q4.2 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur l'état (en quantité et en qualité) de l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























L'utilisation excessive de l'eau pour l'agriculture (N)

Q4.2 Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Overuse of water in agriculture (N)

Q4.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie viel Einfluss Ihrer Meinung nach jeder der folgenden Aspekte auf den Zustand des Wassers (Qualität und Quantität) in (UNSER LAND) hat. Hat dies großen Einfluss, mittleren Einfluss, wenig Einfluss oder überhaupt keinen Einfluss?

Übermäßiger Wasserverbrauch in der Landwirtschaft

		Un impact important	Un impact modéré	Peu d'impact	Pas d'impact du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un impact'	Total 'Pas d'impact'
		A large impact	A moderate impact	A little impact	No impact at all	DK/NA	Total 'An impact'	Total 'No impact'
		Großen Einfluss	Mittleren Einfluss	Wenig Einfluss	Überhaupt keinen Einfluss	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Einfluss'	Gesamt 'Keinen Einfluss'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	41	36	11	5	7	77	16
	BE	37	40	12	5	6	77	17
	BG	26	40	13	13	8	66	26
	CZ	28	39	16	6	11	67	22
	DK	27	34	18	9	12	61	27
	DE	42	35	12	5	6	77	17
	EE	10	23	25	17	25	33	42
	IE	35	35	15	6	9	70	21
	EL	56	31	4	4	5	87	8
	ES	40	41	10	5	4	81	15
	FR	71	24	3	1	1	95	4
	IT	37	39	10	5	9	76	15
	CY	40	34	10	5	11	74	15
	LV	19	43	17	15	6	62	32
	LT	20	35	21	14	10	55	35
	LU	43	40	6	4	7	83	10
	HU	30	38	13	9	10	68	22
	MT	30	37	10	6	17	67	16
	NL	36	39	15	5	5	75	20
	AT	37	37	15	6	5	74	21
	PL	40	39	8	4	9	79	12
	PT	42	37	13	3	5	79	16
	RO	47	30	8	9	6	77	17
	SI	40	35	12	7	6	75	19
	SK	21	48	13	11	7	69	24
	FI	16	43	26	9	6	59	35
	SE	33	42	13	3	9	75	16
	UK	32	39	13	5	11	71	18

Q4.3 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur l'état (en quantité et en qualité) de l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























Les pesticides et engrais utilisés pour l'agriculture (N)

Q4.3 Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture (N)

Q4.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie viel Einfluss Ihrer Meinung nach jeder der folgenden Aspekte auf den Zustand des Wassers (Qualität und Quantität) in (UNSER LAND) hat. Hat dies großen Einfluss, mittleren Einfluss, wenig Einfluss oder überhaupt keinen Einfluss?

Einsatz von Pestiziden und Düngemitteln in der Landwirtschaft

		Un impact important	Un impact modéré	Peu d'impact	Pas d'impact du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un impact'	Total 'Pas d'impact'
		A large impact	A moderate impact	A little impact	No impact at all	DK/NA	Total 'An impact'	Total 'No impact'
		Großen Einfluss	Mittleren Einfluss	Wenig Einfluss	Überhaupt keinen Einfluss	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Einfluss'	Gesamt 'Keinen Einfluss'
	%	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	71	19	5	2	3	90	7
	BE	71	19	5	2	3	90	7
	BG	66	22	5	3	4	88	8
	CZ	72	20	4	1	3	92	5
	DK	65	22	9	2	2	87	11
	DE	75	16	6	1	2	91	7
	EE	35	31	17	5	12	66	22
	IE	55	25	10	4	6	80	14
	EL	87	10	1	0	2	97	1
	ES	70	23	3	2	2	93	5
	FR	88	8	2	1	1	96	3
	IT	78	15	3	1	3	93	4
	CY	58	27	3	2	10	85	5
	LV	54	30	10	3	3	84	13
	LT	69	19	7	2	3	88	9
	LU	72	18	4	2	4	90	6
	HU	76	16	4	1	3	92	5
	MT	53	23	9	3	12	76	12
	NL	61	26	8	2	3	87	10
	AT	73	18	5	2	2	91	7
	PL	72	19	3	2	4	91	5
	PT	75	17	5	1	2	92	6
	RO	71	19	4	3	3	90	7
	SI	85	11	2	1	1	96	3
	SK	63	24	7	2	4	87	9
	FI	44	40	11	3	2	84	14
	SE	70	22	4	1	3	92	5
	UK	47	33	8	3	9	80	11



Q4.4 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur l'état (en quantité et en qualité) de l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























La production d'énergie - l'énergie hydraulique, l'eau de refroidissement

Q4.4 Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Energy production - hydropower, cooling water

Q4.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie viel Einfluss Ihrer Meinung nach jeder der folgenden Aspekte auf den Zustand des Wassers (Qualität und Quantität) in (UNSER LAND) hat. Hat dies großen Einfluss, mittleren Einfluss, wenig Einfluss oder überhaupt keinen Einfluss?

Energieerzeugung - Wasserkraft, Kühlwasser

	%	Un impact important		Un impact modéré		Peu d'impact		Pas d'impact du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Un impact'		Total 'Pas d'impact'	
		A large impact		A moderate impact		A little impact		No impact at all		DK/NA		Total 'An impact'		Total 'No impact'	
		Großen Einfluss		Mittleren Einfluss		Wenig Einfluss		Überhaupt keinen Einfluss		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Einfluss'		Gesamt 'Keinen Einfluss'	
		Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261
 EU 27		27	-2	37	4	18	1	7	-1	11	-2	64	2	25	0
 BE		27	-1	38	7	18	2	8	-3	9	-5	65	6	26	-1
 BG		25	2	31	8	15	-4	17	-1	12	-5	56	10	32	-5
 CZ		17	-3	41	8	19	-9	13	1	10	3	58	5	32	-8
 DK		13	-20	30	-8	23	9	13	7	21	12	43	-28	36	16
 DE		26	-4	38	2	23	6	7	0	6	-4	64	-2	30	6
 EE		14	-5	26	-3	21	-2	9	-1	30	11	40	-8	30	-3
 IE		20	4	33	0	23	-4	11	0	13	0	53	4	34	-4
 EL		29	-2	33	2	11	-2	9	0	18	2	62	0	20	-2
 ES		31	-3	40	12	15	1	6	-3	8	-7	71	9	21	-2
 FR		33	-8	38	9	14	2	6	-2	9	-1	71	1	20	0
 IT		31	-2	37	10	15	1	5	-3	12	-6	68	8	20	-2
 CY		23	-8	25	3	8	-4	13	3	31	6	48	-5	21	-1
 LV		24	1	39	1	18	-4	9	4	10	-2	63	2	27	0
 LT		21	-25	33	9	23	10	10	6	13	0	54	-16	33	16
 LU		31	6	38	9	13	-10	8	-5	10	0	69	15	21	-15
 HU		25	-7	39	0	16	-1	7	3	13	5	64	-7	23	2
 MT		29	-2	32	10	11	2	6	-7	22	-3	61	8	17	-5
 NL		26	-4	39	-1	21	9	6	-1	8	-3	65	-5	27	8
 AT		19	0	38	8	23	-8	14	0	6	0	57	8	37	-8
 PL		22	-3	34	0	21	5	8	1	15	-3	56	-3	29	6
 PT		26	-18	40	8	17	8	6	1	11	1	66	-10	23	9
 RO		46	18	31	1	7	-7	7	-3	9	-9	77	19	14	-10
 SI		23	-9	38	1	17	-2	13	7	9	3	61	-8	30	5
 SK		15	-3	41	7	21	-5	14	3	9	-2	56	4	35	-2
 FI		11	0	43	2	28	-2	9	-1	9	1	54	2	37	-3
 SE		23	8	43	7	21	-10	5	-3	8	-2	66	15	26	-13
 UK		21	1	36	-2	21	-2	7	-3	15	6	57	-1	28	-5

Q4.5 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur l'état (en quantité et en qualité) de l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Le tourisme

Q4.5 Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Tourism

Q4.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie viel Einfluss Ihrer Meinung nach jeder der folgenden Aspekte auf den Zustand des Wassers (Qualität und Quantität) in (UNSER LAND) hat. Hat dies großen Einfluss, mittleren Einfluss, wenig Einfluss oder überhaupt keinen Einfluss?

Tourismus

%		Un impact important		Un impact modéré		Peu d'impact		Pas d'impact du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Un impact'		Total 'Pas d'impact'	
		A large impact		A moderate impact		A little impact		No impact at all		DK/NA		Total 'An impact'		Total 'No impact'	
		Großen Einfluss		Mittleren Einfluss		Wenig Einfluss		Überhaupt keinen Einfluss		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Einfluss'		Gesamt 'Keinen Einfluss'	
		Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261
	EU 27	25	2	37	5	22	-5	11	-1	5	-1	62	7	33	-6
	BE	21	1	34	1	30	1	12	-1	3	-2	55	2	42	0
	BG	29	11	36	2	16	-8	15	1	4	-6	65	13	31	-7
	CZ	11	-2	42	16	23	-17	21	2	3	1	53	14	44	-15
	DK	5	-11	14	-17	37	11	35	12	9	5	19	-28	72	23
	DE	18	0	37	8	32	-4	11	-2	2	-2	55	8	43	-6
	EE	4	-2	19	1	36	-2	34	7	7	-4	23	-1	70	5
	IE	12	-3	32	-2	31	0	20	3	5	2	44	-5	51	3
	EL	27	-5	35	-1	16	0	17	5	5	1	62	-6	33	5
	ES	36	9	41	5	11	-10	8	-2	4	-2	77	14	19	-12
	FR	34	-2	41	7	13	-4	9	1	3	-2	75	5	22	-3
	IT	28	3	41	8	16	-7	8	-3	7	-1	69	11	24	-10
	CY	43	-23	30	10	12	3	9	6	6	4	73	-13	21	9
	LV	14	-1	32	7	32	-4	20	4	2	-6	46	6	52	0
	LT	11	-4	34	6	30	-3	21	2	4	-1	45	2	51	-1
	LU	26	5	35	5	21	-8	14	-2	4	0	61	10	35	-10
	HU	15	1	37	7	25	-13	16	2	7	3	52	8	41	-11
	MT	49	4	32	4	6	-2	8	1	5	-7	81	8	14	-1
	NL	12	0	39	5	35	3	12	-7	2	-1	51	5	47	-4
	AT	28	7	40	3	21	-8	10	0	1	-2	68	10	31	-8
	PL	28	1	39	3	20	-6	9	2	4	0	67	4	29	-4
	PT	31	0	39	7	19	2	6	-3	5	-6	70	7	25	-1
	RO	44	14	30	8	10	-10	11	-3	5	-9	74	22	21	-13
	SI	20	-4	38	-2	24	-1	14	5	4	2	58	-6	38	4
	SK	21	9	40	9	23	-10	13	-5	3	-3	61	18	36	-15
	FI	3	1	21	-1	51	2	22	-3	3	1	24	0	73	-1
	SE	8	2	32	12	40	-9	16	-3	4	-2	40	14	56	-12
	UK	20	5	34	-2	28	-4	11	-1	7	2	54	3	39	-5

Q4.6 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur l'état (en quantité et en qualité) de l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























Le transport fluviale/maritime – ports, canaux, déversements

Q4.6 Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status (quality and quantity) of water in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Shipping - ports, canals, spills

Q4.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie viel Einfluss Ihrer Meinung nach jeder der folgenden Aspekte auf den Zustand des Wassers (Qualität und Quantität) in (UNSER LAND) hat. Hat dies großen Einfluss, mittleren Einfluss, wenig Einfluss oder überhaupt keinen Einfluss?





























Schifffahrt - Häfen, Kanäle, ungewollte Verschmutzung (z.B. Ölteppich)

	%	Un impact important		Un impact modéré		Peu d'impact		Pas d'impact du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Un impact'		Total 'Pas d'impact'	
		A large impact		A moderate impact		A little impact		No impact at all		DK/NA		Total 'An impact'		Total 'No impact'	
		Großen Einfluss		Mittleren Einfluss		Wenig Einfluss		Überhaupt keinen Einfluss		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Einfluss'		Gesamt 'Keinen Einfluss'	
		Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261
 EU 27		44	-4	33	5	13	0	4	-1	6	0	77	1	17	-1
 BE		45	-4	34	6	12	2	5	2	4	-6	79	2	17	4
 BG		35	0	34	6	11	1	9	3	11	-10	69	6	20	4
 CZ		53	18	26	-2	13	-12	6	0	2	-4	79	16	19	-12
 DK		31	-8	40	1	19	5	4	-1	6	3	71	-7	23	4
 DE		53	5	28	0	15	0	2	-4	2	-1	81	5	17	-4
 EE		39	-8	37	6	13	1	4	0	7	1	76	-2	17	1
 IE		26	7	36	1	23	-5	9	-2	6	-1	62	8	32	-7
 EL		48	-1	32	3	7	0	4	-1	9	-1	80	2	11	-1
 ES		61	-12	25	8	7	3	2	1	5	0	86	-4	9	4
 FR		40	-20	35	11	15	9	6	3	4	-3	75	-9	21	12
 IT		42	-20	36	19	9	1	3	-3	10	3	78	-1	12	-2
 CY		23	-14	35	9	14	5	9	3	19	-3	58	-5	23	8
 LV		52	3	33	4	10	-2	2	-1	3	-4	85	7	12	-3
 LT		43	-17	27	6	18	8	6	4	6	-1	70	-11	24	12
 LU		26	3	39	13	19	-9	9	-9	7	2	65	16	28	-18
 HU		34	5	36	1	15	-9	8	2	7	1	70	6	23	-7
 MT		40	-18	35	16	10	3	5	0	10	-1	75	-2	15	3
 NL		49	3	35	1	12	-1	2	-2	2	-1	84	4	14	-3
 AT		42	12	25	-2	23	-6	7	-4	3	0	67	10	30	-10
 PL		42	2	36	4	11	-4	4	-1	7	-1	78	6	15	-5
 PT		47	-22	30	11	14	9	3	2	6	0	77	-11	17	11
 RO		47	15	29	0	8	-5	7	-3	9	-7	76	15	15	-8
 SI		50	-1	27	-1	12	-1	5	2	6	1	77	-2	17	1
 SK		56	25	23	-5	12	-13	5	-5	4	-2	79	20	17	-18
 FI		23	-2	49	-1	23	3	3	0	2	0	72	-3	26	3
 SE		49	12	36	-2	12	-8	1	-1	2	-1	85	10	13	-9
 UK		28	4	35	-8	22	2	7	0	8	2	63	-4	29	2

Q5 Je vais vous lire une liste de menaces. Pouvez-vous me dire quelles sont, selon vous, les principales menaces pour l'environnement aquatique en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q5 I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q5 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Bedrohungen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir, von welchen Sie glauben, dass sie am bedrohlichsten für die Gewässer in (UNSER LAND) sind. (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

%		La prolifération d'algues		La pollution chimique		La pénurie d'eau		Les inondations		Les bouleversements des écosystèmes aquatiques	
		Algae growth		Chemical pollution		Water shortage		Floods		Change to water ecosystems	
		Algenwachstum		Chemische Verschmutzung		Wasserknappheit		Überschwemmungen/Hochwasser		Veränderungen in den Ökosystemen der Gewässer	
		Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261
	EU 27	41	11	84	9	45	15	46	10	49	16
	BE	44	26	88	12	44	28	57	30	55	34
	BG	10	3	73	7	23	-10	29	1	20	-6
	CZ	54	29	93	25	64	37	74	29	59	42
	DK	48	8	81	18	23	6	34	14	33	9
	DE	44	12	83	9	34	11	42	9	62	16
	EE	49	4	72	0	9	-2	14	3	27	3
	IE	38	-15	75	-3	25	-6	39	-21	28	-25
	EL	23	5	91	11	52	11	42	20	44	18
	ES	21	12	81	8	54	22	27	9	43	22
	FR	70	16	92	7	67	23	51	11	66	29
	IT	33	13	82	13	41	10	47	20	48	17
	CY	23	15	76	30	64	-8	30	20	40	21
	LV	52	15	84	6	26	20	30	16	41	21
	LT	26	0	82	5	9	1	14	1	16	-10
	LU	34	11	79	16	39	14	34	0	40	5
	HU	30	-5	80	-5	26	-3	41	-6	36	-16
	MT	17	3	71	10	39	15	42	21	25	9
	NL	43	20	82	20	28	22	34	9	37	19
	AT	27	7	79	13	27	13	43	12	50	12
	PL	16	6	80	2	22	-1	46	19	27	8
	PT	51	39	93	20	83	39	63	39	73	54
	RO	42	30	89	16	48	28	57	6	43	29
	SI	17	6	85	11	25	13	29	2	31	7
	SK	37	23	90	14	54	32	71	25	54	31
	FI	62	-16	70	8	5	-2	10	-8	27	-12
	SE	53	-12	82	7	17	4	25	-3	43	-2
	UK	50	1	81	1	68	18	64	-11	46	-3

Q5 Je vais vous lire une liste de menaces. Pouvez-vous me dire quelles sont, selon vous, les principales menaces pour l'environnement aquatique en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q5 I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q5 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Bedrohungen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir, von welchen Sie glauben, dass sie am bedrohlichsten für die Gewässer in (UNSER LAND) sind. (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les barrages, canaux et autres mutations physiques		Le changement climatique		Autre (NE PAS LIRE)		Vous ne vous souciez pas de ce problème (NE PAS LIRE)		NSP/SR	
		Dams, canals and other physical changes		Climate change		Other (DO NOT READ OUT)		You do not care about this issue (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK/NA	
		Dämme, Kanäle und andere physische Veränderungen (z.B. andere Bauten)		Klimawandel		Andere (Nicht vorlesen)		Dieses Thema interessiert Sie nicht (NICHT VORLESEN)		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261	Flash EB 344	Diff. Flash EB 261
	EU 27	30	9	55	5	1	0	0	-1	1	-1
	BE	34	25	58	24	0	0	0	-1	2	-3
	BG	21	7	38	-6	3	1	0	-1	2	-2
	CZ	34	18	55	25	0	0	0	-1	1	0
	DK	21	7	47	3	0	-1	0	-1	2	0
	DE	41	8	58	4	0	0	0	-1	2	-1
	EE	14	1	24	-2	2	1	1	-1	7	2
	IE	18	-8	35	-35	2	2	0	0	1	0
	EL	30	10	61	6	1	-1	0	0	1	0
	ES	19	10	58	10	2	1	0	0	0	-1
	FR	31	8	62	7	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	IT	26	9	50	9	0	0	0	-2	1	-3
	CY	24	9	58	6	1	0	0	0	1	0
	LV	36	19	46	19	0	-1	0	-1	1	-1
	LT	13	-2	20	-17	1	1	0	-1	2	-2
	LU	27	4	53	5	1	-1	3	1	2	-1
	HU	32	-1	44	-14	0	-1	0	0	1	-2
	MT	17	11	43	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
	NL	20	8	48	3	1	0	0	-1	1	-2
	AT	35	12	53	5	5	4	0	0	2	0
	PL	21	10	31	-6	1	0	0	0	2	-1
	PT	56	44	85	49	1	1	0	-1	1	-1
	RO	34	22	57	12	1	0	0	-1	0	-1
	SI	20	7	34	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1
	SK	35	22	63	21	1	1	0	-1	0	-2
	FI	9	-7	33	-23	2	2	1	1	2	1
	SE	21	2	47	-11	1	1	0	0	1	0
	UK	36	3	68	-4	1	1	1	0	1	-1

Q6 Il y a plusieurs moyens de réduire les problèmes d'eau et d'utiliser l'eau de façon plus efficace. Afin de diminuer ces problèmes, avez-vous fait l'une des choses suivantes au cours des deux dernières années ? (LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q6 There are different ways to reduce water problems and become more water efficient. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years? (READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q6 Es gibt verschiedene Möglichkeiten, um Probleme mit Wasser zu verringern und die Wassereffizienz zu verbessern. Haben Sie in den vergangenen zwei Jahren eines der folgenden Dinge getan, um diese Probleme zu verringern? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous avez limité les quantités d'eau utilisée (ne pas laisser les robinets couler, prendre une douche au lieu d'un bain, installer des appareils pour économiser l'eau, etc.)  You limited the amounts of water used (not leaving taps running, shower instead of bath, installing water saving appliances etc.)  Sie haben weniger Wasser verbraucht (keine laufenden Wasserhähne, Dusche statt Vollbad, Einbau von wassersparenden Apparaturen etc.)	Vous avez utilisé des produits ménagers écologiques  You used eco-friendly household chemicals  Sie haben umweltfreundliche Chemikalien (z.B. Putzmittel) im Haushalt verwendet	Vous avez évité l'utilisation de pesticides et d'engrais dans votre jardin  You avoided the use of pesticides and fertilizers in your garden  Sie haben den Gebrauch von Pestiziden und Düngemitteln in Ihrem Garten vermieden	Vous avez récupéré l'eau de pluie  You harvested rain water  Sie haben Regenwasser aufgefangen	Vous avez acheté des produits issus de l'agriculture biologique  You chose organic farming products  Sie haben Erzeugnisse aus ökologischer Landwirtschaft gekauft
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	85	57	62	38	50
	BE	87	60	64	56	46
	BG	56	27	43	14	24
	CZ	86	54	71	59	35
	DK	81	70	64	34	57
	DE	78	77	73	60	64
	EE	68	38	48	43	34
	IE	86	47	66	27	41
	EL	89	55	65	13	48
	ES	94	55	46	22	33
	FR	92	60	66	47	59
	IT	89	58	52	18	55
	CY	93	42	52	10	38
	LV	72	50	58	38	50
	LT	44	33	57	30	34
	LU	85	62	62	36	56
	HU	82	48	54	47	28
	MT	87	40	29	47	24
	NL	82	47	60	28	36
	AT	68	69	66	49	70
	PL	89	52	59	29	46
	PT	94	50	60	29	47
	RO	76	27	53	39	59
	SI	74	42	58	49	35
	SK	81	58	64	53	37
	FI	63	65	53	46	59
	SE	77	66	58	29	48
	UK	87	54	75	38	44

Q6 Il y a plusieurs moyens de réduire les problèmes d'eau et d'utiliser l'eau de façon plus efficace. Afin de diminuer ces problèmes, avez-vous fait l'une des choses suivantes au cours des deux dernières années ? (LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q6 There are different ways to reduce water problems and become more water efficient. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years? (READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q6 Es gibt verschiedene Möglichkeiten, um Probleme mit Wasser zu verringern und die Wassereffizienz zu verbessern. Haben Sie in den vergangenen zwei Jahren eines der folgenden Dinge getan, um diese Probleme zu verringern? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous avez recyclé l'huile alimentaire déjà utilisée, des médicaments non utilisés, de la peinture, des solvants ou des piles You recycled household oil waste, unused pharmaceuticals, unused household chemicals, paints, solvents, batteries Sie haben Altöl, unverbrauchte Medikamente, unverbrauchte Haushaltschemikalien, Farben, Lösungsmittel, Batterien dem Recycling zugeführt	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT) Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Vous n'avez rien fait (NE PAS LIRE) You did not do anything (DO NOT READ OUT) Sie haben nichts davon getan (NICHT VORLESEN)	NSP/SR DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	BE	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	BG	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
	CZ	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	DK	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	DE	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	EE	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
	IE	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
	EL	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	ES	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	FR	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	IT	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	CY	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	LV	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
	LT	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>
	LU	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	HU	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	MT	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
	NL	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	AT	<b>87</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	PL	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	PT	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	RO	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
	SI	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	SK	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	FI	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
	SE	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	UK	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

Q7 Pensez-vous ou non que tous les utilisateurs de l'eau devraient être facturés pour le volume d'eau qu'ils utilisent? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REponse)

Q7 Do you think or not that all water users should be charged for the volume of water they use? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Q7 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass alle Wassernutzer für die Wassermenge bezahlen sollten, die sie verbrauchen?





























		Oui, dans tous les cas	Oui, mais avec des mesures visant à compenser les éventuels effets sociaux négatifs	Non	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'
		Yes, in all cases	Yes, but with measures to offset possible negative social effects	No	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'
		Ja, in jedem Fall	Ja, aber es sollten Maßnahmen zum Ausgleich möglicher negativer sozialer Folgen ergriffen werden	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Ja'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	42	42	13	3	84
	BE	40	47	10	3	87
	BG	54	35	7	4	89
	CZ	37	44	14	5	81
	DK	66	29	4	1	95
	DE	55	36	6	3	91
	EE	50	16	24	10	66
	IE	17	49	32	2	66
	EL	29	58	10	3	87
	ES	31	52	12	5	83
	FR	41	46	9	4	87
	IT	40	40	17	3	80
	CY	45	42	9	4	87
	LV	28	41	27	4	69
	LT	26	33	35	6	59
	LU	38	48	10	4	86
	HU	54	34	9	3	88
	MT	37	57	4	2	94
	NL	51	38	9	2	89
	AT	46	39	13	2	85
	PL	45	43	9	3	88
	PT	24	57	14	5	81
	RO	60	29	8	3	89
	SI	64	17	14	5	81
	SK	50	42	5	3	92
	FI	49	36	11	4	85
	SE	43	34	19	4	77
	UK	28	43	26	3	71



Q8 Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : le prix devrait prendre en compte l'impact environnemental de la consommation d'eau, c'est-à-dire que l'eau devrait être plus chère si son utilisation a un impact plus important sur l'environnement. (UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q8 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: The price should reflect the environmental impact of water use, i.e. water should be more expensive if its use has a greater impact on the environment. (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Q8 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie der folgenden Aussage voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen. Die Umweltauswirkungen des Wasserverbrauchs sollten sich im Preis niederschlagen, d.h. je größer die Folgen des Wasserverbrauchs für die Umwelt, desto höher sollte der Preis sein.

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	24	37	20	16	3	61	36
	BE	24	39	17	18	2	63	35
	BG	25	38	13	19	5	63	32
	CZ	16	39	27	15	3	55	42
	DK	32	42	14	8	4	74	22
	DE	25	36	27	10	2	61	37
	EE	20	32	17	17	14	52	34
	IE	23	40	20	13	4	63	33
	EL	29	28	13	27	3	57	40
	ES	32	35	14	16	3	67	30
	FR	21	39	16	22	2	60	38
	IT	23	38	17	18	4	61	35
	CY	32	21	12	26	9	53	38
	LV	16	39	28	15	2	55	43
	LT	20	37	20	18	5	57	38
	LU	25	42	15	15	3	67	30
	HU	19	32	24	21	4	51	45
	MT	27	26	18	26	3	53	44
	NL	31	41	16	10	2	72	26
	AT	29	41	18	10	2	70	28
	PL	16	41	27	13	3	57	40
	PT	25	35	15	23	2	60	38
	RO	33	24	12	26	5	57	38
	SI	31	31	14	21	3	62	35
	SK	19	38	23	18	2	57	41
	FI	21	47	19	7	6	68	26
	SE	38	41	8	8	5	79	16
	UK	18	42	22	14	4	60	36

Q9.1 Pensez- vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez pour utiliser efficacement l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)





























Les ménages

Q9.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Households

Q9.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Akteure, ob dieser Ihrer Meinung nach in (UNSER LAND) zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug tut, um Wasser effizient zu nutzen?





























Haushalte

		En font trop	Font ce qu'il faut	N'en font pas assez	NSP/SR
		Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	DK/NA
		Tun/tut zu viel	Tun/Tut so viel wie nötig	Tun/Tut nicht genug	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	4	31	61	4
	BE	5	37	53	5
	BG	3	22	72	3
	CZ	6	46	44	4
	DK	2	39	52	7
	DE	5	38	54	3
	EE	2	46	39	13
	IE	2	21	75	2
	EL	6	18	73	3
	ES	2	30	66	2
	FR	5	24	67	4
	IT	1	27	67	5
	CY	11	29	52	8
	LV	2	34	59	5
	LT	6	40	46	8
	LU	4	35	56	5
	HU	2	30	64	4
	MT	7	40	49	4
	NL	8	24	63	5
	AT	6	34	56	4
	PL	4	38	54	4
	PT	4	29	61	6
	RO	4	36	54	6
	SI	5	26	65	4
	SK	6	36	55	3
	FI	3	44	50	3
	SE	3	37	54	6
	UK	1	28	67	4

Q9.2 Pensez- vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez pour utiliser efficacement l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)  
L'agriculture

Q9.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)  
Agriculture





























Q9.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Akteure , ob dieser Ihrer Meinung nach in (UNSER LAND) zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug tut, um Wasser effizient zu nutzen?  
Die Landwirtschaft

		En font trop	Font ce qu'il faut	N'en font pas assez	NSP/SR
		Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	DK/NA
		Tun/tut zu viel	Tun/Tut so viel wie nötig	Tun/Tut nicht genug	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	4	32	51	13
	BE	8	35	45	12
	BG	2	21	63	14
	CZ	4	38	41	17
	DK	3	33	46	18
	DE	4	37	48	11
	EE	3	36	25	36
	IE	2	26	60	12
	EL	5	18	67	10
	ES	2	28	57	13
	FR	10	21	65	4
	IT	1	27	53	19
	CY	10	36	29	25
	LV	1	38	49	12
	LT	7	41	36	16
	LU	2	37	44	17
	HU	2	33	47	18
	MT	4	37	36	23
	NL	7	42	39	12
	AT	4	41	44	11
	PL	4	40	44	12
	PT	4	35	45	16
	RO	2	21	71	6
	SI	5	26	60	9
	SK	5	40	42	13
	FI	1	38	49	12
	SE	4	31	45	20
	UK	3	37	41	19

Q9.3 Pensez- vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez pour utiliser efficacement l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)  
L'industrie

Q9.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)  
Industry





























Q9.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Akteure , ob dieser Ihrer Meinung nach in (UNSER LAND) zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug tut, um Wasser effizient zu nutzen?  
Die Industrie

		En font trop	Font ce qu'il faut	N'en font pas assez	NSP/SR
		Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	DK/NA
		Tun/tut zu viel	Tun/Tut so viel wie nötig	Tun/Tut nicht genug	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	6	18	65	11
	BE	13	21	58	8
	BG	3	13	69	15
	CZ	3	21	65	11
	DK	3	33	48	16
	DE	6	22	66	6
	EE	4	27	38	31
	IE	3	24	61	12
	EL	6	6	77	11
	ES	3	14	67	16
	FR	9	15	70	6
	IT	2	10	73	15
	CY	5	24	38	33
	LV	2	27	62	9
	LT	14	26	43	17
	LU	8	20	59	13
	HU	2	19	65	14
	MT	6	32	40	22
	NL	10	21	58	11
	AT	7	21	64	8
	PL	9	25	56	10
	PT	2	19	62	17
	RO	9	19	61	11
	SI	7	14	70	9
	SK	7	28	56	9
	FI	3	26	62	9
	SE	7	21	60	12
	UK	6	21	59	14

Q9.4 Pensez- vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez pour utiliser efficacement l'eau en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)  
Les producteurs d'énergie

Q9.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to use water efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)  
Energy producers





























Q9.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Akteure , ob dieser Ihrer Meinung nach in (UNSER LAND) zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug tut, um Wasser effizient zu nutzen?  
Energieerzeuger

		En font trop	Font ce qu'il faut	N'en font pas assez	NSP/SR
		Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	DK/NA
		Tun/tut zu viel	Tun/Tut so viel wie nötig	Tun/Tut nicht genug	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	4	33	47	16
	BE	8	33	46	13
	BG	5	28	48	19
	CZ	4	45	34	17
	DK	2	43	26	29
	DE	3	39	46	12
	EE	3	31	27	39
	IE	2	37	40	21
	EL	8	19	52	21
	ES	3	26	53	18
	FR	5	29	55	11
	IT	2	27	50	21
	CY	6	24	32	38
	LV	3	35	51	11
	LT	10	35	35	20
	LU	4	38	44	14
	HU	2	33	43	22
	MT	5	29	39	27
	NL	6	36	43	15
	AT	5	50	35	10
	PL	4	36	41	19
	PT	5	32	44	19
	RO	6	37	43	14
	SI	4	36	45	15
	SK	7	54	27	12
	FI	3	37	46	14
	SE	5	31	47	17
	UK	4	32	47	17

Q10 Selon vous, quels seraient les moyens les plus efficaces, parmi les propositions suivantes, pour réduire les problèmes d'eau ? (LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling water problems? (READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q10 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung von Wasserproblemen wären Ihrer Meinung nach am effektivsten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Appliquer une politique de prix équitable	Introduire des amendes plus élevées pour les contrevenants	Fournir plus d'informations sur les conséquences environnementales de la consommation d'eau	Mettre en place des mesures d'incitation financière (par exemple aides, allègements fiscaux) pour rendre plus efficace l'utilisation de l'eau	Garantir une meilleure application de la législation existante sur l'eau
		Implementing a fair pricing policy	Introducing heavier fines for offenders	Providing more information on the environmental consequences of water use	Ensuring higher financial incentives (for example tax breaks, subsidies) for efficient water use	Ensuring better enforcement of existing water legislation
		Einführung einer fairen Preispolitik	Einführung höherer Strafen für Zuwiderhandlungen	Bereitstellung von mehr Informationen über die ökologischen Folgen des Wasserverbrauchs	Gewährleistung höherer finanzieller Anreize (z.B. Steuererleichterungen, Subventionen) für einen effizienten Umgang mit Wasser	Gewährleistung einer besseren Durchsetzung der bestehenden Wassergesetzgebung
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	57	60	67	57	55
	BE	74	68	76	70	69
	BG	33	52	38	35	28
	CZ	69	84	80	66	72
	DK	49	48	66	56	52
	DE	68	60	70	65	61
	EE	36	44	51	30	29
	IE	46	49	56	47	46
	EL	56	61	70	55	51
	ES	47	59	55	36	41
	FR	66	57	75	60	70
	IT	40	59	62	49	40
	CY	48	57	57	42	39
	LV	51	59	61	59	53
	LT	37	46	56	33	29
	LU	65	59	78	63	59
	HU	45	50	46	44	36
	MT	26	55	60	61	36
	NL	59	60	63	57	54
	AT	53	49	68	58	49
	PL	37	49	56	60	41
	PT	87	82	89	77	83
	RO	56	63	72	57	62
	SI	29	54	46	36	33
	SK	55	80	69	56	54
	FI	40	50	59	47	34
	SE	41	43	60	40	49
	UK	73	70	79	72	71

Q10 Selon vous, quels seraient les moyens les plus efficaces, parmi les propositions suivantes, pour réduire les problèmes d'eau ? (LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling water problems? (READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q10 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung von Wasserproblemen wären Ihrer Meinung nach am effektivsten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Adopter une législation plus stricte sur l'eau	Augmenter les impôts sur les activités ayant un effet néfaste sur l'eau	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Introducing stricter water legislation	Increasing taxation on water-damaging activities	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Einführung einer strengeren Wassergesetzgebung	Höhere Besteuerung der Wassernutzung mit negativen Folgen (Verschwendung, Verschmutzung etc.)	Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Nichts davon (NICHT VORLESEN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
	%	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	47	47	1	1	2
	BE	58	59	1	0	1
	BG	44	25	2	0	3
	CZ	66	68	0	0	0
	DK	32	41	0	0	2
	DE	45	46	0	0	2
	EE	24	37	2	1	8
	IE	34	30	4	1	1
	EL	49	42	1	1	1
	ES	41	42	2	0	1
	FR	60	51	1	1	2
	IT	38	46	1	0	2
	CY	41	38	2	2	3
	LV	44	47	0	1	2
	LT	27	31	1	1	4
	LU	55	50	0	0	2
	HU	37	43	1	1	3
	MT	32	36	1	0	3
	NL	39	53	1	0	1
	AT	41	46	2	1	2
	PL	37	33	1	0	3
	PT	71	77	1	0	0
	RO	62	47	1	1	2
	SI	34	33	2	1	2
	SK	60	33	0	0	2
	FI	25	41	1	1	2
	SE	34	40	2	0	2
	UK	57	57	1	1	1

Q11 Pensez-vous que l'UE devrait proposer des mesures supplémentaires pour répondre aux problèmes de l'eau en Europe ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q11 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address water problems in Europe? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Q11 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass die EU weitere Maßnahmen zur Lösung der Wasserprobleme in Europa vorschlagen sollte?





























		Oui, mais vous souhaiteriez pouvoir exprimer votre avis sur ces mesures	Oui, mais vous ne souhaitez pas exprimer votre avis sur ces mesures	Non, les mesures existantes sont suffisantes
		Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures	Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures	No, current measures are enough
		Ja, aber Sie würden gerne die Möglichkeit haben, Ihre Meinung zu solchen Maßnahmen zu äußern	Ja, aber Sie haben nicht das Bedürfnis, Ihre Meinung zu solchen Maßnahmen zu äußern	Nein, die derzeitigen Maßnahmen sind ausreichend
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>
	BE	<b>25</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>
	BG	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>
	CZ	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>
	DK	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>
	DE	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>
	EE	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>
	IE	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>
	EL	<b>44</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>
	ES	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>
	FR	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>
	IT	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>
	CY	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>
	LV	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>
	LT	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>
	LU	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>
	HU	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>
	MT	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>
	NL	<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>
	AT	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>
	PL	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>
	PT	<b>27</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>
	RO	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>
	SI	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>
	SK	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>
	FI	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8</b>
	SE	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>
	UK	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>



Q11 Pensez-vous que l'UE devrait proposer des mesures supplémentaires pour répondre aux problèmes de l'eau en Europe ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q11 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address water problems in Europe? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)





























Q11 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass die EU weitere Maßnahmen zur Lösung der Wasserprobleme in Europa vorschlagen sollte?

		Non, cela ne relève pas des compétences de l'UE	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		No, this is not EU competence	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Nein, dies fällt nicht in den Zuständigkeitsbereich der EU	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>
	BE	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>17</b>
	BG	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>13</b>
	CZ	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>26</b>
	DK	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>
	DE	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>13</b>
	EE	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18</b>
	IE	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>26</b>
	EL	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24</b>
	ES	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>
	FR	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>17</b>
	IT	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>16</b>
	CY	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>23</b>
	LV	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>20</b>
	LT	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>18</b>
	LU	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>16</b>
	HU	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>29</b>
	MT	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15</b>
	NL	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>17</b>
	AT	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>24</b>
	PL	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>17</b>
	PT	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>
	RO	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>
	SI	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>
	SK	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>13</b>
	FI	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>19</b>
	SE	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>12</b>
	UK	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34</b>

Q12 L'UE procède actuellement à l'analyse de la politique relative à l'eau dans le but de publier une nouvelle Stratégie – le Plan de préservation des ressources en eau de l'Europe – d'ici à la fin 2012. Le savez-vous ? (UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q12 The EU is analysing the current EU water policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources – at the end of 2012. Are you aware of this? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)





























Q12 Die EU analysiert derzeit die aktuelle Wasserpolitik der EU im Hinblick auf eine neue Strategie - den Plan zum Schutz der Wasserressourcen in der EU -, die Ende 2012 veröffentlicht werden soll. Ist Ihnen das bekannt?

		Oui	Non	NSP/SR
		Yes	No	DK/NA
		Ja	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	7	93	0
	BE	5	94	1
	BG	7	93	0
	CZ	6	94	0
	DK	8	92	0
	DE	7	93	0
	EE	6	90	4
	IE	9	90	1
	EL	6	94	0
	ES	8	92	0
	FR	5	95	0
	IT	5	94	1
	CY	7	90	3
	LV	4	96	0
	LT	11	89	0
	LU	11	88	1
	HU	7	92	1
	MT	19	78	3
	NL	5	95	0
	AT	8	91	1
	PL	10	90	0
	PT	7	93	0
	RO	13	87	0
	SI	12	88	0
	SK	7	93	0
	FI	12	87	1
	SE	5	94	1
	UK	5	95	0

Q13 Quels devraient être, selon vous, les principaux thèmes abordés par cette nouvelle stratégie ? (LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q13 What do you think should be the main focus of this new strategy? (READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q13 Auf welchen der folgenden Punkte sollte Ihrer Meinung nach das Hauptaugenmerk dieser neuen Strategie liegen? (MMAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		L'utilisation excessive de l'eau Water overuse Übermäßiger Wasserverbrauch	La pollution provenant de l'agriculture Pollution from agriculture Verschmutzung durch die Landwirtschaft	La pollution de l'eau provenant de l'industrie Water pollution from industry Wasserverschmutzung durch die Industrie	Les modifications des rivières Modification of the rivers Veränderung von Flussläufen	Les inondations Floods Überschwemmungen/Hochwasser
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	30	39	60	15	24
	BE	35	41	61	13	32
	BG	21	23	48	11	20
	CZ	23	45	73	22	46
	DK	41	60	62	7	23
	DE	30	43	67	20	24
	EE	24	41	58	3	9
	IE	35	39	45	10	23
	EL	31	43	64	14	16
	ES	36	31	63	11	18
	FR	32	55	63	13	20
	IT	32	31	63	11	22
	CY	29	27	40	12	11
	LV	20	44	73	15	17
	LT	19	45	62	6	9
	LU	42	41	60	11	16
	HU	25	40	64	8	26
	MT	35	26	40	9	31
	NL	34	40	69	6	25
	AT	39	39	65	18	25
	PL	24	27	52	35	35
	PT	37	36	58	16	16
	RO	21	48	52	13	36
	SI	30	41	55	9	19
	SK	27	33	56	31	52
	FI	28	46	66	11	6
	SE	30	54	65	7	15
	UK	30	34	48	13	26

Q13 Quels devraient être, selon vous, les principaux thèmes abordés par cette nouvelle stratégie ? (LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q13 What do you think should be the main focus of this new strategy? (READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q13 Auf welchen der folgenden Punkte sollte Ihrer Meinung nach das Hauptaugenmerk dieser neuen Strategie liegen? (MMAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les pénuries d'eau et sécheresses	La gestion intégrée de l'utilisation des sols et de l'eau	Les avantages socioéconomiques liés à la préservation des ressources en eau	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Water scarcity and drought	Integrated land use and water management	Socio-economic benefits related to water resource protection	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Wasserknappheit und Trockenperioden	Integrierte Flächennutzung und Wassermanagement	Sozioökonomische Vorteile des Schutzes von Wasserressourcen	Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Nichts davon (NICHT VORLESEN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	24	17	16	1	1	4
	BE	22	19	17	1	0	4
	BG	19	13	15	2	0	7
	CZ	21	20	17	1	0	1
	DK	15	10	15	1	0	5
	DE	18	18	17	1	0	4
	EE	7	10	11	1	2	21
	IE	13	16	15	4	1	3
	EL	24	27	18	1	1	3
	ES	45	19	10	1	0	3
	FR	31	18	13	1	1	4
	IT	19	16	21	1	1	5
	CY	29	19	15	1	3	17
	LV	10	12	16	1	0	4
	LT	10	9	18	1	0	7
	LU	24	16	22	0	0	5
	HU	12	12	24	1	0	5
	MT	20	21	14	2	0	9
	NL	22	18	17	1	0	5
	AT	20	18	17	1	2	4
	PL	18	13	16	1	0	3
	PT	41	22	25	1	0	3
	RO	27	16	14	1	0	5
	SI	22	12	17	3	2	5
	SK	21	13	17	1	0	2
	FI	8	20	12	1	1	5
	SE	15	7	10	1	1	6
	UK	26	16	16	1	2	7

Q14 Avez-vous entendu parler du Plan de gestion de district hydrographique ? (UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q14 Have you heard of River Basin Management Plans? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)





























Q14 Haben Sie schon einmal von Bewirtschaftungsplänen für Einzugsgebiete gehört?

		Oui	Non	NSP/SR
		Yes	No	DK/NA
		Ja	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	11	89	0
	BE	9	90	1
	BG	16	83	1
	CZ	16	84	0
	DK	16	83	1
	DE	9	91	0
	EE	7	91	2
	IE	13	86	1
	EL	9	91	0
	ES	18	82	0
	FR	4	96	0
	IT	16	83	1
	CY	7	92	1
	LV	9	91	0
	LT	10	89	1
	LU	11	89	0
	HU	17	83	0
	MT	7	93	0
	NL	12	87	1
	AT	11	88	1
	PL	11	89	0
	PT	22	77	1
	RO	16	84	0
	SI	13	86	1
	SK	12	88	0
	FI	23	76	1
	SE	4	96	0
	UK	7	93	0

Q15 Avez-vous participé à une consultation organisée par les autorités (NATIONALITE) concernant le Plan de gestion du district hydrographique, là où vous vivez ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q15 Did you take part in a consultation by the (NATIONALITY) authorities on the River Basin Management Plan where you live? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)





























Q15 Haben Sie in Ihrer Wohngegend an einem Beratungsverfahren der (NATIONALITÄT) Behörden zum Bewirtschaftungsplan für Einzugsgebiete teilgenommen?

		Oui et votre point de vue a été suffisamment pris en compte dans le plan final Yes and your views were sufficiently reflected in the final plan Ja, und Ihre Ansichten wurden in dem endgültigen Plan ausreichend berücksichtigt	Oui mais votre point de vue n'a pas été suffisamment pris en compte dans le plan final Yes but your views were not sufficiently or not at all reflected in the final plan Ja, aber Ihre Ansichten wurden in dem endgültigen Plan nur unzureichend oder überhaupt nicht berücksichtigt	Non mais vous souhaiteriez participer à la consultation portant sur la prochaine révision de ce plan en 2014 No but you would like to take part to the consultation for the next revision of the plan in 2014 Nein, aber Sie würden gerne am Beratungsverfahren im Rahmen der nächsten Überarbeitung des Plans 2014 teilnehmen	Non et cela ne vous intéresse pas No and you are not interested Nein, und Sie haben daran auch kein Interesse	NSP/SR DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Total 'Oui' Total 'Yes' Gesamt 'Ja'	Total 'Non' Total 'No' Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
 EU 27		3	4	51	38	4	7	89
 BE		3	4	43	46	4	7	89
 BG		4	3	64	24	5	7	88
 CZ		3	3	41	50	3	6	91
 DK		4	9	37	47	3	13	84
 DE		0	1	47	44	8	1	91
 EE		3	3	18	64	12	6	82
 IE		1	2	57	40	0	3	97
 EL		8	7	59	25	1	15	84
 ES		5	5	67	19	4	10	86
 FR		12	6	36	43	3	18	79
 IT		2	3	51	41	3	5	92
 CY		2	8	32	58	0	10	90
 LV		1	5	43	47	4	6	90
 LT		0	3	43	45	9	3	88
 LU		13	13	37	32	5	26	69
 HU		9	6	43	37	5	15	80
 MT		0	2	34	49	15	2	83
 NL		7	5	36	49	3	12	85
 AT		4	2	45	48	1	6	93
 PL		2	6	41	46	5	8	87
 PT		3	2	61	32	2	5	93
 RO		3	3	54	37	3	6	91
 SI		6	9	47	35	3	15	82
 SK		4	6	36	50	4	10	86
 FI		4	3	52	38	3	7	90
 SE		3	0	43	47	7	3	90
 UK		3	4	48	43	2	7	91

Q16 Dans certaines régions, l'eau non potable est recueillie (eau de pluie) ou réutilisée (eaux usées) pour la chasse d'eau, le jardinage ou l'irrigation. Pensez-vous que la réutilisation de l'eau non potable devrait être généralisée, à condition que ces eaux de qualité moindre n'affectent pas la santé des populations ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q16 In some places non-potable water is harvested (rain) or reused (waste-water) for flushing toilets, gardening and irrigation. Do you think non-potable water re-use should be generalized, provided the lower water quality does not affect people's health? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)





























Q16 In manchen Gebieten wird Wasser ohne Trinkwassereigenschaften aufgefangen (Regen) oder wiederverwendet (Abwasser) und für die Toilettenspülung, den Garten und die Bewässerung genutzt. Sind Sie der Meinung, dass Wasser ohne Trinkwassereigenschaften generell wiederverwendet werden sollte, vorausgesetzt, dass die geringere Wasserqualität keine negativen gesundheitlichen Auswirkungen hat?

		Oui, quelles que soient les circonstances	Oui, mais seulement si cela n'implique pas de coûts supplémentaires pour le consommateur	Oui, mais seulement si les coûts supplémentaires se limitent à un investissement initial	Non	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'
		Yes, under all circumstances	Yes, but only if there are no additional costs for the consumer	Yes, but only if additional costs are limited to a one off investment	No	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'
		Ja, in jedem Fall	Ja, aber nur, wenn dadurch keine zusätzlichen Kosten für den Verbraucher entstehen	Ja, aber nur, wenn sich die zusätzlichen Kosten auf eine einmalige Investition beschränken	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Ja'
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	32	36	20	9	3	88
	BE	28	37	24	8	3	89
	BG	30	32	17	18	3	79
	CZ	18	47	23	10	2	88
	DK	46	26	22	4	2	94
	DE	42	30	19	7	2	91
	EE	26	34	16	13	11	76
	IE	24	36	26	10	4	86
	EL	24	33	14	23	6	71
	ES	29	40	22	6	3	91
	FR	34	40	19	5	2	93
	IT	38	27	23	8	4	88
	CY	31	30	12	19	8	73
	LV	16	50	15	16	3	81
	LT	29	23	13	27	8	65
	LU	32	35	23	6	4	90
	HU	31	43	8	14	4	82
	MT	18	43	33	5	1	94
	NL	21	28	39	10	2	88
	AT	43	25	23	7	2	91
	PL	25	40	23	8	4	88
	PT	25	42	23	7	3	90
	RO	35	29	17	13	6	81
	SI	55	24	11	7	3	90
	SK	23	41	20	12	4	84
	FI	29	41	15	11	4	85
	SE	39	23	21	12	5	83
	UK	21	49	17	11	2	87

Q17 Quel type d'eau buvez-vous en général ? (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Q17 What kind of water do you usually drink? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Q17 Welche Art von Wasser trinken Sie gewöhnlich?

		L'eau du robinet	L'eau minérale, en bouteille plastique, en verre ou en matériau recyclable	Les deux (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Tap water	Mineral water in plastic bottles, glass or other recyclable bottles	Both (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Leitungswasser	Mineralwasser aus Plastikflaschen, Glasflaschen oder anderen Mehrwegflaschen	Beides (NICHT VORLESEN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344	Flash EB 344
	EU 27	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>
	BE	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
	BG	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>
	CZ	<b>72</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
	DK	<b>91</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
	DE	<b>26</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>
	EE	<b>59</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>
	IE	<b>68</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
	EL	<b>65</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
	ES	<b>55</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
	FR	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
	IT	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>
	CY	<b>21</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
	LV	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>
	LT	<b>52</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
	LU	<b>21</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>
	HU	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>
	MT	<b>26</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
	NL	<b>83</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
	AT	<b>74</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
	PL	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>
	PT	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>
	RO	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>
	SI	<b>81</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
	SK	<b>53</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>
	FI	<b>89</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
	SE	<b>91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
	UK	<b>74</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>