



# EUROBAROMETER 67

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

## FIRST RESULTS

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This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate General Communication.  
[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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# Introduction

The current Standard Eurobarometer, Eurobarometer 67 was carried out between April 10<sup>th</sup> and May 15<sup>th</sup> 2007.

The timing of this survey is key in understanding the results presented here, as recent months have seen important developments across the continent.

The poll was conducted during a period when, from January 2007, Germany held the presidency of the European Union Council. Meanwhile, May 6<sup>th</sup> saw the victory of Nicolas Sarkozy in the final round of the French Presidential vote<sup>1</sup>. At the same time, news about the EU focused on the German Presidency efforts to move forward the process of the reform of the EU treaties. Agreement on the lowering of mobile phone roaming charges was also extensively covered by the media.

Elsewhere, individual countries have seen political conflict in recent months. In Romania, President Basescu has successfully defended himself from impeachment. In Turkey, debate about the role of religion in society has ensued from the nomination for President by the ruling AK party of the Foreign Minister, Abdullah Gul.

However, it is not only political events that form the backdrop to the poll. Perhaps the most important factor of all is the strong performance of key European economies. As the results of this Eurobarometer show, this has not gone unnoticed by the public and we can speak of an economic 'feel-good factor' in evidence.

This Spring Standard Eurobarometer covers 30 countries or territories: The 27 EU Member States, two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey)<sup>2</sup> and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. It was commissioned by the Directorate-General Communication of the European Commission and was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium formed by TNS and EOS Gallup Europe.

As the fieldwork for Standard Eurobarometer 66 was carried out during Autumn of 2006, the EU average figures for that wave are calculated on the basis of 25 Member States. For the current wave, this average is calculated on the basis of the 27 members.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Public Opinion and Media Monitoring" Unit). A technical note concerning the interviews, carried out by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network, is annexed to this report. This note specifies the interview method used, as well as the confidence intervals<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The fieldwork in France took place from 10 April until 8 May.

<sup>2</sup> Results in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will be inserted in the Full report.

<sup>3</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. The totals indicated may show a one point difference with the sum of the individual units. This might be due to the rounding of some results. It should also be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility to give several answers to the same question.

In this report, readers will find the first results of the survey. The first chapter presents main indicators of support for the European Union, while the second chapter focuses on visions of Europe in the future, the European flag and global warming issues.

The reader should be made aware that there are three types of report for the Standard Eurobarometer.

**1) First Results:** This gives a concise highlights package of results for trend indicators and a selection of new topics, thereby providing an at-a-glance overview of the state of European public opinion on key issues.

**2) Full Report:** An in-depth analysis of all the questions asked in a Standard Eurobarometer wave.

**3) National Reports:** Analysis focusing mainly on the comparison between national results and the EU average. They are published by the national representations of the European Commission and written in national language(s). Executive summaries of these national reports exist and are published in English on the 'europa' website.

*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 have given some of their time to take part in this survey.*

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

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

#### ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	European Union - 15 Member States before the enlargement of 1 <sup>st</sup> May 2004
NMS	New Member States – 12 Member States which joined the EU during the last two enlargements
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the “acquis communautaire” is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category “CY” and included in the EU27 average. The interviews conducted in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category “CY(tcc)” [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*].

# **PART I**

## **TREND INDICATORS**

The first part of this overview of results focuses on the key trend questions from this wave of the Eurobarometer.

## 1. ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

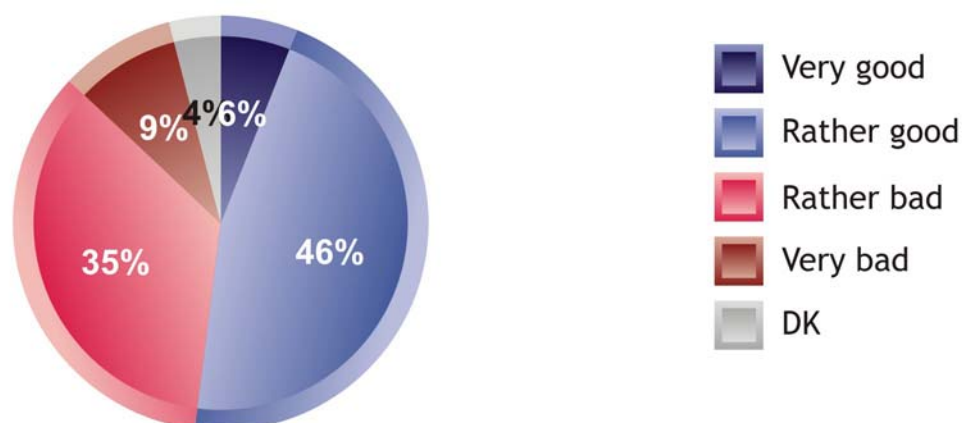
*"In many countries, citizens are becoming more positive about their national economy"*

One of the clearest findings to emerge from this poll is the **emergence of a significant 'feel good factor' regarding the economy** in a number of countries.

At the level of the EU as a whole, 52% say that they think the situation of their national economy is good, with 44% saying they think it is bad<sup>4</sup>. This represents a reversal of the situation seen in Autumn of 2006, where 46% indicated a positive view and 50% the contrary.

Question: QA49.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

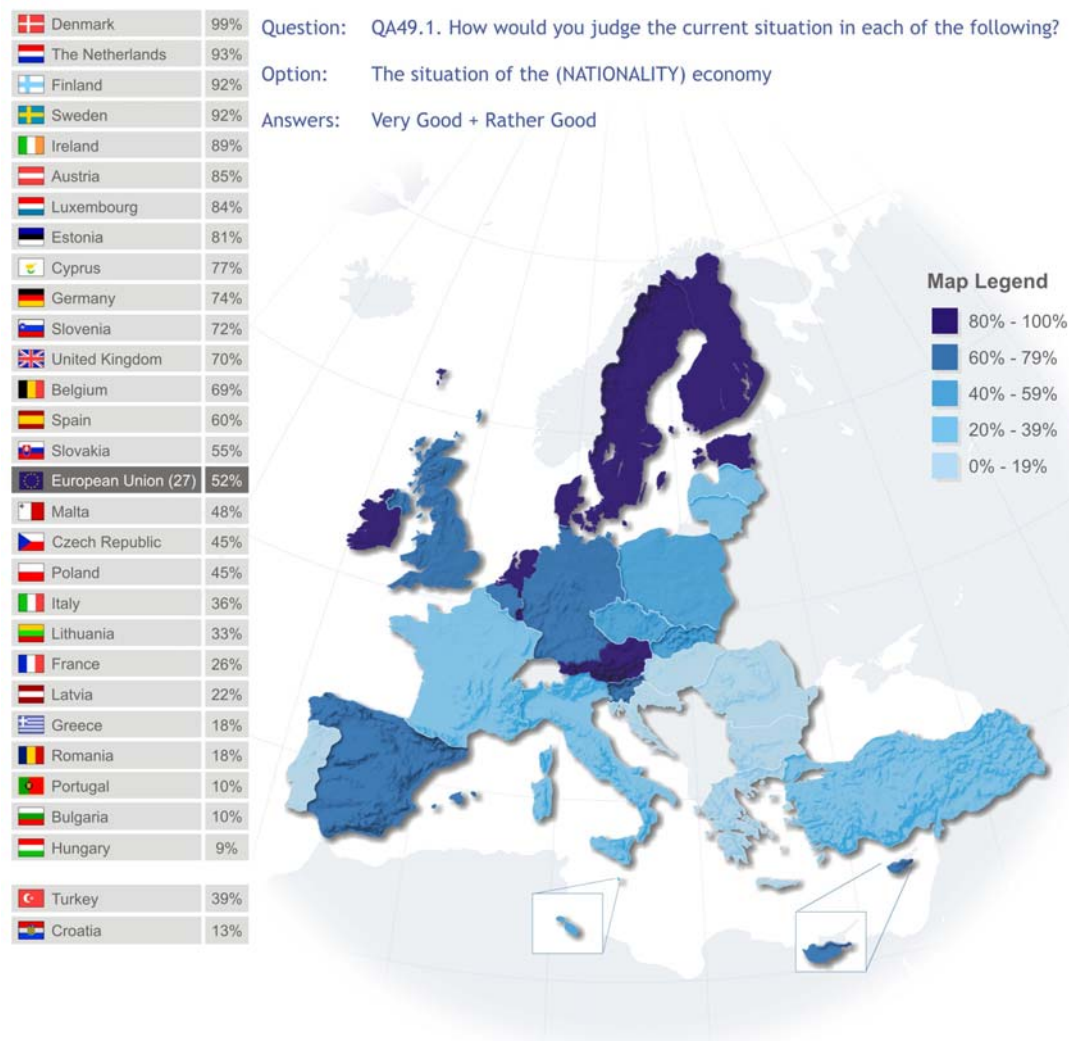
Option: The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy



We also note that views on the economy are moderate rather than extreme – thus, in the current survey, 46% consider the economic situation to be 'rather good' with just 6% saying it is 'very good'.

<sup>4</sup> QA49.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?  
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy





For several countries, we see that an overwhelming proportion of the population are confident in the economy. Such opinions are almost universal in Denmark (99% good). Exceptionally high figures are also seen in the Netherlands (93%), Finland, Sweden (both 92%) and Ireland (89%). Behind these high aggregated figures there are differences in the distribution of answers, most notably with very high levels of 'very good' answers in Denmark (59%) and of 'rather good' answers in the 'Netherlands' (82%). In other words, amongst countries where the economy is well perceived, the intensity of this feeling varies significantly.

Conversely, only slim minorities in Hungary (9%), Portugal (10%) and Croatia (13%) take an optimistic view in this respect.








In a number of countries we see a striking upturn in views on the economy, compared to Autumn of last year. This is most of all true in Germany, where now almost three-quarters (74%) think the economy is performing well, compared to a figure of well under a half (43%) in Autumn 2006 – representing an increase of 31 percentage points. This perception is no doubt driven by the reality of the German economy's strong performance, with recent figures reporting economic growth hitting a six-year high, a booming export sector and falling unemployment<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> German growth hits six-year high, BBC 11/01/07, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6251335.stm>  
German trade surplus hits record, BBC 8/12/06, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6161715.stm>

Other upswings in positive opinion of at least 10 points are found in Slovakia, Cyprus, Austria, Malta and Poland. Meanwhile, Lithuania is the only country to record a drop in economic confidence of a similar magnitude.


#### Economic 'Feel good factor': Notable changes per country, Autumn 2006 – Spring 2007

Note: Figures shown = % 'very good' + % 'rather good'

		Autumn 2006 (EB66)	Spring 2007 (EB67)	Change (% points)
	<b>Germany</b>	43%	74%	+31
	<b>Slovakia</b>	34%	55%	+21
	<b>Cyprus</b>	60%	77%	+17
	<b>Austria</b>	69%	85%	+16
	<b>Malta</b>	33%	48%	+15
	<b>Poland</b>	32%	45%	+13
	<b>Lithuania</b>	49%	33%	-16

Economic perceptions vary amongst certain socio-economic groups. Here the two extremes are managerial respondents (66% positive evaluations) and the unemployed (42%).

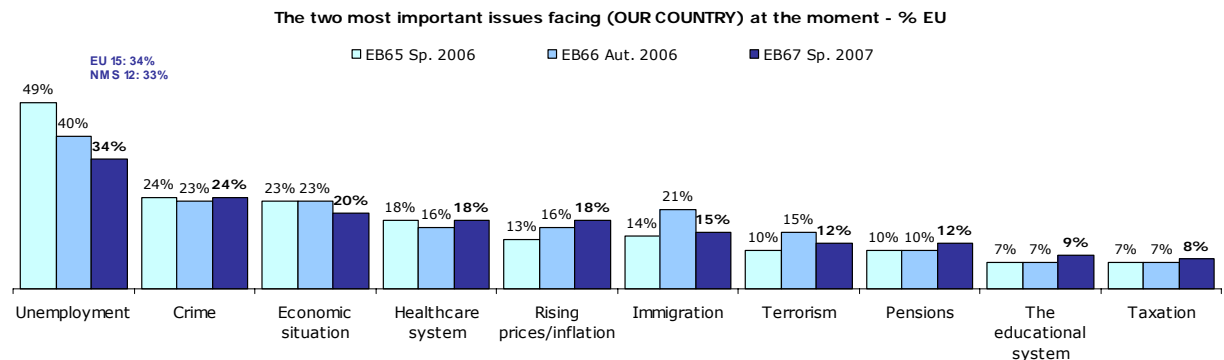
#### **Economic 'Feel Good Factor': Analysis by Occupation**

	Total good	Total bad	DK
<b>EU average</b>	52%	44%	4%
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	52%	45%	3%
Managers	66%	32%	2%
Other White Collars	53%	45%	2%
Manual Workers	52%	45%	3%
House Persons	45%	49%	6%
Unemployed	42%	53%	5%
Retired	51%	45%	4%
Students	55%	40%	5%

## 2. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEAN CITIZENS

*"Unemployment, the economic situation and immigration dominate national agendas less"*

Respondents to the poll were asked to name what they consider to be the two most important issues currently facing their country<sup>6</sup>. Given the aforementioned evidence of an economic 'feel-good factor', **it is no surprise to see that some issues related to the economy are now less at the forefront of citizens minds as important concerns.**



Overall, it remains true that issues related to the economy still figure prominently in the list of concerns. Unemployment tops this list, being mentioned by 34%, followed by crime (24%), the economic situation (20%), inflation and healthcare (both 18%).

However, it can also be seen that concern related to unemployment has fallen by 6 percentage points from its level of 40% in Autumn 2006, whilst concern over the economic situation has dropped 3 points from 23% in the same period.

Outside of purely economic issues, immigration is featuring less as a concern, with this figure having dropped by 6 percentage points in the interval between the two recent waves of Eurobarometer.

These significant drops are not mirrored by any similar increases in concern over other issues. The largest increase is witnessed for housing, up to 8%, from 5% (+3 points) in Autumn 2006.

The extent to which issues are perceived as important varies considerably between the 12 new Member States and the older EU15 countries. The most notable differences here are that the economy, healthcare and to a lesser extent inflation/rising prices are more forefront in the minds of the former, with immigration, terrorism and the environment issues preoccupying more of the later.

<sup>6</sup> QA18a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

### Issues of concern: Main differences between NMS12 and EU15 countries

Note: Figures shown = % of respondents mentioning issue as one of two most important issues facing country

MORE NMS 12 THAN EU15				MORE EU15 THAN NMS12			
	NMS 12	EU15	Difference % points (NMS12-EU15)		NMS 12	EU15	Difference % points (NMS12-EU15)
Healthcare system	30%	15%	+15	Terrorism	2%	15%	-13
Economic situation	31%	17%	+14	Immigration	6%	17%	-9
Rising prices/inflation	23%	17%	+6	Environment	3%	8%	-5
Pensions	16%	11%	+5	Crime	22%	25%	-3

For detailed results according to individual countries, the reader is invited to consult the tables included as an annex. However, we note the following major changes since Autumn 2006:

- In Poland concern over unemployment has fallen from 66% to 45% (-21 points).
- The proportion of Spaniards concerned with immigration has dropped from 64% to 36% (-28 points). The same trend can be observed in Malta (-15 points, from 45% to 30%).
- The share of Austrians citing the environment as a concern has increased from 2% to 15% (+13 points). In Sweden, this topic has increased from 15% to 27% (+12 points) and from 14% to 26% (+12 points) in Denmark.
- In Spain, concern related to terrorism has increased from 29% in Autumn 2006 to 47% (+18 points).

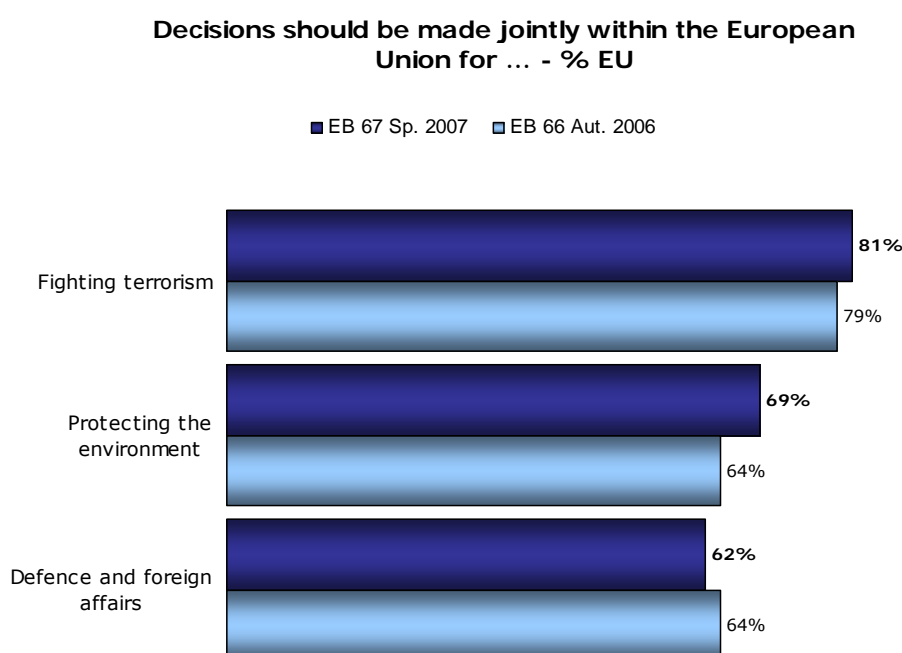
This latter finding is evidently connected to the collapse of negotiations between the Spanish Government and the Basque group ETA, following the December 2006 bombing of Madrid's airport.

### 3. DECISION-MAKING LEVEL FOR CERTAIN POLICIES

*“Environmental protection, defence and – especially – fighting terrorism are largely seen as areas where the EU can play a vital role along with national Governments”*

**In the case of the three areas presented here, it seems to be very much the case that the EU public opinion considers that policy requires decisions made jointly within the EU<sup>7</sup>.**

81% would like to see terrorism dealt with jointly at EU level, 69% say the same of the environment and 62% of defence and foreign affairs.



In terms of shifts in opinion, the proportion saying they would like the environment to be a matter more for the EU than national governments has increased by five percentage points, up from 64% in Autumn 2006. This is an issue dealt with in more detail later in the section on global warming and greenhouse gas emissions.

Major deviations from the overall pattern look to be related more to the particular relevance of certain issues in given countries, more than a general preference for decisions to be made a national or EU level.

Thus, for example, citizens in Spain are the least likely to say that fighting terrorism is an EU matter (68%, 13 points lower than EU average). This is most likely linked to the specific situation in Spain regarding ETA, although even here we should emphasise that almost 7 out of 10 state that they feel the EU is the appropriate decision-making forum.

<sup>7</sup> QA20a For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Regarding the environment, there are three states where a significantly higher proportion prefer decisions to be made at EU level, compared to the EU average (69%). These are Germany (85%, 16 points higher than EU average), the Netherlands (82%, 13 points higher) and Sweden (80%, 11 points higher). These high figures derive from the fact that the environment is seen as a more important issue in these countries<sup>8</sup> and a recognition of the idea that issues such as climate change – which we examine in a subsequent chapter – are best dealt with through international agreements.

In the area of defence, the country that particularly stands out is Finland where just 19% (43 points lower than EU average) indicate a preference for policy decisions to be taken at an EU level. This is an expression of Finland's long-standing stance of neutrality and the fact that, unlike the majority of EU countries, it is not a member of NATO.

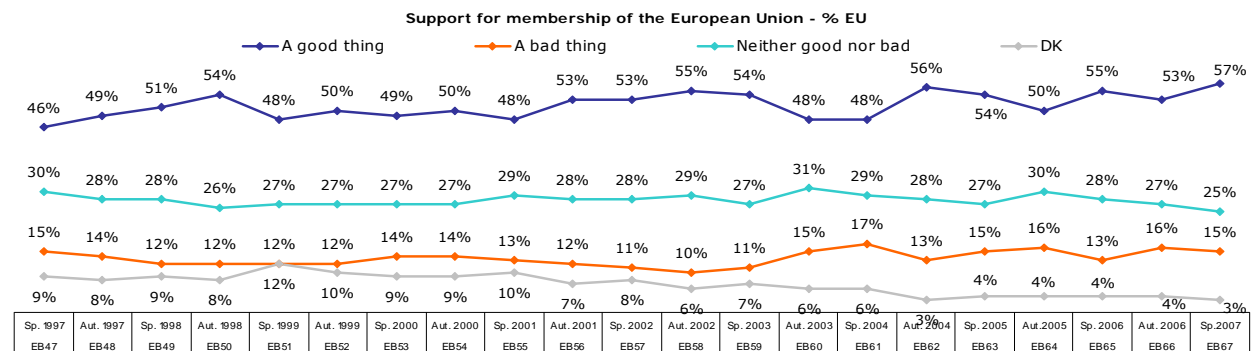
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<sup>8</sup> See results to QA18a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS), examined in previous chapter.

## 4. SUPPORT FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

*"Support for membership of the European Union is at its highest in over a decade"*

A tangible majority of 57% of EU citizens think that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing<sup>9</sup>. With this increase of 4 percentage points, this indicator is **now at its highest point since 1994**. In Autumn of that year, support amongst the then twelve Member States stood at 58%.



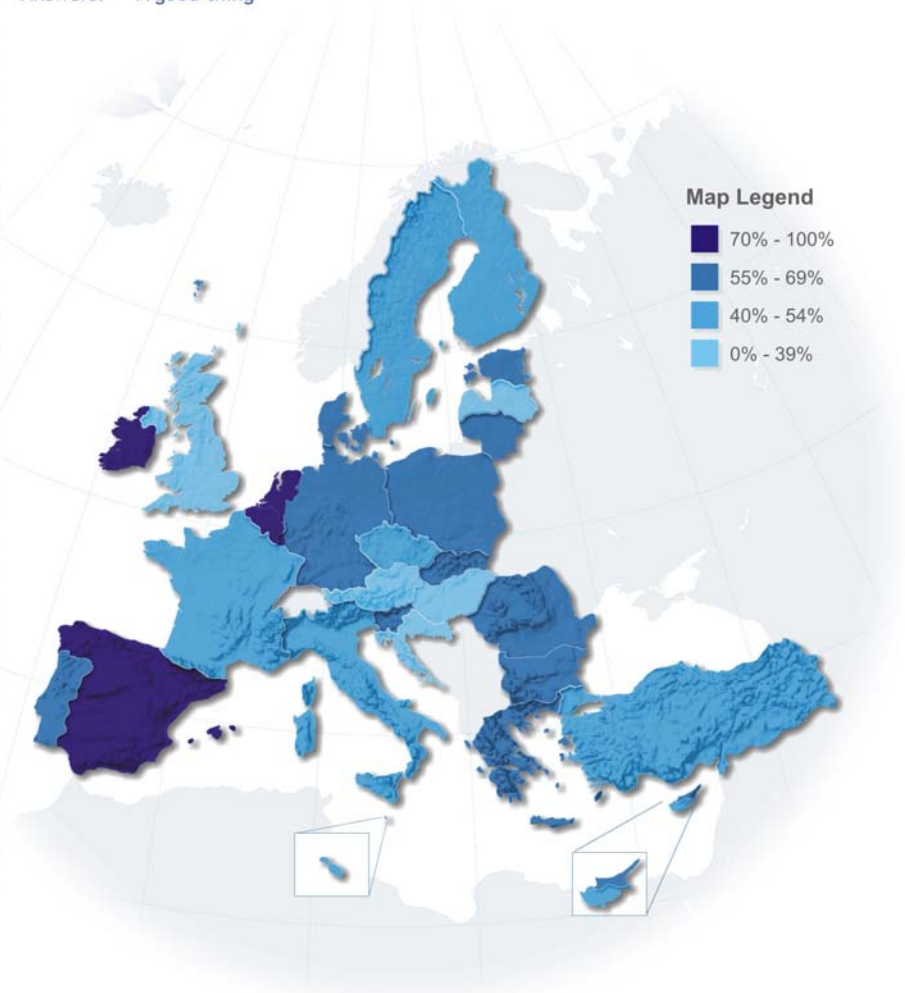
National support for membership reaches its peak at around three-quarters of the population in the Netherlands (77%), Ireland (76%) and Luxembourg (74%).

<sup>9</sup> QA9a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

	The Netherlands	77%
	Ireland	76%
	Luxembourg	74%
	Spain	73%
	Belgium	70%
	Poland	67%
	Romania	67%
	Denmark	66%
	Estonia	66%
	Germany	65%
	Slovakia	64%
	Lithuania	63%
	Slovenia	58%
	European Union (27)	57%
	Greece	55%
	Portugal	55%
	Bulgaria	55%
	France	52%
	Italy	51%
	Malta	51%
	Sweden	50%
	Czech Republic	46%
	Cyprus*	44%
	Finland	42%
	United Kingdom	39%
	Hungary	37%
	Latvia	37%
	Austria	36%
* CY (tec) = 60%		
	Turkey	52%
	Croatia	29%

Question: QA9a. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is/would be...?

Answers: A good thing



There are no EU member countries where more citizens are opposed than are supportive of membership. Nonetheless, we note significant minority opposition in the UK (30%), Austria (25%), Finland and Sweden (both 24%) as well as France (21%).

In some of the newer entrants to the EU, opinion tends to be more neutral. This is most notably the case in Latvia, Hungary and the Czech Republic, where 46%, 43% and 41% respectively consider their country's membership to be 'neither good nor bad'.














For the first time, this indicator includes results from Bulgaria and Romania, who were asked in Autumn 2006 about their opinion on *future* membership<sup>10</sup>. In Romania, accession seems to have brought an increase in support for membership (+5 points from 62% on future membership to 67% on current membership). In Bulgaria, no difference is evident (55% for both future and current membership).

Support for future membership is considerably higher in Turkey (52%) than it is in Croatia (29%).

Given the overall upward trend, it is no surprise to find certain countries where pro-membership sentiment has expanded since Autumn 2006. In particular, these are Spain (+11 points from 62% to 73%), Estonia (+10 points from 56% to 66%) and Germany (+7 points from 58% to 65%). The shift in Estonian opinion may well be largely explained by perceptions of a robust EU stand vis-à-vis Russia.

#### **Support for national EU membership: Notable changes Autumn 2006 – Spring 2007**

Note: Figures shown = % 'good thing'





		<b>Autumn 2006 (EB66)</b>	<b>Spring 2007 (EB67)</b>	<b>Change (% points)</b>
	<b>Spain</b>	62%	73%	+11
	<b>Estonia</b>	56%	66%	+10
	<b>Germany</b>	58%	65%	+7
	<b>Malta</b>	45%	51%	+6
	<b>Denmark</b>	61%	66%	+5
	<b>Netherlands</b>	72%	77%	+5
	<b>Poland</b>	62%	67%	+5
	<b>Portugal</b>	50%	55%	+5
	<b>UK</b>	34%	39%	+5
	<b>Czech Rep.</b>	51%	46%	-5
	<b>Latvia</b>	43%	37%	-6

There are two countries where we see a noticeable decline in support for membership: Latvia (-6 points from 43% to 37%) and the Czech Republic (-5 points from 51% to 46%).

In terms of socio-demographic factors, support for membership is somewhat higher amongst the young, those with the longest education and higher-earning occupational groups. Many previous surveys show that these tend to be the most pro-European segments of society.

<sup>10</sup> EB 66.1 QA7b.1 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

## Support for membership

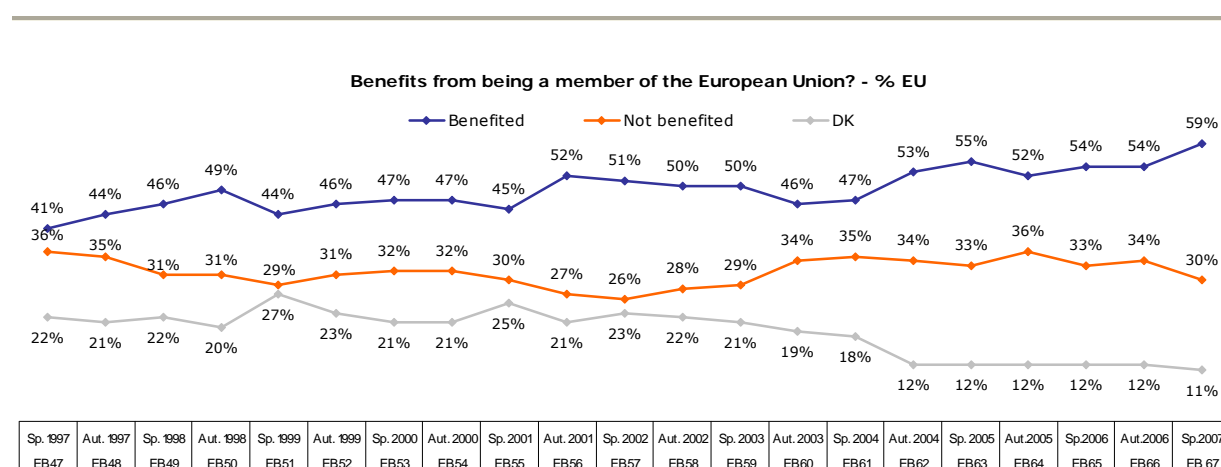
	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither good nor bad	DK/NA
<b>EU average</b>	57%	15%	25%	3%
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	67%	9%	22%	2%
25-39	60%	13%	25%	2%
40-54	57%	15%	26%	2%
55 +	51%	18%	26%	5%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	43%	22%	30%	5%
16-19	55%	15%	28%	2%
20+	70%	10%	19%	1%
Still Studying	73%	8%	17%	2%
 <b>Occupation</b>				
Self-employed	63%	12%	23%	2%
Managers	70%	10%	19%	1%
Other White Collars	61%	12%	26%	1%
Manual Workers	54%	17%	27%	2%
House Persons	48%	15%	31%	6%
Unemployed	50%	18%	29%	3%
Retired	50%	18%	27%	5%
Students	73%	8%	17%	2%
 <b>EU knowledge</b>				
1-3	49%	17%	29%	5%
4-7	62%	13%	24%	1%
8-10	72%	10%	18%	-

## 5. THE BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

*"A large increase in the share believing their country has benefited from EU membership"*

Results concerning support for EU membership are largely mirrored by opinion on whether one's country has benefited from this. Thus it is no surprise to see that, as the former indicator has taken a large upturn, so too has the latter.

As of Spring 2007, 59% of citizens believe that their country has benefited from EU membership<sup>11</sup>. This represents an increase of 5 percentage points from the 54% recorded in Autumn of last year. Such a figure has not been reached since the average score of the then 12 Member States in 1991. Under one third (30%; -4 points) believe that their country has not benefited, which means that the gap between positive and negative opinion now stands at 29 points, compared to the 20 points seen last Autumn.



The perception that one's country has benefited from the EU is somewhat higher amongst the NMS12 countries (68% 'benefited') than it is in the EU15 countries (57%).

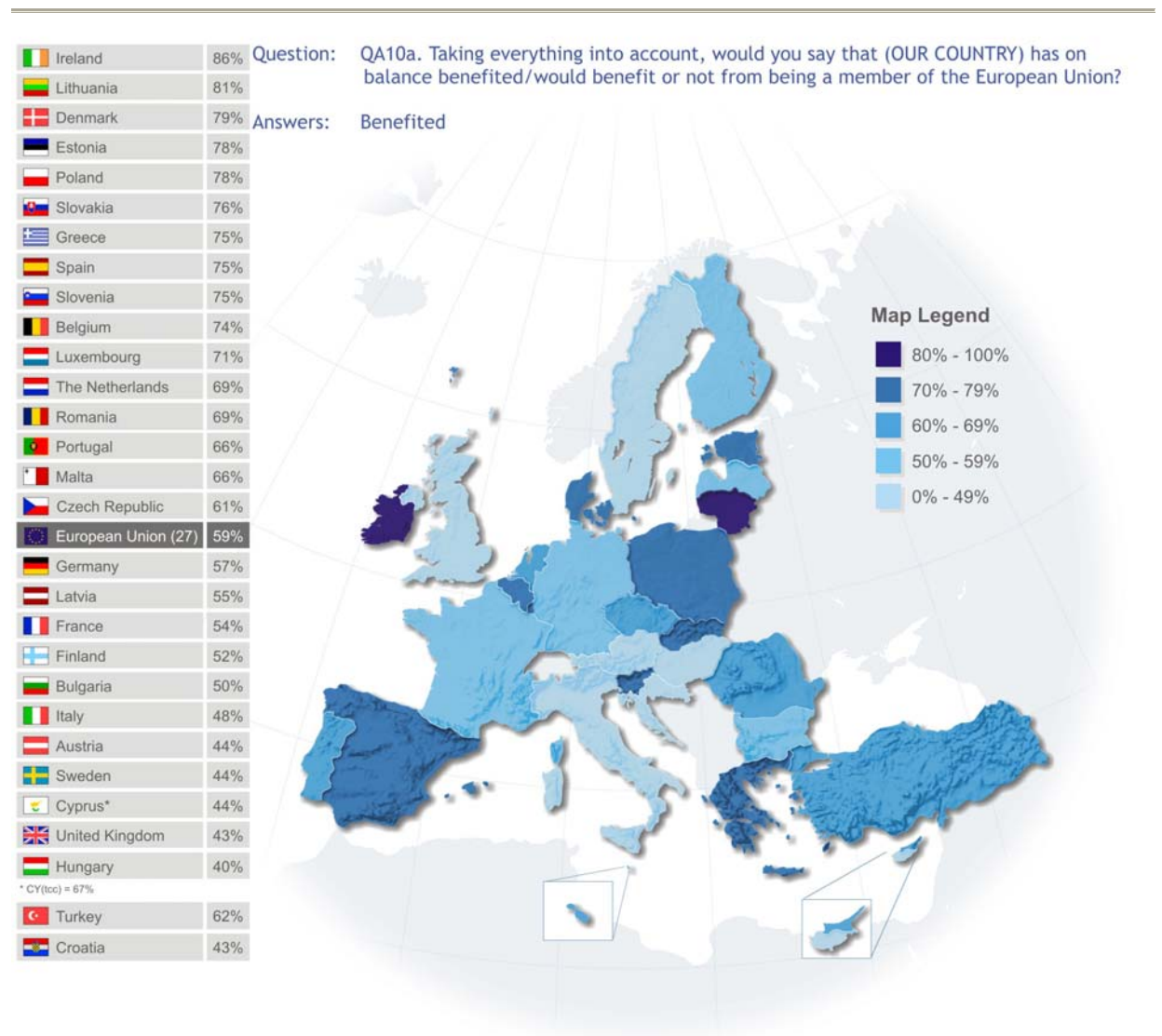
Public opinion is most favourable of all in Ireland (86% 'benefited'), Lithuania (81%), Denmark (79%), Poland and Estonia (both 78%), Slovakia (76%), Greece, Slovenia and Spain (all 75%).

There are three cases where those who think their country has not benefited outnumber those who take the opposite view. These are: Hungary (52% 'not benefited' vs. 40% 'benefited'), Cyprus (46% vs. 44%) and the UK (44% vs. 43%).

In Romania, a high proportion (69%) already assess that their country is better off as a result of membership. In Bulgaria the figure is lower, at 50%. However, this is due not to a high level of negative opinions (18%) – rather, almost a third (32%) give a 'don't know' answer.

<sup>11</sup> QA10a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

The perception that EU membership *would* bring benefits is high in Turkey (62%). Amongst Croatians, those taking the same view account for 43% and are slightly outnumbered by those thinking Croatia would not benefit (48%)<sup>12</sup>.
















<sup>12</sup> QA10b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

Regarding the dynamics of opinion, we see that there are numerous countries where opinion has swung significantly towards the positive end of the spectrum. These countries are mostly those where we have also seen a large increase in support for membership. Thus, for example, Spain heads the list, with an 11 point increase in favourable opinions from 64% to 75%.

#### **Benefits of EU membership: Notable changes Autumn 2006 – Spring 2007**





Note: Figures shown = % 'benefited'

		<b>Autumn 2006 (EB66)</b>	<b>Spring 2007 (EB67)</b>	<b>Change (% points)</b>
	<b>Spain</b>	64%	75%	+11
	<b>Malta</b>	58%	66%	+8
	<b>Germany</b>	49%	57%	+8
	<b>Belgium</b>	67%	74%	+7
	<b>Netherlands</b>	62%	69%	+7
	<b>Finland</b>	46%	52%	+6
	<b>Estonia</b>	72%	78%	+5
	<b>Denmark</b>	74%	79%	+5
	<b>Poland</b>	73%	78%	+5
	<b>Portugal</b>	61%	66%	+5
	<b>Slovakia</b>	71%	76%	+5
	<b>Czech Rep.</b>	66%	61%	-5
	<b>Latvia</b>	62%	55%	-7

Once again, Latvia (-7 points decrease in favourables) and the Czech Republic (-5) are the two Member States where we see a notable falling away of positive opinion.

As concerns different societal groups, those who are more likely to think that their country has benefited from EU membership are also those who we have seen support membership in general: The most educated, the youngest and the highest earners. Knowledge of the EU, as assessed by respondents themselves, is also important here - with those saying they have good knowledge (74%) more likely to say their country has benefited than those saying they have bad knowledge (50%).

## Benefits of membership

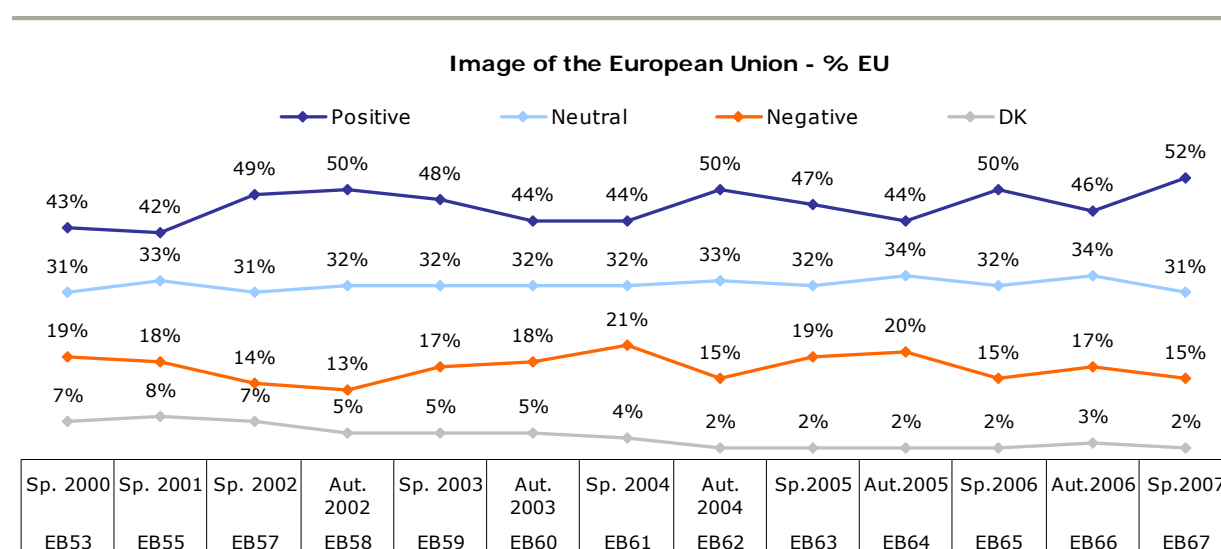
	Benefited	Not benefited	DK/NA
<b>EU average</b>	59%	30%	11%
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	69%	20%	11%
25-39	63%	27%	10%
40-54	59%	32%	9%
55 +	51%	36%	13%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	44%	40%	16%
16-19	57%	33%	10%
20+	72%	22%	6%
Still Studying	74%	16%	10%
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	64%	25%	11%
Managers	71%	23%	6%
Other White Collars	64%	28%	8%
Manual Workers	56%	34%	10%
House Persons	50%	34%	16%
Unemployed	56%	32%	12%
Retired	50%	36%	14%
Students	74%	16%	10%
 <b>Objective knowledge of the EU</b>			
1-3	50%	34%	16%
4-7	64%	29%	7%
8-10	74%	22%	4%

## 6. IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

*"An absolute majority of citizens now hold a positive view of the EU"*

Marginally over half (52%) of all citizens now hold a positive image of the European Union<sup>13</sup>. This represents a **6 point increase in this indicator** compared to the 46% recorded in Autumn 2006, thereby not only restoring but also exceeding the 50% seen in Spring 2006.

In the current poll, negative answers were given by just 15% (down 2 points since Autumn 2006) and neutral responses by 31% (down 3 points).

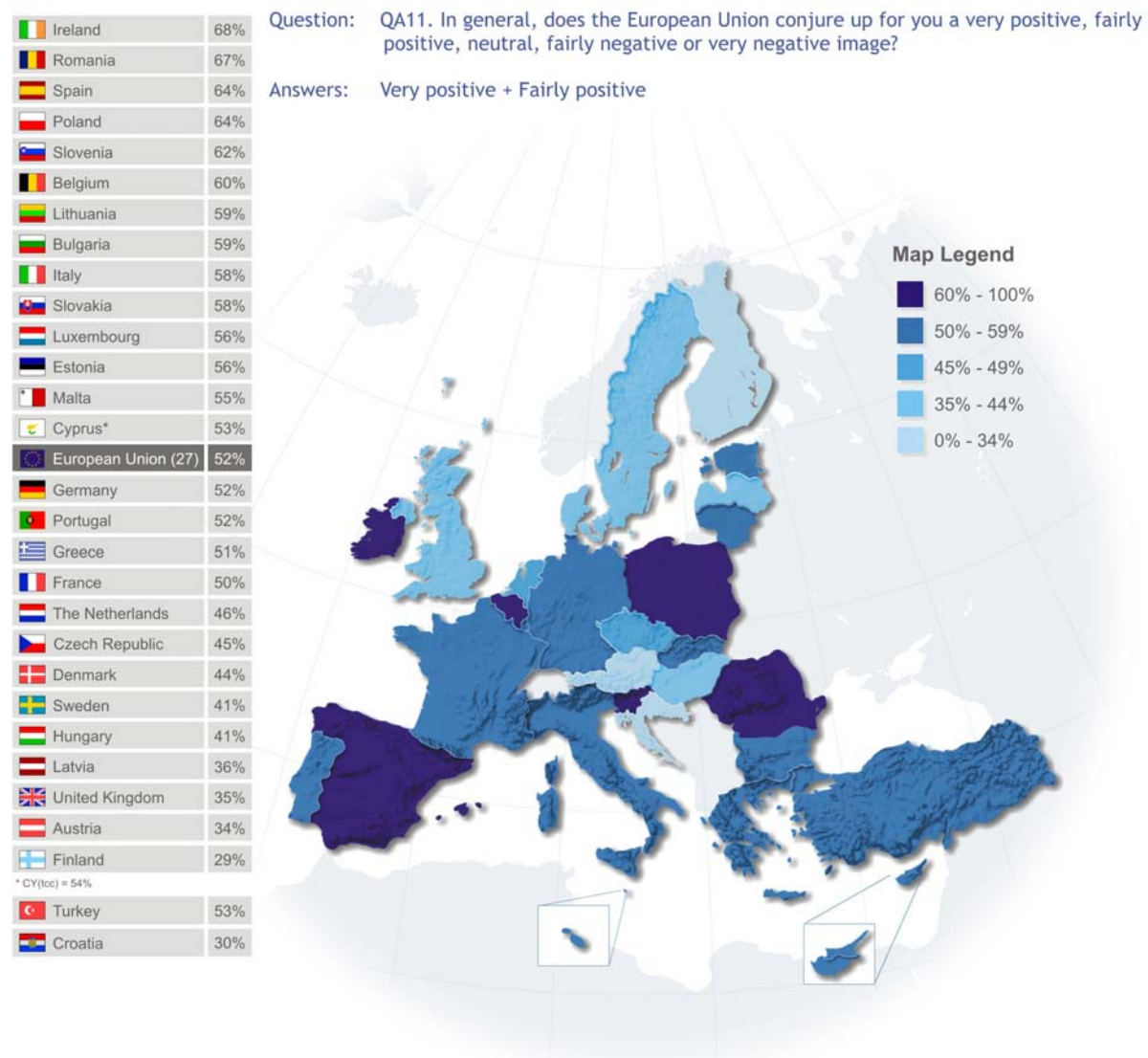


The highest proportion of positive responses is found in Ireland (68%), followed closely by one of the two new entrants to the EU – Romania (67%). Indeed, we note that positive perceptions of the EU are, on average, more commonplace in the 12 new Member States (59%) than they are in the EU15 (50%).

There are now no Member States where more citizens have a negative than a positive image of the EU, although the gap between the two is close in the UK (35% positive vs. 31% negative) and Austria (34% positive vs. 29% negative).

In some other countries, whilst the balance of opinion tends more towards the positive than the negative, it is neutral views that are most frequent. Chief among these countries are Finland (48% neutral) and Latvia (47% neutral).

<sup>13</sup> QA11 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
















There are a number of countries where the image citizens hold of the EU has changed somewhat. The majority of these developments are in a positive direction and mirror those we have already outlined for views on national membership of the EU and the perception of benefits from this. Thus Spain (positive image +13 points since Autumn 2006), Germany (+10) and Malta (+9) head the list of countries where we see an increase in positive image of the EU, as they also do for changes in favourable perceptions of whether one's country has benefited from membership.

At the other end of the scale, it can be seen the positive perceptions have dropped somewhat in Greece and Latvia (both -7 points since Autumn 2006).



### Image of the EU: Notable changes Autumn 2006 – Spring 2007

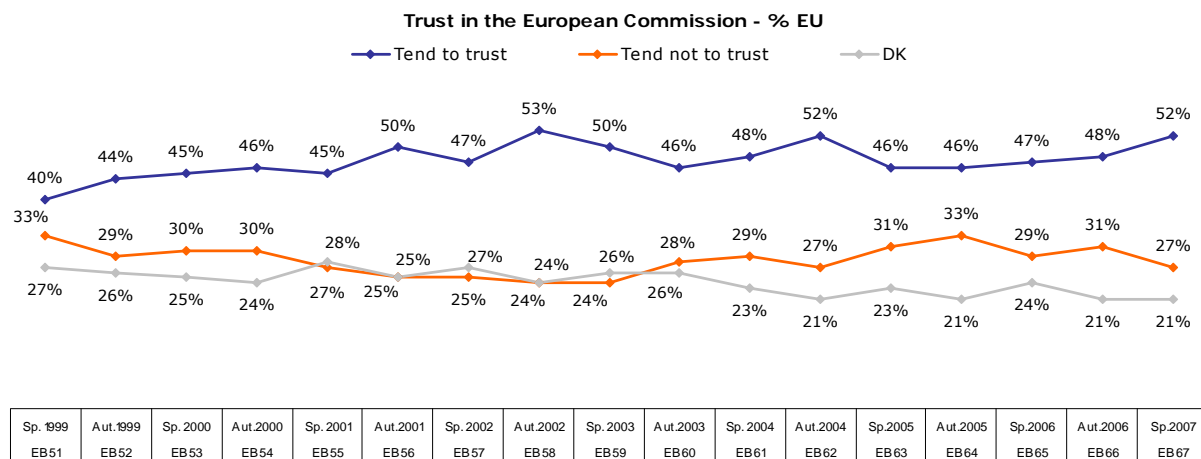
Note: Figures shown = % 'very positive' + 'fairly positive'

		Autumn 2006 (EB66)	Spring 2007 (EB67)	Change (% points)
	<b>Spain</b>	51%	64%	+13
	<b>Germany</b>	42%	52%	+10
	<b>Malta</b>	46%	55%	+9
	<b>Estonia</b>	48%	56%	+8
	<b>UK</b>	28%	35%	+7
	<b>Poland</b>	57%	64%	+7
	<b>Netherlands</b>	40%	46%	+6
	<b>Belgium</b>	54%	60%	+6
	<b>Hungary</b>	36%	41%	+5
	<b>Ireland</b>	73%	68%	-5
	<b>Finland</b>	34%	29%	-5
	<b>Greece</b>	58%	51%	-7
	<b>Latvia</b>	43%	36%	-7

## 7. TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

*“Over half of all citizens tend to trust the European Commission”*

Given that we have already seen that the climate of opinion towards the European Union has become warmer since Autumn 2006, it is not surprising that results show that trust in the European Commission has increased over this period. 52% say that they tend to trust the EC, an increase of 4 percentage points from the 48% who said this in the previous poll<sup>14</sup>. Trust in the EC has now returned to the same level as was seen in Autumn 2004 and is now one point below the high of 53% recorded in 2002.



In general, there is a fairly low rate of variation from this pattern according to results analysed by individual countries, with the highest proportion of favourable results found in Belgium and Malta (both 68%).







One country that forms a contrast with the overall pattern is the United Kingdom. Here under 3 in 10 (29%) say that they tend to trust the EC and - with 42% giving the opposing opinion - this represents the only member state where the balance tends towards distrust.

On the whole, shifts in country results since Autumn 2006 tend to match those we have already seen regarding indicators of opinion towards the European Union, for example, with the biggest increases in trust levels seen in Malta (+11 points in trust of the EC), Spain (+8 points) and Germany (+7 points).

<sup>14</sup> QA15.2 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Commission

**Trust in the European Commission:**  
**Notable changes Autumn 2006 – Spring 2007**

Note: Figures shown = % 'tend to trust'

		<b>Autumn 2006 (EB66)</b>	<b>Spring 2007 (EB67)</b>	<b>Change (% points)</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	57%	68%	+11
	<b>Spain</b>	49%	57%	+8
	<b>Germany</b>	42%	49%	+7
	<b>Denmark</b>	55%	60%	+5
	<b>Greece</b>	68%	62%	-6
	<b>Slovenia</b>	73%	61%	-12

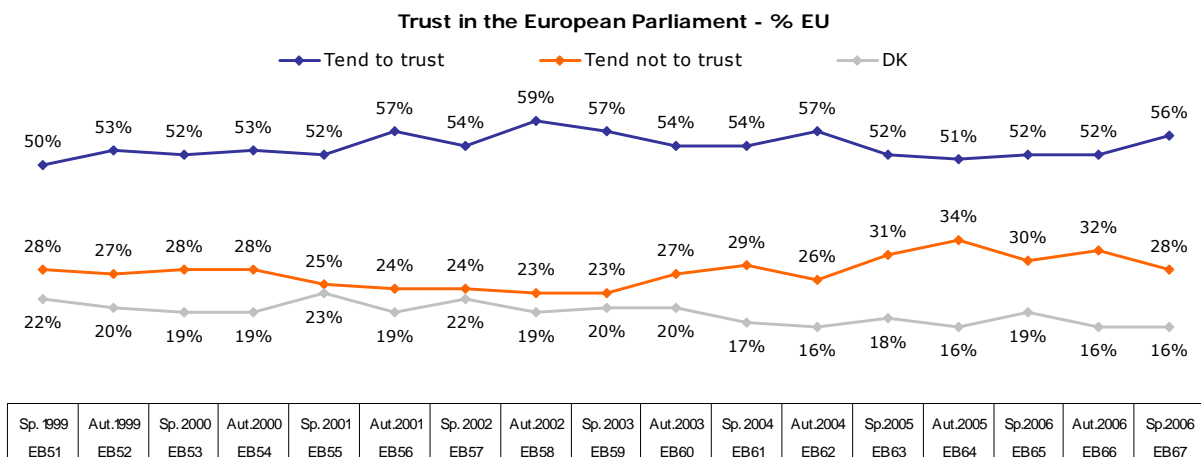
In both Croatia (36% trust vs. 49% tend not to trust) and Turkey (22% trust vs. 37% tend not to trust) the EC is more distrusted on balance. In the latter we note that a large proportion are unable to form an opinion, giving a 'don't know' answer (41%).

A particularly large decrease in those expressing trusting opinions compared with the previous survey is witnessed in Turkey (-10 points).

## 8. TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

*"The proportion who trust the European Parliament is twice as high as the proportion who do not"*

As concerns the results of this poll, trust in the European Parliament has evolved along very similar lines to that of trust in the European Commission. **Thus the share represented by those saying that they tend to trust the European Parliament has increased by 4 percentage points to 56%**, whilst the proportion expressing the opposite opinion has decreased by the same number of points, to now stand at 28%<sup>15</sup>. The widening of the gap now means that exactly twice as many tend to trust the European Parliament, compared to those who tend not to.



Country results are also similar to those for trust in the European Commission, although this time the Belgian figure (68%) is exceeded by that for Slovakia (72%). The overall pattern is again reversed in the UK, where exactly one-third (33%) express trust and are outnumbered by the 46% who give the opposite view. This is also the situation in Croatia (39% trust vs. 47% tend not to trust) and Turkey (24% trust vs. 38% tend not to trust and 38% who don't know).

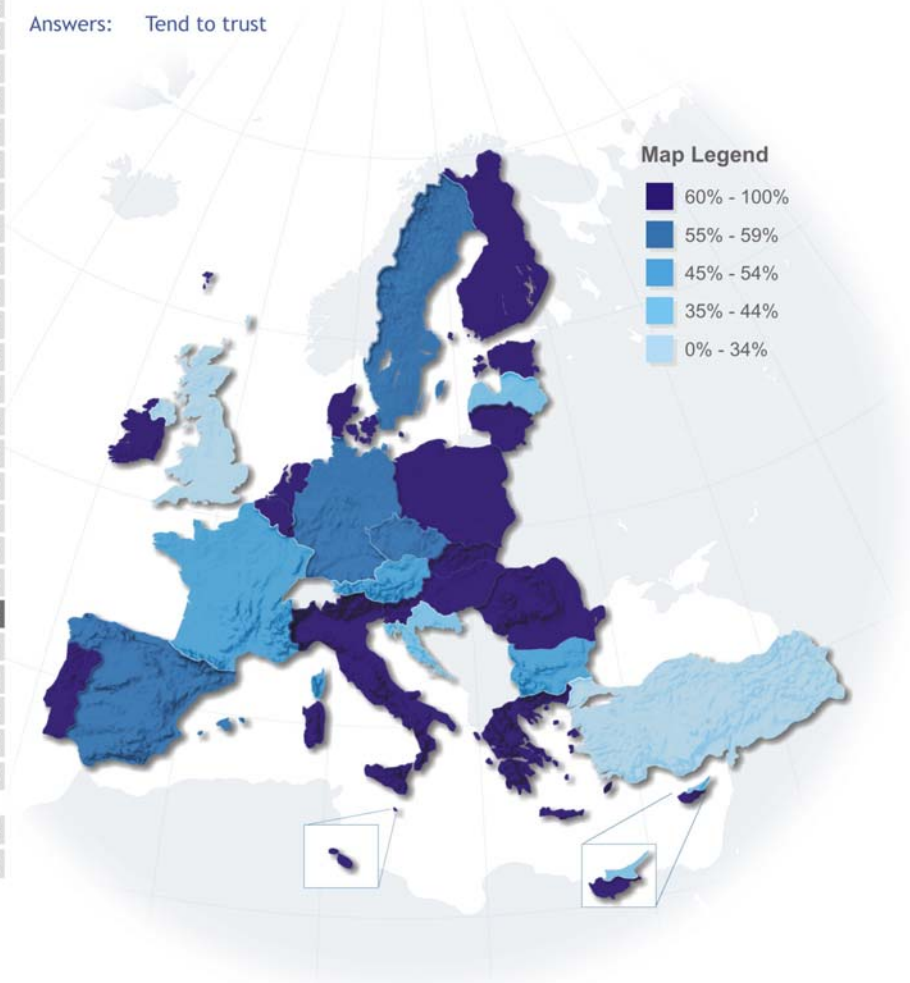
<sup>15</sup> QA15.1 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Parliament

	Slovakia	72%
	Belgium	68%
	Malta	68%
	Denmark	66%
	Slovenia	66%
	Romania	66%
	Greece	65%
	Estonia	65%
	Hungary	64%
	Ireland	63%
	Luxembourg	62%
	Portugal	62%
	Cyprus*	61%
	Italy	60%
	The Netherlands	60%
	Finland	60%
	Lithuania	60%
	Poland	60%
	Germany	58%
	Spain	58%
	Sweden	58%
	Czech Republic	58%
	European Union (27)	56%
	France	54%
	Bulgaria	54%
	Austria	47%
	Latvia	43%
	United Kingdom	33%
* CY (tcc) = 41%		
	Croatia	39%
	Turkey	24%

Question: QA15.1. And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Option: The European Parliament

Answers: Tend to trust



In terms of the dynamics of opinion in individual countries, the picture is much the same as it is for trust in the European Commission and as such, we do not present the details here. In general, it is very much the case that the Commission and Parliament are not clearly separated as objects of evaluation in the public mind.

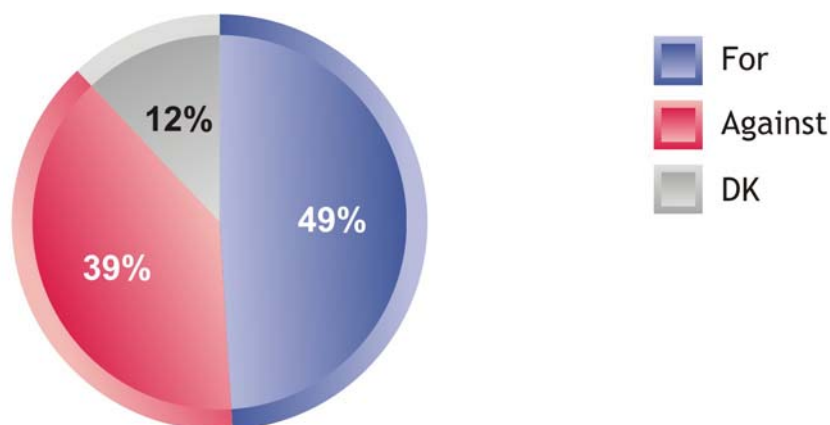
## 9. SUPPORT FOR FURTHER ENLARGEMENT

*"Public opinion has become somewhat more favourable towards further enlargement"*

With the accession of Bulgaria and Romania in January of this year, the EU now counts 27 Member States amongst its number. Compared to the state of opinion shortly before this enlargement, support for further increasing the number of Member States in the Union has risen from 46% to 49%<sup>16</sup>. With a similar decrease in opposition (from 42% to 39%) we now see signs of **a genuine gap emerging in favour of those supporting enlargement**.

Question: QA27.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Option: Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years



On this matter, it is typical to see a difference in opinion between the newer Member States of the Union and those who have been Members for a longer period of time, with citizens of the former tending to be largely enthusiastic about further enlargement and feelings more mixed in citizens of the latter.

This is again the case here, with average support running at 68% in the twelve new Member States and 43% in the former EU15 countries. However we also see that, compared to the situation on the eve of enlargement, support has fallen in the New Member states (-4 points from 72% Autumn 2006). At the same time, the figure in the EU15 has increased marginally (+2 points from 41% Autumn 2006), with the greater weight of these countries leading to the increase in the overall figure.











<sup>16</sup> QA27.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

Given these patterns, it is no surprise that we find several New Member States amongst the countries where support has dropped by a large amount since the previous poll. For example, we see a fall in support of ten percentage points in Slovakia, from 69% to 59%. Other shifts along the same lines are seen in Bulgaria (-9 points drop in support), Slovenia, Latvia (both -7 points drop).

It may well be the case that as enlargement proceeds, the relatively high enthusiasm of the public in newer Members is dampened slightly by fears that one's country's voice in the EU will be 'diluted'. In this regard it is notable that Luxembourg (-7 points drop in support) and Ireland (-6 points drop) also feature amongst the countries where backing for further enlargement has waned.

#### **Favourability towards enlargement: Notable changes Autumn 2006 – Spring 2007**

Note: Figures shown = % 'for'

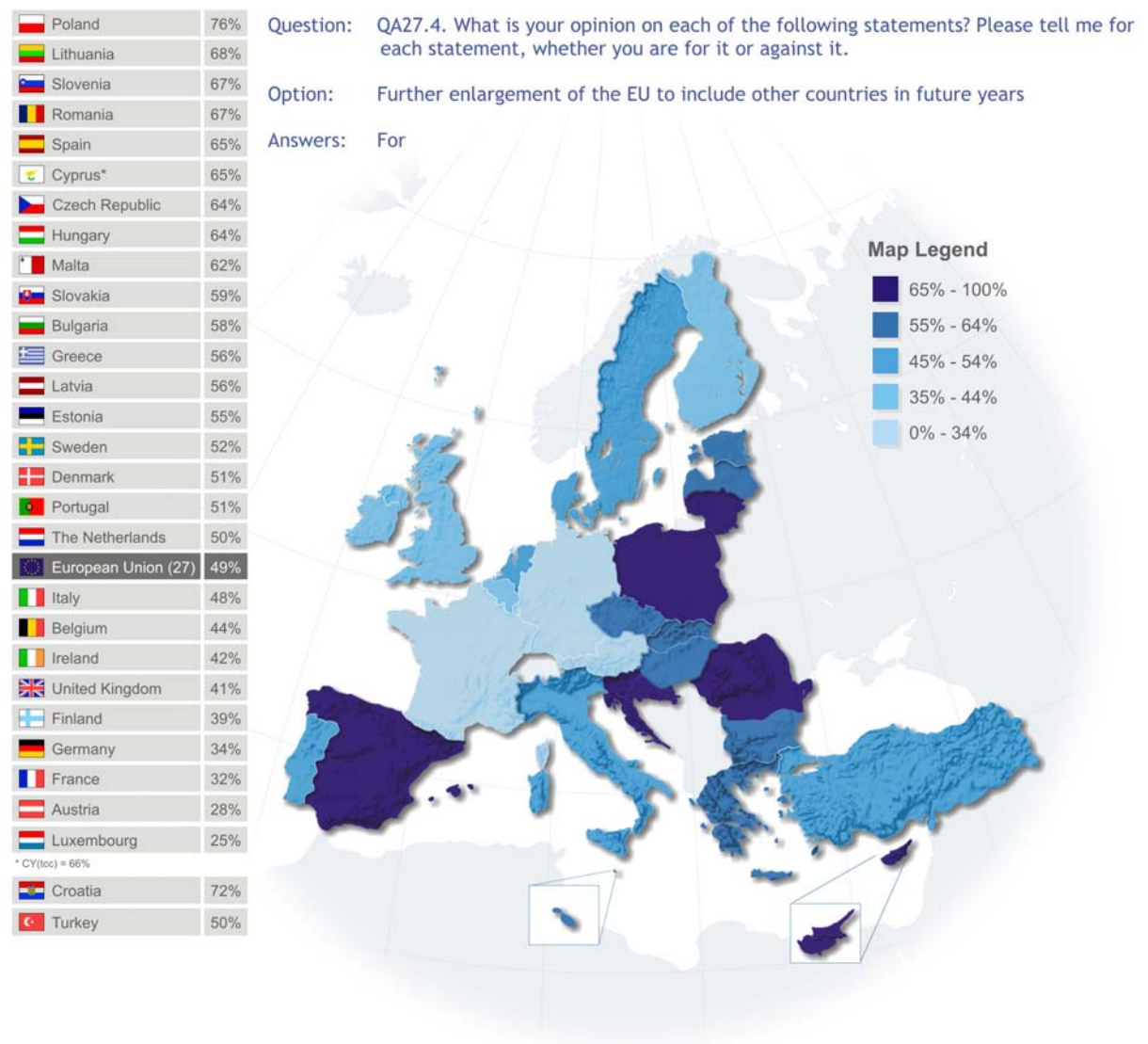
		<b>Autumn 2006 (EB66)</b>	<b>Spring 2007 (EB67)</b>	<b>Change (% points)</b>
	<b>Spain</b>	51%	65%	+14
	<b>Netherlands</b>	45%	50%	+5
	<b>UK</b>	36%	41%	+5
	<b>Ireland</b>	48%	42%	-6
	<b>Latvia</b>	63%	56%	-7
	<b>Slovenia</b>	74%	67%	-7
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	32%	25%	-7
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	67%	58%	-9
	<b>Slovakia</b>	69%	59%	-10
	<b>Greece</b>	71%	56%	-15

However, the biggest fall in support is seen in Greece (-15 points drop). This figure should be placed in the context of the recent volatility of opinion here: Autumn 2006 saw support for enlargement rocket from 56% in Spring of that year to 71%, an increase of exactly the same magnitude of the fall witnessed in the current results.

Conversely to this, Spanish opinion has taken a very favourable turn regarding enlargement, with support up fourteen points from 51% in Autumn 2005 to 65%. The views of the Spanish public on Europe seem to be shifting rapidly, both in terms of assessments on the country's own membership (more favourable) and the desire to see this status given to other nations. Dutch and United Kingdom citizens also exhibit a noticeable increase in support for enlargement (both +5 points).

In terms of the static picture, according to country results, the highest support for enlargement is found in Poland (76%), followed by Lithuania (68%), Slovenia and Romania (both 67%). At the other end of the spectrum, under a third of the public give supporting opinions in Luxembourg (25%), Austria (28%) and France (32%).



Support is much larger for further Enlargement in Croatia (72%, +8), than it is in Turkey (50%). This comes despite the fact that, as we have seen, the Turkish public is more favourable than that of Croatia when the question is formulated in terms of the respondent's own country joining the EU.





As with views on one's own country's membership in the EU, favourability towards enlargement is directly linked to age and education: It is the youngest and those who studied the longest who are most likely to support enlargement.

### Support for Enlargement

	For	Against	DK/NA
<b>EU average</b>	49%	39%	12%
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	60%	29%	11%
25-39	55%	34%	11%
40-54	49%	41%	10%
55 +	39%	46%	15%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	38%	44%	18%
16-19	49%	40%	11%
20+	54%	38%	8%
Still Studying	63%	27%	10%

## 10. A EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION

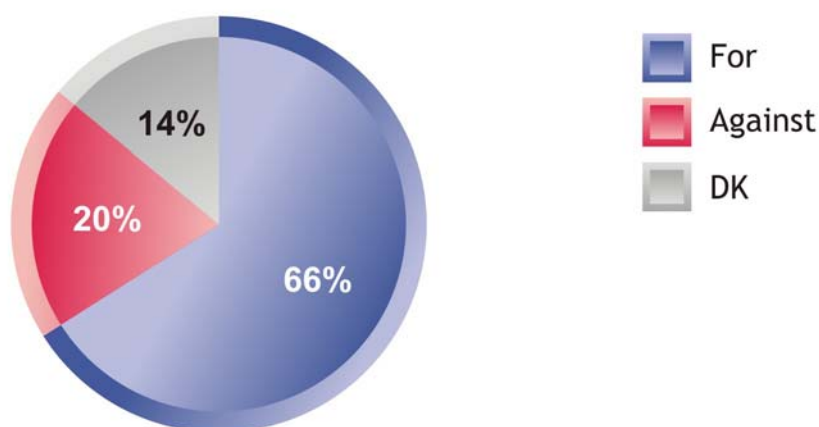
*"Public opinion remains supportive of the idea of a constitution"*

The reform of the EU Treaties is now firmly back on the agenda. Results presented in this section refer to the *concept* of a constitution and not to the *content* of the constitution whose ratification was rejected following referenda held in France and in the Netherlands<sup>17</sup>.

The level of support has increased slightly to 66% compared to 63% in Autumn 2006.

Question: QA27.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Option: A constitution for the European Union



Behind this lack of change in the overall figure, however, we see a number of notable swings, in both directions. Since Autumn 2006, support for a constitution has increased by 13 points in Spain, 6 points in Estonia and 5 points in Germany, Hungary and Poland.









Over the same period, the support for a European Constitution has fallen considerably in Greece (-11 points) and to a lesser extent Cyprus and Finland (both -6 points).

In general, however, shifts in opinion seem to be largely driven by general favourability towards the EU – for example, the large positive swing in Spanish opinion on enlargement should be viewed in context of a similar surge in the perception that the country has benefited from enlargement and that Membership of the EU is a good thing.

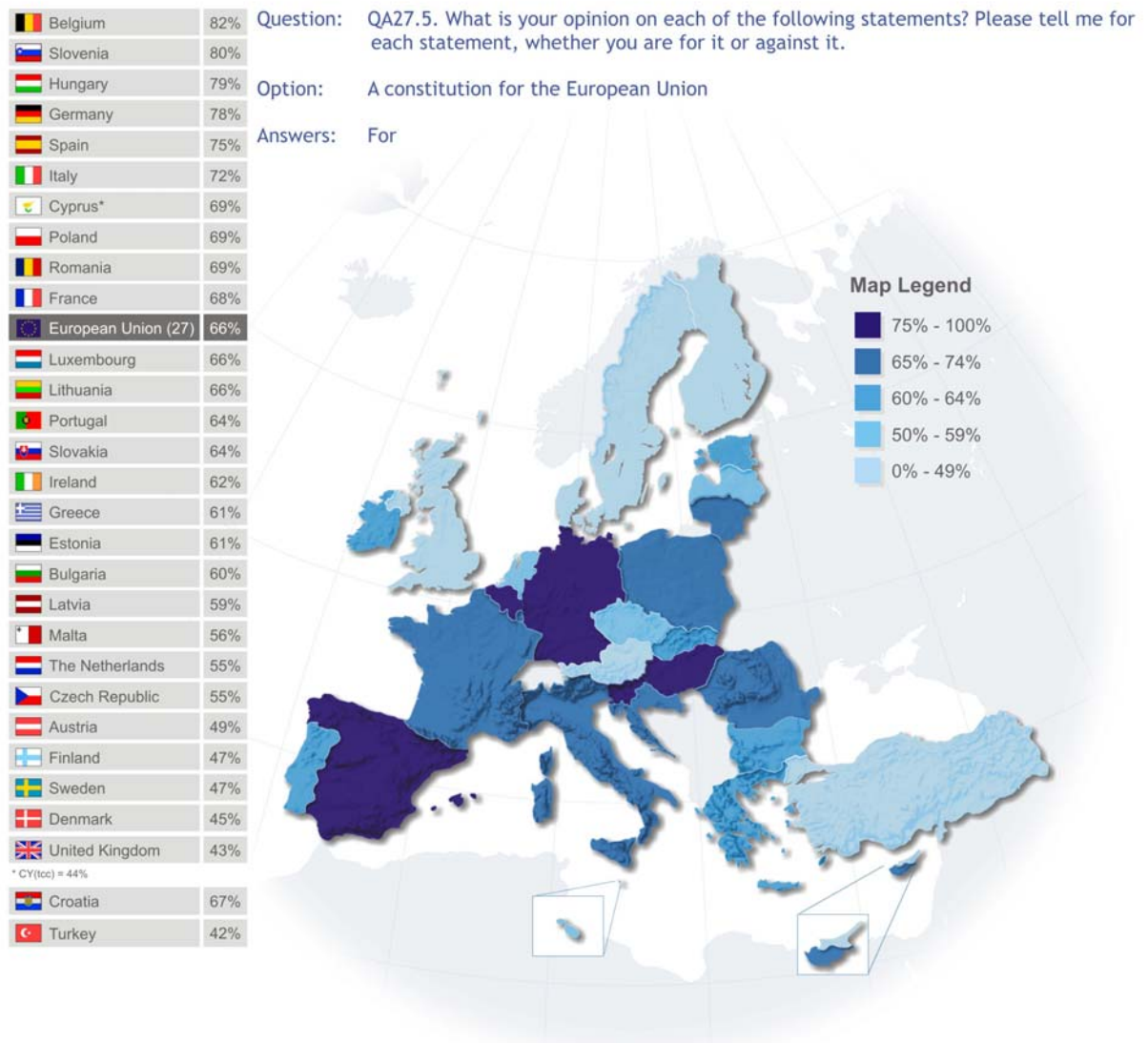
<sup>17</sup> EB 67.2: QA27.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A constitution for the European Union

**Support for an EU constitution in Member States:**  
**Notable changes Autumn 2006 – Spring 2007**

Note: Figures shown = % 'for'



		Autumn 2006 (EB66)	Spring 2007 (EB67)	Change (% points)
	<b>Spain</b>	62%	75%	+13
	<b>Estonia</b>	55%	61%	+6
	<b>Germany</b>	73%	78%	+5
	<b>Hungary</b>	74%	79%	+5
	<b>Poland</b>	64%	69%	+5
	<b>Finland</b>	53%	47%	-6
	<b>Cyprus</b>	75%	69%	-6
	<b>Greece</b>	72%	61%	-11

Taking results for this wave only, it can be seen that there are no countries where those against a constitution outnumber those in the 'for' camp. In particular, we note that support in France and the Netherlands, the two countries rejecting the constitution via referenda, stands at 68% and 55% respectively. However, those holding the 'against' view do form a very significant segment of opinion in Finland (43% 'against', 4 points lower than 'for') and the UK (36% 'against', 7 points lower than 'for').



Despite the fact that the younger age groups tend to be more pro-European, this factor has minimal influence on opinion regarding a constitution. Education remains relevant, with positive opinions running at almost three-quarters (73%) amongst those studying until the age of 20 or over. The extent to which respondents trust in the EU is important, with 80% of those who hold such trust supporting a constitution, compared to 49% of those who tend not to have this trust.

## Support for an EU Constitution

	For	Against	DK/NA
<b>EU average</b>	66%	20%	14%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	56%	22%	22%
16-19	68%	19%	13%
20+	73%	18%	9%
Still Studying	69%	19%	12%
 <b>Trust in EU</b>			
Tend to	80%	12%	8%
Tend not to	49%	36%	15%

## **PART II**

## **NEW TOPICS**

The second part of this report examines three topical issues that were covered in the survey through new questions. To mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, respondents were asked to express how optimistic or not they are for the EU in coming years, as well as developments they foresee over the next 50 years. We also analyse issues related to the EU flag – how aware are citizens of this emblem for Europe, and what feelings does it evoke? Finally, we look at a topic that is becoming increasingly prominent in the public arena – Global Warming.

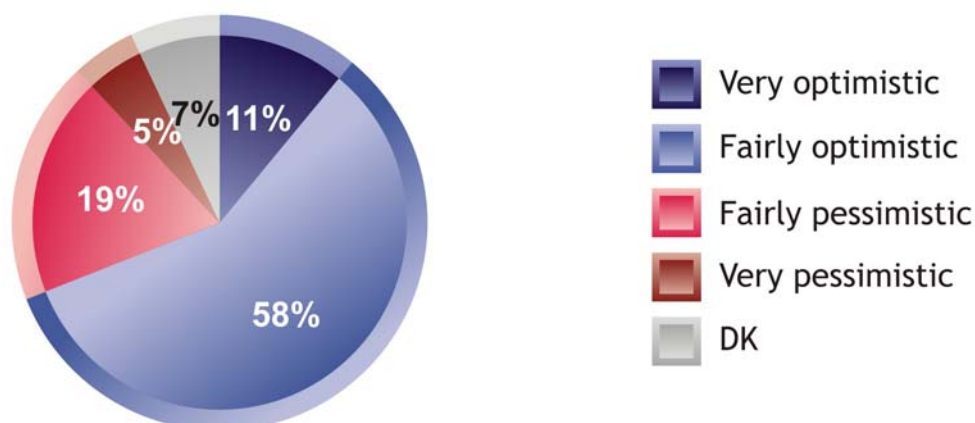
# 1. The Future of the EU

## 1.1 LEVEL OF OPTIMISM FOR THE FUTURE OF THE EU

*“Most Europeans envisage a bright future for the European Union”*

**Almost 7 out of 10 (69%) Europeans express optimism with regards to the future of the European Union**, with just under a quarter (24%) saying they are pessimistic. It is true, however, that this optimism is largely restrained in strength, as 58% say that they are fairly optimistic compared to 11% who say they are very much so<sup>18</sup>.

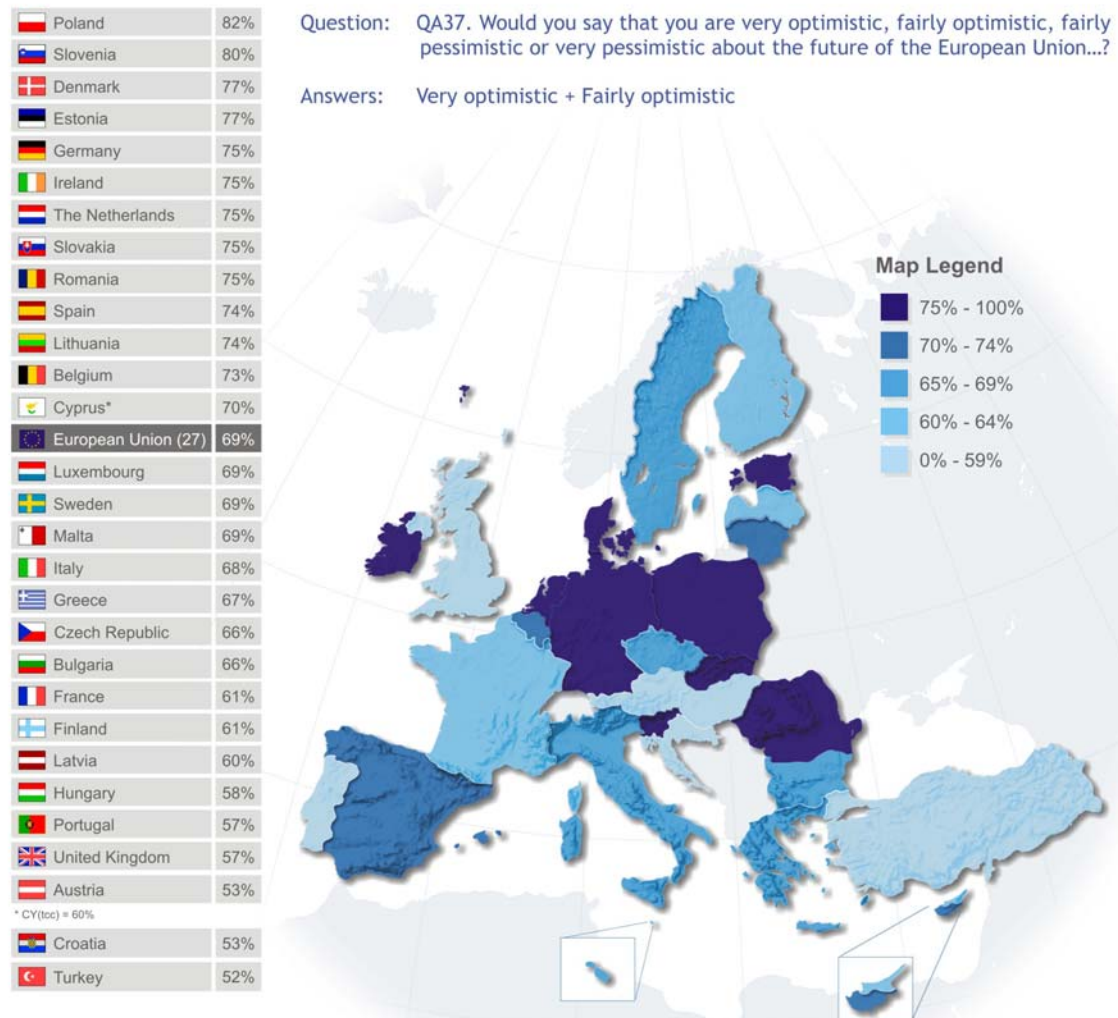
Question: QA37. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union...?



It is striking that in every single country surveyed, an absolute majority of citizens are optimistic about the future of the EU. This is even the case in the two countries that are not Members of the EU, with figures of 53% and 52% seen in Croatia and Turkey respectively. Of the Member States, Austria is the country with the lowest proportion of optimists (53%).

<sup>18</sup> QA37 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union...?




Optimism is slightly more prevalent in the 12 new member states, where the average figure is 74% compared to 68% for the EU15 countries. Therefore, it is three of the new member states that record the highest levels of optimism: Poland (82%), Slovenia (80%) and Estonia (77%). The 77% score is also recorded in Denmark.



Views here are very strongly related to whether someone is favourable or not towards the European Union. For example, out of respondents who are of the opinion that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing almost 9 in 10 (87%) say that they are optimistic about the future of the Union. Of those who think that membership is a bad thing, the same figure this proportion falls to under one-third (32%). Hence, it is the same socio-demographic categories who are more favourable to the EU that are also more optimistic about its future: The young and those educated for the longest.



## Optimism about the EU's future

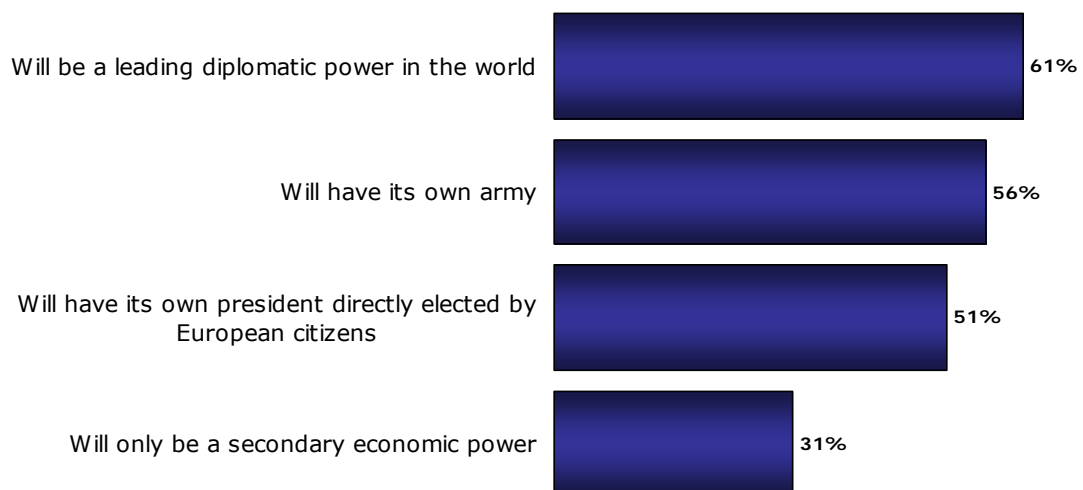
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	DK/NA
<b>EU average</b>		69%	24%	7%
	<b>Age</b>			
	15-24	77%	16%	7%
	25-39	72%	22%	6%
	40-54	68%	26%	6%
	55 +	63%	28%	9%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>			
	15-	55%	33%	12%
	16-19	68%	25%	7%
	20+	78%	18%	4%
	Still Studying	81%	13%	6%
	<b>Trust in EU</b>			
	Tend to	86%	10%	4%
	Tend not to	43%	49%	8%

## 1.2 THE EU 50 YEARS FROM NOW

*"The majority of citizens see the EU of the future playing a strong role diplomatically, with its own army and having a directly elected President"*

The general optimism of citizens regarding the future of the EU is reflected in their opinions on how the Union will evolve in specific areas. Respondents were presented with a series of statements and asked whether they consider these would probably or probably not come to pass<sup>19</sup>.

### In 50 years from now, the European Union ... - % EU



<sup>19</sup> QA38.1 For each of the following, please tell me if according to you, in 50 years from now, the European Union...?

On these four topics, it is worth noting that we do not observe major differences in opinions between the 12 new Member States and the "EU15" Member States. More detailed results according to individual countries are available in the annex.

**Predictions on EU future in certain spheres:**  
**Comparison NMS12/EU15**

Note: Figures shown = % 'probably'. Ranked according to difference NMS12-EU15

	NMS12	EU15	Difference NMS12-EU15 (% points)
<b>Will be a leading diplomatic power in the world</b>	55%	63%	-8
<b>Will have its own president directly elected by European citizens</b>	46%	53%	-7
<b>Will only be a secondary economic power</b>	27%	32%	-5
<b>Will have its own army</b>	56%	57%	-1

### *Diplomatic power*

Results show that over 6 in 10 (61%) say that they think that the EU will be a leading diplomatic power in the world. Under a quarter disagree (22%), while 17% 'don't know'. There are no states where the average level of agreement is exceeded by a spectacular amount, although over 7 in 10 Germans (72%) and Greeks (71%) foresee the EU being a major diplomatic player in 50 years' time.

However, there are three countries where this forms the minority view: Finland (44% vs. 47%), Slovenia (42% vs. 45%) and Croatia (37% vs. 46% probably not). In Latvia, opinions are even (40% vs. 40% and 20% of 'don't know' answers).

### *European army*

Over half (56%) say that they think the EU will have its own army. Just over a quarter (26%) disagree, with 18% unable to form an opinion. This view is most prevalent in Cyprus (73%) and Greece (66%) and is in fact more common than the contrary view in all countries surveyed.

In many countries, however, citizens struggle to evaluate the idea of an EU army, with very high 'don't know rates' in Bulgaria, Malta (both 42%), Romania (39%), Ireland (34%). In general, this type of response is higher in the NMS12 countries (25%) than in the EU15 (16%). In Turkey, the recorded figure is 44%.

*EU elected president*

In the sphere of the EU's internal politics, 51% feel that at some point over the next half a century the EU will have its own directly elected President. 30% say that this will probably not come to pass, with 19% unable to say one way or the other.

The belief that this will happen is most widespread in Greece (71%). Conversely, scepticism runs high in the Nordic countries and the Netherlands: Those saying that they do not anticipate a directly elected President account for 60% in the Netherlands, 55% in Denmark and Finland and 51% in Sweden.

*Economic power*

Finally, on the matter of the economy, 49% do not think that in 50 years the EU will only be a secondary economic power, with 31% agreeing and 20% unable to answer. The countries showing the most optimism on the EU's future economic prospects are the Netherlands (69% 'probably not'), Germany (68%) and Sweden (64%). We note that these are all countries where the national economic situation is well-perceived.

Conversely, the highest levels of scepticism exist in Cyprus (56% 'probably') despite the fact that the vast majority of Cypriots consider the domestic economy to currently be functioning well (see trends – chapter 1). High levels of scepticism about the EU's economic future are also seen in Greece (48%), Slovenia and UK (both 45%), Finland (41%) and Denmark (40%).

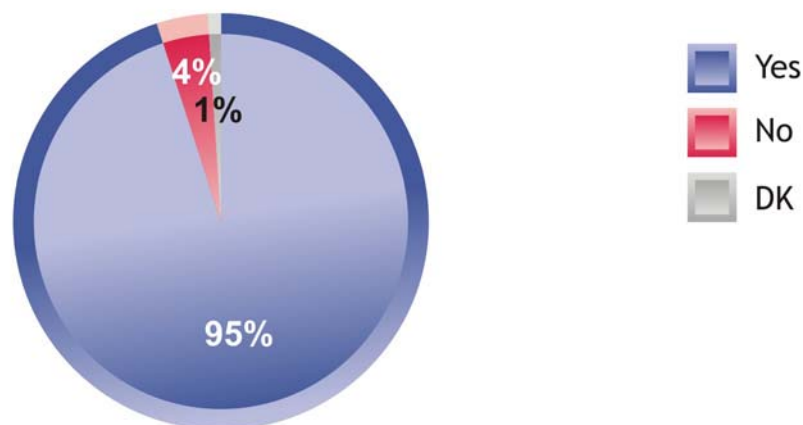
## 2. The EU Flag

### 2.1 AWARENESS OF THE EU FLAG

*"Virtually all citizens are aware of the EU flag"*

It is clear that all but a tiny minority of the EU population have seen the flag, with 95% professing to recognise it<sup>20</sup>. This has increased during the last year – the same exercise was conducted in Spring 2006, with a recognition rate of 92%.

Question: QA42. Have you ever seen this symbol?



Recognition is at a level above 90% in all countries surveyed with the exception of Italy (85%) and Turkey (75%). However, in the latter it has increased by 12 points in the space of a year, up from 63%. It is also worth mentioning that in the two newest Member States, recognition has grown over the same period: In Romania from 81% to 96% (+15 points) and in Bulgaria from 84% to 95% (+11 points).

<sup>20</sup> QA42 Have you ever seen this symbol? (SHOW EUROPEAN FLAG)

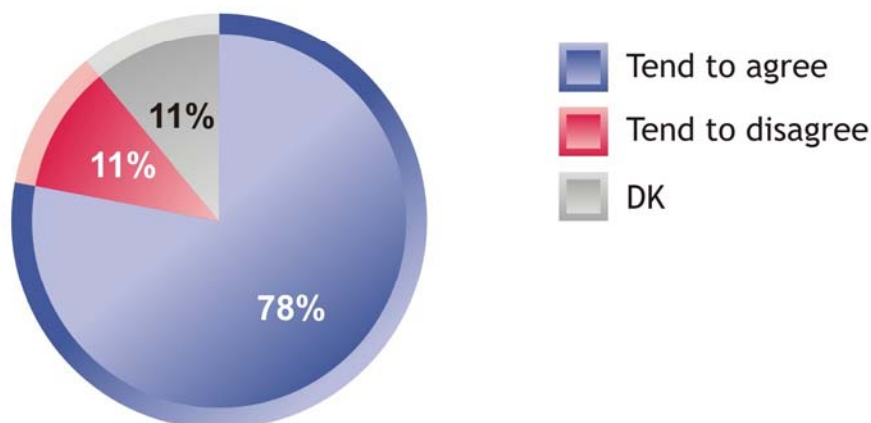
## 2.2 IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN FLAG

*"The flag is widely considered to stand for something good"*

Respondents to the survey were asked whether they tend to agree or disagree that the EU flag stands for something good<sup>21</sup>.

Question: QA43.2. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Option: This flag stands for something good



**Respondents are mostly agreed (78%) that the flag 'stands for something good',** up 7 points from the 71% recorded in spring 2006. Concerning individual countries, this figure is highest in Belgium, Germany and Poland (all 86%). The lowest records of positive results exist in Finland (62%), Austria (63%) and the UK (64%).

As regards two candidate countries, there is a contrast in results between Croatia and Turkey. In Croatia, the public opinion is largely in line with the average results among member states, with 69% saying that they agree the flag stands for something good. In Turkey, this figure is at 46%. On the one hand, this is due to greater levels of disagreement (25% in Turkey, over twice the EU average of 11%). However, it is also partly a result of lower awareness of the flag, which results in 29% of Turkish respondents saying that they 'don't know' whether it stands for something good.

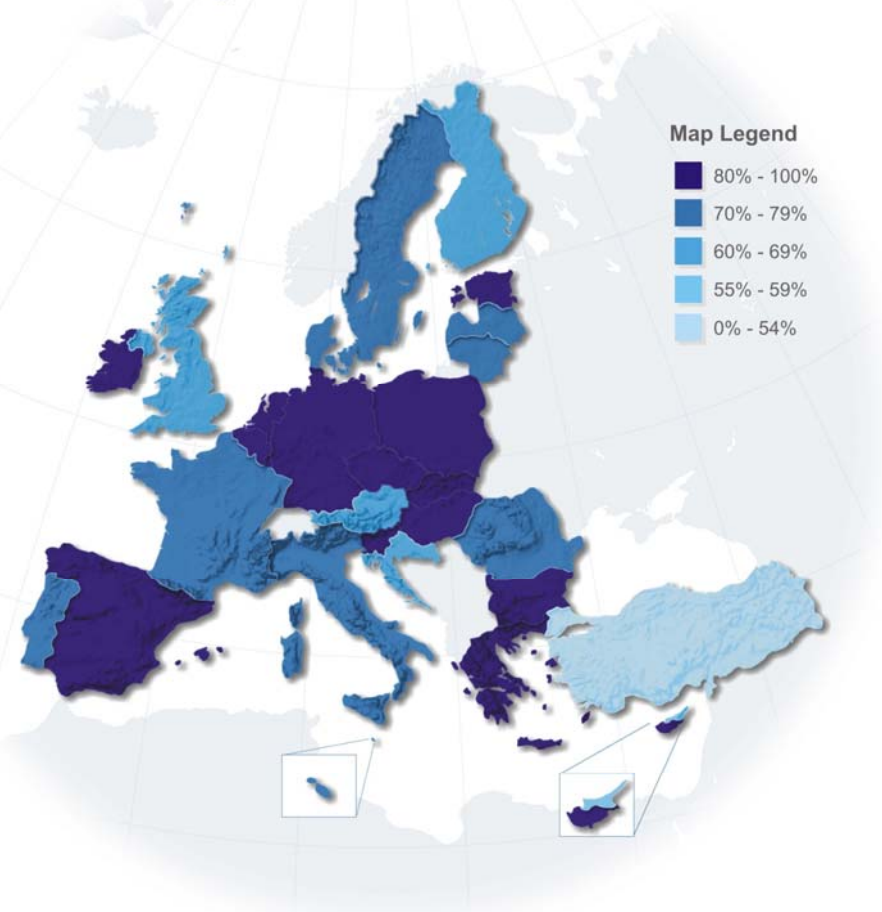
<sup>21</sup> QA43.2 This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?  
This flag stands for something good

	Belgium	86%
	Germany	86%
	Poland	86%
	Czech Republic	85%
	Hungary	85%
	Ireland	81%
	Luxembourg	81%
	Cyprus*	81%
	Estonia	81%
	Slovenia	81%
	Bulgaria	81%
	Greece	80%
	Spain	80%
	The Netherlands	80%
	Slovakia	80%
	Italy	79%
	Latvia	79%
	European Union (27)	78%
	France	77%
	Malta	76%
	Romania	76%
	Portugal	75%
	Denmark	74%
	Lithuania	73%
	Sweden	70%
	United Kingdom	64%
	Austria	63%
	Finland	62%
* CY(8cc) = 57%		
	Croatia	69%
	Turkey	46%

Question: QA43.2. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Option: This flag stands for something good

Answers: Tend to agree



### 3. Global Warming

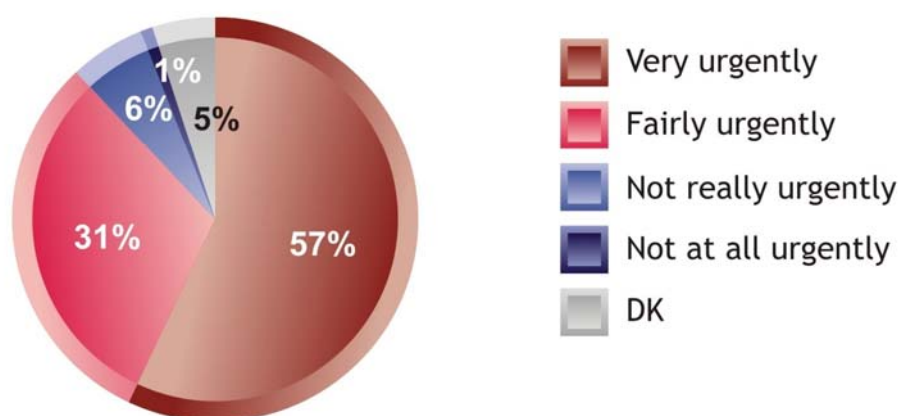
Global warming is a topic that is increasingly featuring in the political agenda at the highest levels. In February of this year, the EU announced a global strategy involving stringent measures and targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars by 2012. On 8-9 March, at the European Council, the EU made the commitment to "achieve at least a 20% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 compared to 1990".

#### 3.1 URGENCY TO ADDRESS GLOBAL WARMING AT EU LEVEL

*"The European public sends a clear message on the urgency of tackling global warming"*

Results from this survey clearly affirm that **this is an issue that the public expects the European Union to deal as a matter of urgency**. This opinion is expressed by almost 9 in 10 (88%) of the poll<sup>22</sup>. Furthermore, we stress the fact that 57% say that this should be dealt with *very* urgently – a figure much higher than the 31% who think the issue should be treated as *fairly* urgent. This distribution is highly unusual, as for most topics respondents more naturally express a moderate opinion than a strong one. It is clear that this is seen as a matter requiring immediate attention.

Question: QA31. Overall, thinking about global warming, do you think that it is a matter that should be dealt with by the European Union urgently or not? It should be dealt with by the European Union...



<sup>22</sup> QA31 Overall, thinking about global warming, do you think that it is a matter that should be dealt with by the European Union urgently or not? It should be dealt with by the European Union...

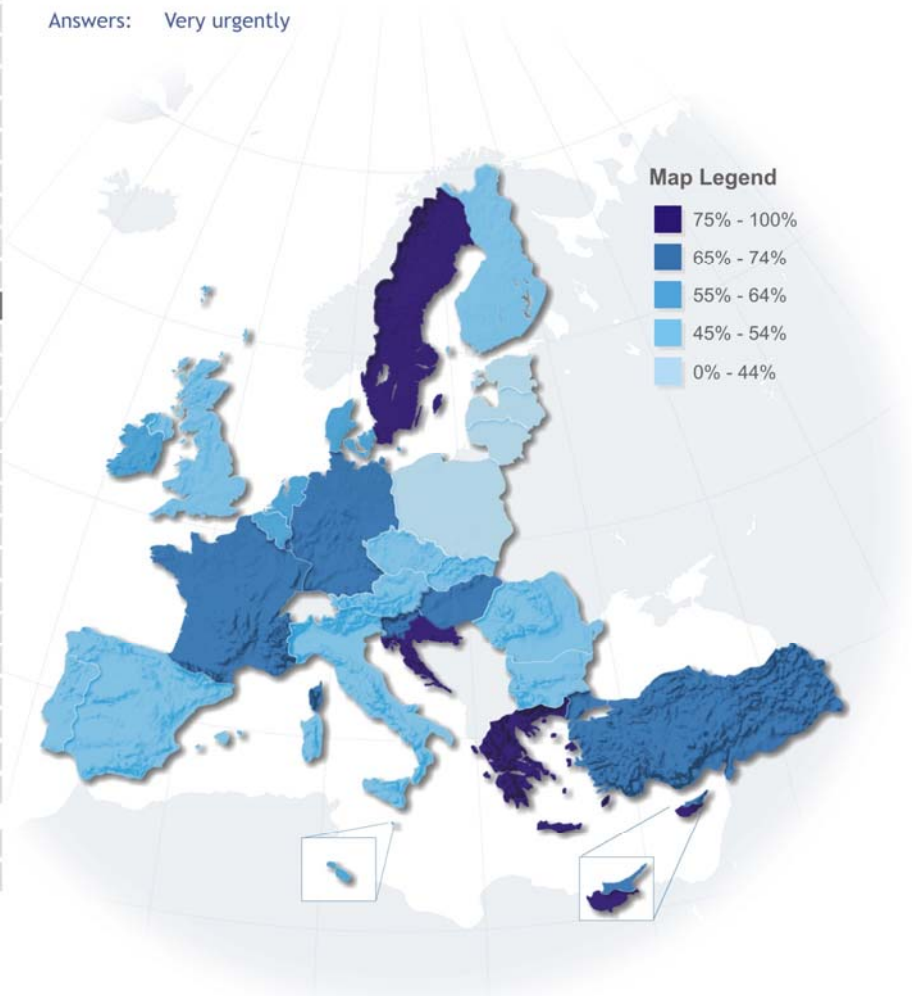


There are no countries where the opinion that this is an urgent issue does not form a clear and comprehensive majority. Any variations here are more in terms of intensity. The strongest opinions are found in Greece and Cyprus (where 87% say the EU should tackle the issue urgently) as well as in Sweden (76%) and Croatia (75%). Opinion is most moderate in Estonia, where just over a third (35%) consider global warming a matter to be dealt with at the earliest opportunity. In general, a higher degree of urgency is expressed by citizens of the EU15 states (60% 'very urgently') than those of the NMS12 (49%).

	Greece	87%
	Cyprus*	87%
	Sweden	76%
	France	70%
	Luxembourg	69%
	Slovenia	69%
	Hungary	66%
	Germany	65%
	Belgium	62%
	Malta	61%
	Denmark	59%
	The Netherlands	58%
	European Union (27)	57%
	Ireland	57%
	Spain	54%
	Austria	54%
	Czech Republic	54%
	Portugal	53%
	Finland	53%
	United Kingdom	51%
	Italy	50%
	Bulgaria	50%
	Romania	50%
	Slovakia	49%
	Latvia	43%
	Lithuania	41%
	Poland	41%
	Estonia	35%
* CY(tcc) = 71%		
	Croatia	75%
	Turkey	66%

Question: QA31. Overall, thinking about global warming, do you think that it is a matter that should be dealt with by the European Union urgently or not? It should be dealt with by the European Union...

Answers: Very urgently

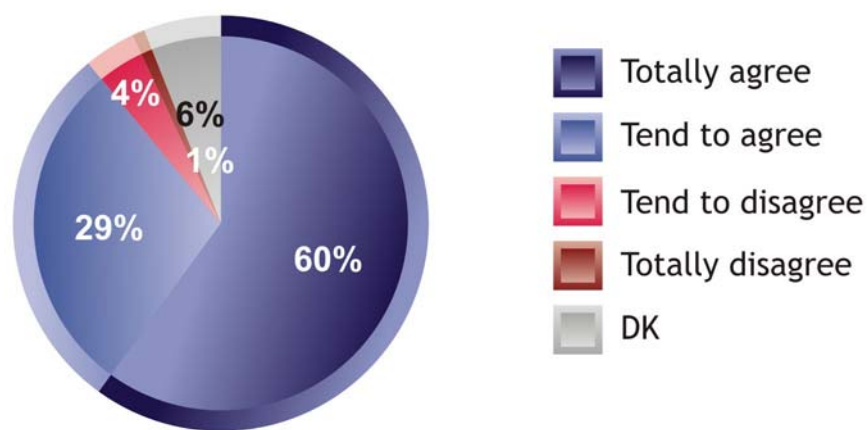


### 3.2 NEED FOR A POLICY ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

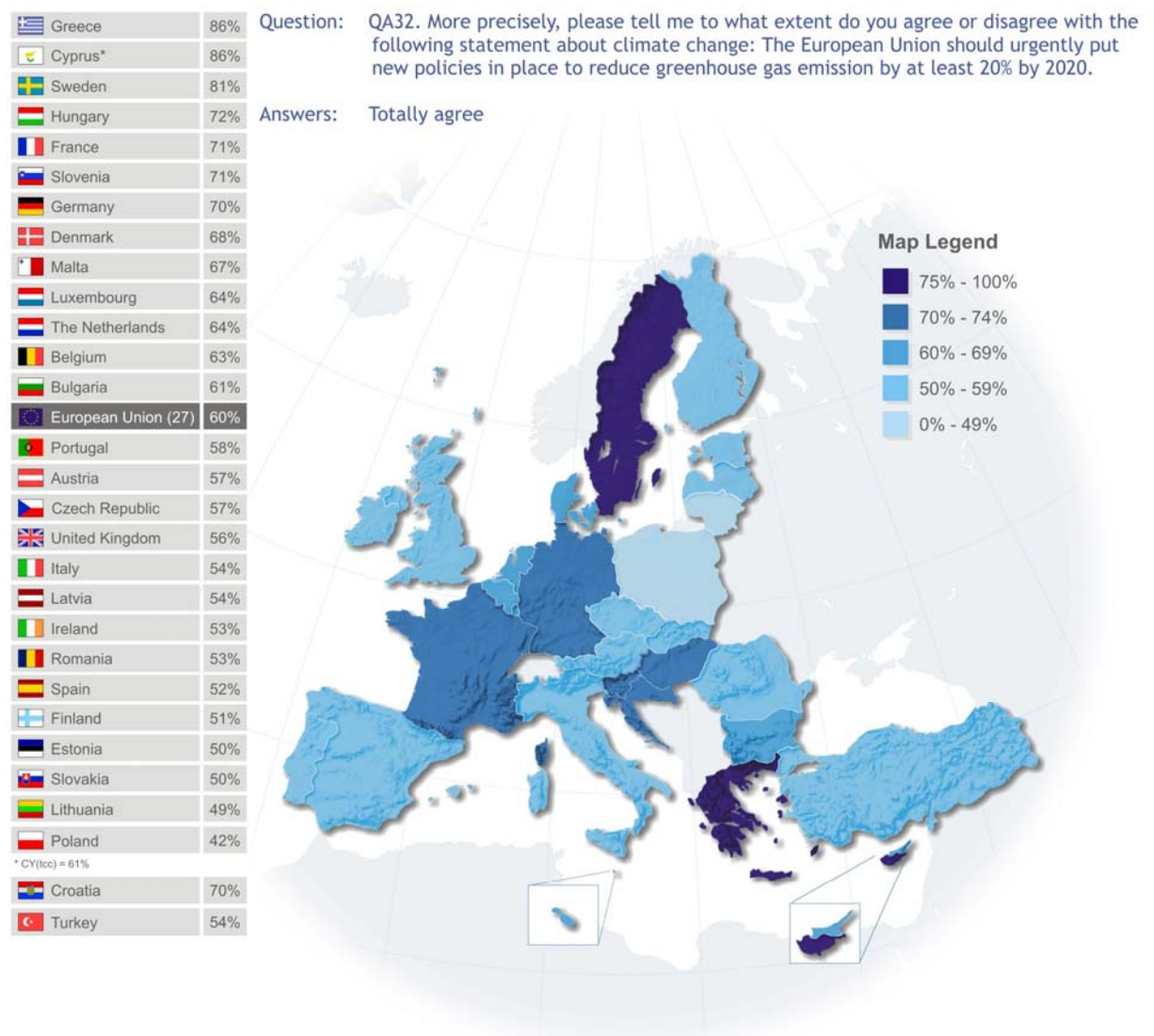
*"The 2020 European target on reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is unequivocally welcomed"*

Respondents were asked whether they agreed that policies should be put in place urgently by the EU to achieve this goal. This move is overwhelmingly supported, with 89% saying that they agree. Over twice as many say that they totally agree (60%) as say that they tend to agree (29%), again emphasizing the strength of feeling on this issue.

Question: QA32. More precisely, please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about climate change: The European Union should urgently put new policies in place to reduce greenhouse gas emission by at least 20% by 2020.



As for results to the previous question, national differences only emerge in the intensity of feeling. The countries in question are also largely similar, with Cypriot and Greek opinion especially forthright (both 86% totally agree). Respondents from Poland (42%), Lithuania (49%) and Estonia (50%) are less likely to express this strength of opinion.



Again, however, we stress that these represent more minor variations within the overall picture – a set of results which highlight evidence of an exceptional public consensus on this matter.

# Conclusion

This new wave of the Standard Eurobarometer shows that, over the last six months, opinion has become considerably more favourable towards the EU and its institutions, however one chooses to measure this.

This state of affairs is underpinned by the strong economic record of European economies in recent months. This is clearly recognised by the public, with the percentage saying that their national economy is in good health increasing to 52% (+6). This economic 'feel-good factor' is very likely a factor in explaining the positive climate of opinion towards the European Union.

In many cases, the usual Standard Eurobarometer indicators have hit levels that have not been witnessed for many years.

- ◆ Support for EU membership now stands at 57% (+4 points since autumn 2006) and is at its highest since 1994. The percentage perceiving that their country has benefited from membership has risen to 59% (+5) and is the highest seen since 1991.
- ◆ An absolute majority of 52% (+6) hold a positive image of the EU.
- ◆ Confidence levels for the European Commission (52%) and the European Parliament (56%) have both increased by 4 percentage points.
- ◆ Exactly two-thirds (66%; +3) support a European constitution.
- ◆ The further enlargement of the EU is supported by 49% (+3).

The favourable opinion of the public is also shown by their expectations of the EU in future years:

- ◆ On the occasion of the EU's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, 69% of its citizens say they are optimistic about its future.
- ◆ Absolute majorities believe that by the time the next 50 years have passed, the EU will be a leading power in world diplomacy (61%), will have its own army (56%) and will have a President who is directly elected (51%). When presented with the statement that the EU will only be a secondary economic power, a higher proportion are optimistic and disagree (49%) than are pessimistic and agree (31%).

Public opinion is also very strongly of the belief that, as part of this future, it is vitally important to tackle the issue of global warming:

- ◆ 88% think that the EU should urgently deal the matter, with 89% agreeing that the EU should take steps to cut greenhouse emissions by at least 20% by the year 2020.

## Annexes

## Technical specifications

## EUROBAROMETER "Standard" 67 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 10<sup>th</sup> of April and the 15<sup>th</sup> of May 2007, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 67.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, "Public Opinion and Media Monitoring".

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 67 is part of wave 67.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 67 has also been conducted in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1011	11/04/2007	07/05/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1039	13/04/2007	26/04/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1043	13/04/2007	04/05/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1002	10/04/2007	14/05/2007	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1513	10/04/2007	09/05/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1005	16/04/2007	14/05/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	10/04/2007	08/05/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1000	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1013	10/04/2007	08/05/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1000	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1010	10/04/2007	08/05/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	502	11/04/2007	07/05/2007	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	10/04/2007	06/05/2007	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1013	13/04/2007	15/05/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1018	10/04/2007	05/05/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	511	10/04/2007	07/05/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1006	12/04/2007	10/05/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	10/04/2007	30/04/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1009	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1011	10/04/2007	01/05/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	10/04/2007	02/05/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1011	14/04/2007	07/05/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1019	10/04/2007	08/05/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1013	10/04/2007	09/05/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1106	13/04/2007	01/05/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1038	16/04/2007	09/05/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1005	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1319	10/04/2007	07/05/2007	47.685.578
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	10/04/2007	07/05/2007	3.722.800
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1005	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	47.583.830
TOTAL			29222	10/04/2007	15/05/2007	444.406.021

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

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

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



## Tables

QA9a D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ?

QA9a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	
Une bonne chose	57	+4	57	60	70	+1	55	0	46	-5	66	+5
Une mauvaise chose	15	-1	16	8	10	0	8	-1	12	+2	15	+1
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	25	-2	24	29	19	-2	29	+2	41	+3	18	-6
NSP	3	-1	3	3	1	+1	8	-1	1	0	3	0

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
A good thing	66	+10	55	-2	73	+11	52	+2	76	-2	51	-1	44	-3
A bad thing	6	-2	11	-1	10	+1	21	+2	7	0	14	0	17	+4
Neither good nor bad	26	-8	34	+3	13	-6	26	-4	13	+1	29	0	37	-2
DK	2	-1	0	0	4	-6	1	0	4	+1	6	+1	2	+1

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

Octobre 2008												
	FR	BE	FR	BE	FR	BE	FR	BE	FR	BE	FR	
Une bonne chose	67	-2	74	0	51	+6	77	+5	36	0	67	+5
Une mauvaise chose	17	-2	10	+1	17	+2	8	-4	25	+2	6	0
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	43	+5	14	-2	30	-6	14	-1	36	-1	24	-7
NSP	3	0	2	+1	2	-1	1	0	3	-2	3	+1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	SK	FI	SE	UK
A good thing	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
A bad thing	64	+3	42	+3
Neither good nor bad	6	0	24	+1
DK	28	-3	33	-5
	2	0	1	0

QA10a Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

QA10a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Bénéficié	<b>59</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>79</b>
Pas bénéficié	<b>30</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>16</b>
NSP	<b>11</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Benefited	<b>78</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>86</b>
Not benefited	<b>15</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>7</b>
DK	<b>7</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>7</b>

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	HU	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Bénéficié	<b>40</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>44</b>
Pas bénéficié	<b>52</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>43</b>
NSP	<b>8</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>13</b>

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
Benefited	<b>76</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>+6</b>
Not benefited	<b>16</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-4</b>
DK	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-1</b>

BG+RO - in EB66.1, the question was labelled as follows:

Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

Would benefit - Would not benefit - DK

QA9b D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne serait ... ?  
 QA9b Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

*1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007*

*2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB  
 66 automne 2006*

*1st column: EB 67 spring 2007*

*2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006*

		HR		TR	
		EB	EB	EB	EB
Une bonne chose	A good thing	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
Une mauvaise chose	A bad thing	29	-3	52	-2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	Neither good nor bad	28	-3	22	0
NSP	DK	40	+9	17	-1
		3	-2	9	+2



## Eurobarometer 67

QA10b Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficierait ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

QA10b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

		HR		TR	
		EB	EB	EB	EB
		67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
Bénéficierait	Would benefit	<b>43</b>	+1	<b>62</b>	-1
Ne bénéficierait pas	Would not benefit	<b>48</b>	+2	<b>27</b>	0
NSP	DK	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	0

QA9c D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que pour la Communauté turque chypriote, l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne serait ... ?  
 QA9c Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB  
 66 automne 2006

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

		CY (tcc)	
		EB	EB
		67.2	66.1
Une bonne chose	A good thing	<b>60</b>	+6
Une mauvaise chose	A bad thing	<b>16</b>	-2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	Neither good nor bad	<b>19</b>	+1
NSP	DK	<b>5</b>	-4

QA10c Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que la Communauté turque chypriote bénéficierait ou non de l'application complète de la législation de l'Union européenne ?  
 QA10c Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB  
 66 automne 2006

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

		CY (tcc)	
		EB	EB
		67.2	66.1
Bénéficierait	Would benefit	<b>67</b>	+9
Ne bénéficierait pas	Would not benefit	<b>23</b>	-2
NSP	DK	<b>10</b>	-6

## Eurobarometer 67



QA11 En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?  
QA11 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Très positive	11	+4	10	13	10	+3	16	-4	9	0	12
Assez positive	41	+2	40	46	50	+3	43	0	39	0	35
Neutre	31	-3	31	30	29	-5	28	+4	34	0	36
Assez négative	12	-2	13	8	9	0	8	-1	17	+3	15
Très négative	3	-1	4	1	2	0	1	-1	4	+1	4
NSP	2	-1	2	2	0	0	4	+1	0	0	1
Positive	52	+6	50	59	60	+6	45	-3	44	+2	53
Negative	15	-2	17	9	11	0	9	-1	21	+3	19

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Very positive	9	+3	11	-4	12	+4	13	+4	16
Fairly positive	47	+5	40	-2	52	+9	41	+1	48
Neutral	37	-6	36	+5	27	-8	28	-5	20
Fairly negative	5	-1	9	+2	6	-1	18	+3	5
Very negative	1	0	4	+1	0	-1	3	-2	2
DK	1	-1	0	0	3	-3	1	-1	5
Positive	56	+8	51	-7	64	+13	50	+4	68
Negative	6	-1	13	+2	6	-1	21	+1	7

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	LT	HU	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Très positive	12	+3	5	+1	11	+3	22	+11	6
Assez positive	47	+1	36	+4	45	0	33	-2	40
Neutre	34	-3	40	-4	27	-1	27	-7	36
Assez négative	5	+1	15	-1	14	-1	9	-1	16
Très négative	0	-1	3	0	2	-2	5	+1	2
NSP	2	-1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Positive	59	+4	41	+5	56	+4	55	+9	46
Negative	5	0	18	-1	16	-3	14	-1	18

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Very positive	12	+1	10	+1	3	+1	8
Fairly positive	50	-1	48	+2	26	-6	33
Neutral	31	+1	33	-1	48	+4	30
Fairly negative	5	0	7	-1	20	+1	23
Very negative	1	0	1	-1	2	0	4
DK	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
Positive	62	0	58	+3	29	-5	41
Negative	6	-1	8	-2	22	+1	27



QA15.1 Et pour chacune d'entre elles, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle?

Le Parlement européen

QA15.1 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The European Parliament

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB

66 automne 2006

Plutôt confiance

Plutôt pas confiance

NSP

EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
56	+4	55	62	68	+1	54	-1	58	-4	66
28	-4	30	18	27	-2	17	+2	31	+3	28
16	0	15	20	5	+1	29	-1	11	+1	6

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

Tend to trust

Tend not to trust

DK

EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
65	+6	65	-5	58	+7	54	+4	63
15	-1	35	+6	25	+3	31	-3	13
20	-5	0	-1	17	-10	15	-2	24

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB

66 automne 2006

Plutôt confiance

Plutôt pas confiance

NSP

LT	HU	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
60	0	64	-1	62	-1	68	+9	60
14	-3	23	0	25	0	17	+1	30
26	+3	13	+1	13	+1	15	-10	10

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

Tend to trust

Tend not to trust

DK

SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
66	-7	72	+1	60	+4	58
26	+7	18	-2	34	-1	29
8	+1	10	+1	6	-2	13

QA15.2 Et pour chacune d'entre elles, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle?

La Commission européenne

QA15.2 And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The European Commission

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB

66 automne 2006

Plutôt confiance

Plutôt pas confiance

NSP

EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
52	+4	50	59	68	0	48	-3	56	-3	60
27	-4	30	18	27	0	17	+2	29	+2	28
21	0	20	23	5	0	35	+1	15	+1	12

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

Tend to trust

Tend not to trust

DK

EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
63	+4	62	-6	57	+8	47	0	58
14	-1	38	+7	23	+1	32	-1	13
23	-3	0	-1	20	-9	21	+1	29

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB

66 automne 2006

Plutôt confiance

Plutôt pas confiance

NSP

LT	HU	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
57	-2	59	-2	59	-4	68	+11	57
14	-1	25	+3	24	+1	16	+1	25
29	+3	16	-1	17	+3	16	-12	18

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

Tend to trust

Tend not to trust

DK

SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
61	-12	62	-4	59	+5	53
28	+10	21	+1	33	-4	25
11	+2	17	+3	8	-1	22



QA18a A votre avis, quels sont les deux plus importants problèmes auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA18a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
L'insécurité	24	+1	25	22	27	+1	35	+10	28	+1	25
La situation économique	20	-3	17	31	12	-3	34	-6	22	-4	5
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	18	+2	17	23	20	-2	29	+2	23	+7	4
Les impôts	8	+1	8	7	15	+4	3	0	6	+1	8
Le chômage	34	-6	34	33	39	-7	30	-8	21	-13	5
Le terrorisme	12	-3	15	2	5	-4	2	-2	2	-3	18
Defence\ Foreign affairs	2	0	2	2	1	+1	0	-1	1	0	10
Housing	8	+3	8	8	11	+3	1	0	5	-1	5
Immigration	15	-6	17	6	19	-6	5	-1	5	0	21
Le système de santé	18	+2	15	30	3	0	24	0	39	+6	36
Le système éducatif	9	+2	10	4	3	-1	4	-1	3	-2	17
Les retraites\ les pensions	12	+2	11	16	17	+2	18	+3	20	+1	4
La protection de l'environnement	7	+3	8	3	15	+9	2	0	5	+2	26
Les questions liées à l'énergie	4	+1	4	4	6	+2	7	+2	5	+2	10
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	-1	2
NSP	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	+1	1	+1	0

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Crime	44	-1	20	+2	17	-6	24	-5	47
Economic situation	17	+1	39	-2	9	-1	23	0	9
Rising prices\ inflation	39	+9	28	-3	14	+6	21	+1	28
Taxation	6	0	4	0	2	-1	5	+2	4
Unemployment	7	-6	51	-5	19	+1	51	+4	7
Terrorism	3	0	3	0	47	+18	6	-5	3
Defence\ Foreign affairs	14	+12	1	-2	2	+1	1	0	0
Housing	2	-2	0	-1	20	+7	17	+9	15
Immigration	3	0	5	0	36	-28	10	-8	12
Healthcare system	20	-13	12	0	4	0	6	+1	50
The educational system	9	-1	16	+6	4	-1	8	0	3
Pensions	10	-2	15	+4	5	-3	12	0	3
Protecting the environment	4	-3	4	+2	2	-1	11	+3	6
Energy related issues	9	+3	0	-1	1	0	3	-1	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5	+1	2	0	4	+2	0	-1	2
DK	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1

QA18a A votre avis, quels sont les deux plus importants problèmes auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS) actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA18a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	HU		LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
L'insécurité	12	+2	9	-1	14	-1	33	+9	22	+10	19	-1	11	-2	18	-5	14	+3
La situation économique	41	-6	10	-2	16	-7	22	-12	14	-2	25	0	29	-11	44	-1	23	-6
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	28	-1	27	+3	34	+6	8	-1	25	-4	16	+2	30	-5	27	-3	18	+5
Les impôts	7	-3	3	-1	7	-6	2	0	9	+2	5	0	14	+4	9	+1	21	-14
Le chômage	41	-4	44	-13	25	-2	6	-6	37	-13	45	-21	53	-9	20	-1	36	-5
Le terrorisme	1	-1	3	-3	0	-3	16	-10	4	-1	1	-3	2	-1	2	-2	0	-1
Defence\ Foreign affairs	0	-1	1	-1	1	0	5	+1	2	0	3	+1	1	0	1	0	8	-3
Housing	2	-1	32	+10	9	+6	5	+3	3	0	8	+1	3	+2	13	+5	17	+5
Immigration	2	+1	10	-7	30	-15	13	-3	20	-2	10	+3	3	0	2	-1	3	+1
Le système de santé	37	+10	6	0	4	0	31	-2	12	-2	34	+7	21	+8	27	+2	20	+11
Le système éducatif	3	-1	20	-1	1	-2	24	+8	13	0	4	+1	7	+3	4	-4	9	-1
Les retraites\ les pensions	12	+3	10	+3	10	+2	4	-4	13	-2	16	+7	11	+1	17	-1	16	+7
La protection de l'environnement	3	+2	9	+5	16	+8	15	+13	15	+13	2	+1	0	-1	5	+3	8	+4
Les questions liées à l'énergie	6	+3	5	+3	16	+3	6	+3	5	+4	3	+1	0	0	2	+2	4	+2
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	-1	2	+1	8	+4	4	0	1	+1	0	-1	4	+2	2	0	1	-3
NSP	0	-1	1	0	1	+1	1	0	0	-1	2	+2	1	+1	2	+1	0	-1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
Crime	27	+8	12	-3	21	-2	41	+7	50	0	19	+8
Economic situation	29	-7	8	-5	16	+2	6	+1	35	-4	28	-6
Rising prices\ inflation	19	-2	12	0	3	+3	7	+4	11	+4	9	-2
Taxation	6	0	17	+1	4	-3	7	+3	2	+1	3	0
Unemployment	36	-8	37	-7	43	-13	8	-3	62	-3	62	-2
Terrorism	4	-2	2	-1	2	-3	25	-10	2	+1	50	-2
Defence\ Foreign affairs	2	0	3	+1	2	+1	3	-3	1	+1	2	0
Housing	8	+2	4	+1	3	+1	10	+4	4	+1	1	+1
Immigration	3	0	4	-3	9	+2	32	-8	1	0	3	+1
Healthcare system	27	+8	40	+4	31	-1	24	+4	8	0	5	0
The educational system	5	0	4	0	18	-1	8	+2	2	-1	7	0
Pensions	13	+2	18	+1	7	+3	11	+2	17	+7	2	-1
Protecting the environment	5	+2	17	+7	27	+12	8	-1	1	0	0	-1
Energy related issues	7	+1	18	+3	13	+1	4	-1	0	0	1	+1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	-2	1	-1	0	0	1	+1	1	0	3	+1
DK	3	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-3	1	0

QA18b A votre avis, quels sont les deux plus importants problèmes auxquels doit faire face notre Communauté actuellement ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA18b What do you think are the two most important issues facing our community at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

*1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007*

*2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB  
66 automne 2006*

*1st column: EB 67 spring 2007*

*2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006*

		CY (tcc)	
		EB	EB
L'insécurité	Crime	67.2	66.1
La situation économique	Economic situation	<b>28</b>	+23
La hausse des prix\ l'inflation	Rising prices\ inflation	<b>31</b>	-4
Les impôts	Taxation	<b>8</b>	-5
Le chômage	Unemployment	<b>8</b>	0
Le terrorisme	Terrorism	<b>36</b>	-2
Cyprus issue	Cyprus issue	<b>3</b>	+3
Housing	Housing	<b>33</b>	-19
Immigration	Immigration	<b>8</b>	+3
Le système de santé	Healthcare system	<b>6</b>	+2
Le système éducatif	The educational system	<b>6</b>	-2
Les retraites\ les pensions	Pensions	<b>9</b>	-1
La protection de l'environnement	Protecting the environment	<b>1</b>	-2
Les questions liées à l'énergie	Energy related issues	<b>5</b>	0
Autre (SPONTANE)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	<b>5</b>	-6
NSP	DK	<b>1</b>	0
		<b>2</b>	+2



QA20a.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre le terrorisme

QA20a.4 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting terrorism

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne : % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
<b>16</b>	-2	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	+2	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	0	<b>10</b>	+2	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	0
<b>81</b>	+2	<b>79</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	-1	<b>85</b>	+4	<b>89</b>	0	<b>89</b>	-2	<b>88</b>	+1	<b>89</b>	+1	<b>92</b>	+2
<b>3</b>	0	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
<b>10</b>	+3	<b>22</b>	-4	<b>29</b>	+5	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	+1	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>11</b>	+2
<b>87</b>	-2	<b>78</b>	+4	<b>68</b>	-1	<b>85</b>	+1	<b>76</b>	0	<b>71</b>	-2	<b>83</b>	+2	<b>91</b>	+3	<b>85</b>	-2
<b>3</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	0	<b>4</b>	+1	<b>7</b>	+3	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne : % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

HU		LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
<b>8</b>	-4	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>27</b>	0	<b>12</b>	+4	<b>10</b>	-9	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	-1
<b>90</b>	+4	<b>86</b>	+2	<b>89</b>	+4	<b>89</b>	+1	<b>71</b>	+2	<b>85</b>	-5	<b>86</b>	+9	<b>80</b>	+2	<b>86</b>	+2
<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	+1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	+2	<b>4</b>	+1	<b>7</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
<b>7</b>	0	<b>14</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>26</b>	-9	<b>26</b>	+3	<b>53</b>	+3
<b>92</b>	+1	<b>85</b>	+3	<b>92</b>	+4	<b>71</b>	+10	<b>71</b>	-3	<b>43</b>	-3
<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0

QA20a.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La défense et la politique étrangère

QA20a.5 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Defence and foreign affairs

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
<b>33</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>62</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>+5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
<b>24</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>72</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

HU		LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
<b>24</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>74</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>+1</b>

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
<b>18</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>81</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>+1</b>

## Eurobarometer 67



QA20a.9 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La protection de l'environnement

QA20a.9 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Protecting the environment

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
28	-4	27	32	24	-7	32	-1	27	-4	15
69	+5	71	64	75	+7	57	+8	68	+1	72
3	0	2	4	1	0	7	0	0	-1	1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
38	0	34	-2	32	0	22	-7	36
59	+1	66	+2	65	+7	76	+7	60
3	-2	0	0	3	-7	2	0	4

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

En commun dans l'UE

NSP

HU	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
25	-2	30	-8	35	0	17	-5	48
74	+4	68	+9	64	+1	82	+5	50
1	-2	2	-1	1	0	2	-2	4

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

(NATIONALITY) Government

Jointly within the EU

DK

SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
35	-7	46	0	20	-13
64	+7	53	-1	80	+14
1	0	1	0	0	-1





## Eurobarometer 67

QA20b.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par les Gouvernements nationaux ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La lutte contre le terrorisme

QA20b.4 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the national Governments, or made jointly within the European Union?

Fighting terrorism

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB

66 automne 2006

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

		CY (tcc)	
		EB	EB
Gouvernements nationaux	National Governments	67.2	66.1
En commun dans l'UE	Jointly within the EU	39	-4
NSP	DK	56	+7
		5	-3



## Eurobarometer 67

QA20b.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par les Gouvernements nationaux ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La défense et la politique étrangère

QA20b.5 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the national Governments, or made jointly within the European Union?

Defence and foreign affairs

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB

66 automne 2006

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

		CY (tcc)	
		EB	EB
Gouvernements nationaux	National Governments	67.2	66.1
En commun dans l'UE	Jointly within the EU	<b>49</b>	-11
NSP	DK	<b>46</b>	+14
		<b>5</b>	-3



## Eurobarometer 67

QA20b.9 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par les Gouvernements nationaux ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La protection de l'environnement

QA20b.9 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the national Governments, or made jointly within the European Union?

Protecting the environment

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB  
66 automne 2006

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

		CY (tcc)	
		EB	EB
Gouvernements nationaux	National Governments	67.2	66.1
En commun dans l'UE	Jointly within the EU	49	-8
NSP	DK	45	+10
		6	-2

QA27.4 Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

L'élargissement de l'UE à d'autres pays dans les années à venir

QA27.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	EU27		EU25		EU15		NMS		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
Pour	49	+3	43	68	44	-2	58	-9	64	-1	51	+3	34	+5	34	+4	35	+1	35	+1	35	+1
Contre	39	-3	45	18	53	+2	15	+4	28	0	43	-3	59	-6	59	-5	55	-5	55	-5	55	-5
NSP	12	0	12	14	3	+1	27	+5	8	+1	6	0	7	+1	7	+1	10	+4	10	+4	10	+4

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
For	55	-4	56	-15	65	+14	32	-2	42	-6	48	+1	65	-1	66	+12	56	-7
Against	32	+6	43	+15	13	-8	60	+2	38	+7	34	-2	20	+2	25	-1	33	+7
DK	13	-2	1	0	22	-6	8	+1	20	-2	18	+1	15	-2	9	-11	11	0

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	LT		HU		LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
Pour	68	0	64	-1	25	-7	62	-4	50	+5	28	-3	76	0	51	-3	67	-1
Contre	17	-1	28	+6	68	+4	22	+6	44	-4	64	+7	14	+2	30	+2	9	0
NSP	15	+1	8	-5	7	+3	16	-3	6	-1	8	-3	10	-1	19	+1	24	+1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
For	67	-7	59	-10	39	-4	52	-1	41	+5	72	+8	50	0
Against	29	+8	30	+9	56	+4	38	+1	48	-3	19	-3	26	-3
DK	4	0	11	0	5	+1	10	0	11	-2	9	-5	24	+3

QA27.5 Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une constitution pour l'Union européenne

QA27.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A constitution for the European Union

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Pour	<b>66</b>	+3	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>82</b>	+1	<b>60</b>	-3	<b>55</b>	-1	<b>45</b>
Contre	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	+1	<b>30</b>	+1	<b>39</b>
NSP	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	+1	<b>28</b>	+2	<b>15</b>	0	<b>16</b>

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

		67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
For		61	+6	61	-11	75	+13	68	+2	62	+4	72	+3	69	-6	44	+1
Against		11	-2	38	+13	8	-6	21	-2	15	+3	15	-1	17	+5	42	+12
DK		28	-4	1	-1	17	-7	11	-1	23	-7	13	-3	14	+1	14	-13
		23	-2														

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 66 automne 2006

	LT	HU	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB									
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2									
Pour	<b>66</b>	-2	<b>79</b>	+5	<b>66</b>	-3	<b>56</b>	-4	<b>55</b>	-4	<b>49</b>	-2	<b>69</b>	+5	<b>64</b>	+5	<b>69</b>	+2
Contre	<b>15</b>	+1	<b>11</b>	0	<b>22</b>	+1	<b>19</b>	+7	<b>41</b>	+4	<b>34</b>	+5	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-3
NSP	<b>19</b>	+1	<b>10</b>	-5	<b>12</b>	+2	<b>25</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>23</b>	-2	<b>24</b>	+1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
For	80	+1	64	-3	47	-6	47	+3	43	0	67	+3
Against	13	+2	22	+4	43	+5	33	+1	36	+1	19	0
DK	7	-3	14	-1	10	0	20	-4	21	-1	14	-3

QA31 D'une manière générale, en pensant au réchauffement de la planète, pensez-vous que c'est une question qui devrait être traitée par l'Union européenne de manière urgente ou pas ? Cela devrait être traité par l'Union européenne ...

QA31 Overall, thinking about global warming, do you think that it is a matter that should be dealt with by the European Union urgently or not? It should be dealt with by the European Union...

	EU27	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
<i>EB 67 printemps 2007</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
De manière très urgente	57	60	49	62	50	54	59	65	65	64	35	87	54	70	57	50	87	71
De manière plutôt urgente	31	29	35	27	31	37	27	26	26	28	38	10	37	23	31	34	9	16
De manière pas vraiment urgente	6	6	7	8	5	6	9	5	5	5	14	2	2	4	3	8	2	6
De manière pas du tout urgente	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	2
NSP	5	4	8	2	13	2	2	3	3	2	9	0	6	2	8	6	2	5
De manière urgente	88	89	84	89	81	91	86	91	91	92	73	97	91	93	88	84	96	87
Not urgently	7	7	8	9	6	7	12	6	6	6	18	3	3	5	4	10	2	8

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
<i>EB 67 spring 2007</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Very urgently	43	41	69	66	61	58	54	41	53	50	69	49	53	76	51	75	66
Fairly urgently	36	36	21	26	23	28	35	40	32	30	26	39	36	17	33	17	10
Not really urgently	12	10	7	4	6	9	7	10	5	6	4	7	9	4	7	3	4
Not at all urgently	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	2
DK	6	11	1	3	8	3	3	8	9	12	1	4	1	2	6	4	18
Urgently	79	77	90	92	84	86	89	81	85	80	95	88	89	93	84	92	76
Not urgently	15	12	9	5	8	11	8	11	6	8	4	8	10	5	10	4	6



QA32 Et plus précisément, pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante sur le changement climatique : l'Union européenne devrait mettre en œuvre de nouvelles politiques de manière urgente pour réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre d'au moins 20% d'ici à 2020.

QA32 More precisely, please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about climate change: The European Union should urgently put new policies in place to reduce greenhouse gas emission by at least 20% by 2020.

	EU27	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
<i>EB 67 printemps 2007</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Tout à fait d'accord	60	62	52	63	61	57	68	71	70	67	50	86	52	71	53	54	86	61
Plutôt d'accord	29	27	35	29	26	36	22	21	22	26	33	12	35	23	33	31	8	21
Plutôt pas d'accord	4	5	4	5	3	4	6	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	7	1	6
Pas du tout d'accord	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	3
NSP	6	5	8	2	10	2	2	2	2	1	10	0	10	3	11	6	5	9
D'accord	89	89	87	92	87	93	90	92	92	93	83	98	87	94	86	85	94	82
Disagree	5	6	5	6	3	5	8	6	6	6	7	2	3	3	3	9	1	9

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
<i>EB 67 spring 2007</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Totally agree	54	49	64	72	67	64	57	42	58	53	71	50	51	81	56	70	54
Tend to agree	32	33	26	21	24	25	32	42	30	33	24	40	38	14	30	22	16
Tend to disagree	4	5	5	4	2	6	6	5	4	3	3	4	7	2	5	1	3
Totally disagree	2	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2
DK	8	12	2	3	7	3	4	10	7	10	1	5	2	2	6	6	25
Agree	86	82	90	93	91	89	89	84	88	86	95	90	89	95	86	92	70
Disagree	6	6	8	4	2	8	7	6	5	4	4	5	9	3	8	2	5

QA37 Diriez-vous que vous êtes très optimiste, plutôt optimiste, plutôt pessimiste ou très pessimiste concernant le futur de l'Union européenne ?

QA37 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union...?

		EU27	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
<i>EB 67 printemps 2007</i>		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Très optimiste		11	10	13	7	10	10	17	13	13	8	9	14	14	5	15	10	16	24
Plutôt optimiste		58	58	61	66	56	56	60	62	62	65	68	53	60	56	60	58	54	36
Plutôt pessimiste		19	20	15	19	17	27	16	15	16	20	16	23	13	29	8	19	14	20
Très pessimiste		5	5	3	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	9	2	6	4	5	6	9
NSP		7	7	8	4	15	3	4	7	6	4	5	1	11	4	13	8	10	11
Optimiste		69	68	74	73	66	66	77	75	75	73	77	67	74	61	75	68	70	60
Pessimistic		24	25	18	23	19	31	19	18	19	23	18	32	15	35	12	24	20	29

		LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
<i>EB 67 spring 2007</i>		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Very optimistic		7	13	13	6	20	5	8	14	13	18	15	12	4	9	9	11	24
Fairly optimistic		53	61	56	52	49	70	45	68	44	57	65	63	57	60	48	42	28
Fairly pessimistic		31	16	23	29	15	20	29	9	26	12	16	19	28	21	23	29	15
Very pessimistic		4	2	4	7	7	2	9	1	6	2	2	3	8	4	10	12	13
DK		5	8	4	6	9	3	9	8	11	11	2	3	3	6	10	6	20
Optimistic		60	74	69	58	69	75	53	82	57	75	80	75	61	69	57	53	52
Pessimistic		35	18	27	36	22	22	38	10	32	14	18	22	36	25	33	41	28



QA38.1 Dites-moi si, selon vous, dans 50 ans, l'Union européenne aura son propre président, élu directement par les citoyens européens ?

QA38.1 For each of the following, please tell me if according to you, in 50 years from now, the European Union will have its own president directly elected by European citizens?

	EU27																
	EU27	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY
<i>EB 67 printemps 2007</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Oui, probablement	51	53	46	46	48	42	40	53	54	55	39	71	60	46	60	58	63
Non, probablement pas	30	31	27	44	14	42	55	36	34	30	41	26	15	38	15	20	21
NSP	19	16	27	10	38	16	5	11	12	15	20	3	25	16	25	22	16

	CY (tcc)																
	EU27	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY
<i>EB 67 spring 2007</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Yes, probably	47	49	50	46	56	34	47	44	55	49	57	47	38	42	55	52	36
No, probably not	34	30	39	31	11	60	38	30	19	15	31	38	55	51	28	32	21
DK	19	21	11	23	33	6	15	26	26	36	12	15	7	7	17	16	43

QA38.2 Dites-moi si, selon vous, dans 50 ans, l'Union européenne sera seulement une puissance économique secondaire ?

QA38.2 For each of the following, please tell me if according to you, in 50 years from now, the European Union will only be a secondary economic power?

		EU27	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
<i>EB 67 printemps 2007</i>		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Oui, probablement		31	32	27	39	32	26	40	20	20	19	32	48	32	36	39	32	56	48
Non, probablement pas		49	50	45	47	28	57	51	68	68	72	47	49	40	45	30	48	19	32
NSP		20	18	28	14	40	17	9	12	12	9	21	3	28	19	31	20	25	20
		LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	
<i>EB 67 spring 2007</i>		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
		67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	
Yes, probably		42	27	37	34	26	23	39	25	28	21	45	30	41	24	45	46	38	
No, probably not		34	46	47	40	27	69	44	51	42	38	37	57	49	64	34	36	19	
DK		24	27	16	26	47	8	17	24	30	41	18	13	10	12	21	18	43	

QA38.4 Dites-moi si, selon vous, dans 50 ans, l'Union européenne sera une puissance diplomatique de premier plan au niveau mondial ?

QA38.4 For each of the following, please tell me if according to you, in 50 years from now, the European Union will be a leading diplomatic power in the world?

		EU27	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
<i>EB 67 printemps 2007</i>		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Oui, probablement		61	63	55	57	52	45	66	72	72	73	52	71	65	62	62	59	65	40
Non, probablement pas		22	22	21	34	11	42	27	18	18	17	31	27	15	21	14	22	14	38
NSP		17	15	24	9	37	13	7	10	10	10	17	2	20	17	24	19	21	22
		LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	
<i>EB 67 spring 2007</i>		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
		67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	
Yes, probably		40	57	57	49	60	62	51	62	56	53	42	49	44	67	57	37	42	
No, probably not		40	21	29	31	9	29	36	17	18	12	45	38	47	24	27	46	18	
DK		20	22	14	20	31	9	13	21	26	35	13	13	9	9	16	17	40	

QA38.5 Dites-moi si, selon vous, dans 50 ans, l'Union européenne aura sa propre armée ?

QA38.5 For each of the following, please tell me if according to you, in 50 years from now, the European Union will have its own army?

		EU27	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)
<i>EB 67 printemps 2007</i>		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Oui, probablement		<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>38</b>
Non, probablement pas		<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>
NSP		<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>
		LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	
<i>EB 67 spring 2007</i>		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
		67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	
Yes, probably		<b>61</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	
No, probably not		<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	
DK		<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>	

QA42 Avez-vous déjà vu ce symbole ? (MONTRER LE DRAPEAU EUROPEEN)

QA42 Have you ever seen this symbol? (SHOW EUROPEAN FLAG)

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006

	EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	65.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2
Oui	95	+3	94	96	98	0	95	+11	94	-1	99
Non	4	-2	5	3	2	0	3	-10	5	+1	1
NSP	1	-1	1	1	0	0	2	-2	1	0	0

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006

	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2
Yes	96	+5	93	+1	93	+4	97	0	89
No	4	-4	6	-2	6	-4	3	0	7
DK	0	-1	1	+1	1	-1	0	0	4

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006

	LT	HU	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2
Oui	96	+2	98	+4	99	-1	99	0	96
Non	4	-1	2	-3	0	0	1	+1	3
NSP	0	-2	0	-1	1	+1	1	-2	1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006

	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2
Yes	98	+1	96	+2	98	0	99
No	2	-1	3	-2	2	0	7
DK	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

QA43.2 Ce symbole est le drapeau européen. Voici une liste de propositions concernant le drapeau européen. J'aimerais connaître votre opinion sur chacune d'elles. Pour chaque proposition, Ce drapeau représente quelque chose de bien  
QA43.2 This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to This flag stands for something good

<i>1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007</i>	<b>EU27</b>	<b>EU25</b>	<b>EU15</b>	<b>NMS</b>	<b>BE</b>		<b>BG</b>		<b>CZ</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D-W</b>		<b>DE</b>		<b>D-E</b>	
<i>2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	65.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2
Plutôt d'accord	<b>78</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>+11</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>11</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-10</b>
NSP	<b>11</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1</b>

<i>1st column: EB 67 spring 2007</i>	<b>EE</b>		<b>EL</b>		<b>ES</b>		<b>FR</b>		<b>IE</b>		<b>IT</b>		<b>CY</b>		<b>CY (tcc)</b>		<b>LV</b>	
<i>2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2
Tend to agree	<b>81</b>	<b>+15</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>+13</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>9</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-6</b>
DK	<b>10</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-7</b>

<i>1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007</i>	<b>LT</b>		<b>HU</b>		<b>LU</b>		<b>MT</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>AT</b>		<b>PL</b>		<b>PT</b>		<b>RO</b>	
<i>2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2
Plutôt d'accord	<b>73</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>+9</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>9</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>
NSP	<b>18</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-9</b>

<i>1st column: EB 67 spring 2007</i>	<b>SI</b>		<b>SK</b>		<b>FI</b>		<b>SE</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>HR</b>		<b>TR</b>	
<i>2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006</i>	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2	67.2	65.2
Tend to agree	<b>81</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>+7</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-10</b>
DK	<b>7</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>+3</b>



QA49.1 Comment jugez-vous la situation actuelle de chacun des domaines suivants?

La situation de l'économie (NATIONALITE)

QA49.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB

66 automne 2006

	EU27	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Très bonne	6	+2	8	2	6	+2	1	0	2	-1	59
Plutôt bonne	46	+4	50	32	63	0	9	-7	43	-1	40
Plutôt mauvaise	35	-5	31	49	27	-2	59	+4	42	+2	1
Très mauvaise	9	-1	7	14	2	-1	26	+4	12	0	0
NSP	4	+1	4	3	2	+1	5	0	1	0	0
Bonne	52	+6	58	34	69	+3	10	-8	45	-2	99
Bad	44	-6	38	63	29	-4	85	+7	54	+2	1

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Very good	5	+1	1	-1	3	0	25	-12	6
Rather good	76	-1	17	-3	57	+10	25	-5	64
Rather bad	13	-2	49	-2	30	-8	60	+8	7
Very bad	2	+1	33	+6	6	+2	11	-2	2
DK	4	+1	0	0	4	-3	3	-1	2
Good	81	0	18	-4	60	+9	26	-4	89
Bad	15	-1	82	+4	36	-6	71	+5	9

1re colonne : EB 67 printemps 2007

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB

66 automne 2006

	HU	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2
Très bonne	1	+1	17	+8	3	+1	11	+2	10
Plutôt bonne	8	-2	67	-1	45	+13	82	+1	75
Plutôt mauvaise	55	-1	11	-9	34	-15	5	-4	12
Très mauvaise	35	+3	1	+1	10	-4	0	-1	1
NSP	1	0	4	+2	8	+4	2	+2	3
Bonne	9	-2	84	+7	48	+15	93	+3	85
Bad	90	+2	12	-8	44	-19	5	-5	13

1st column: EB 67 spring 2007

2nd column: % change from EB 66 autumn 2006

	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1	67.2	66.1
Very good	3	+2	10	-2	28	+12
Rather good	52	+19	82	+4	64	-4
Rather bad	37	-15	7	-1	6	-6
Very bad	5	-7	0	0	18	-2
DK	3	+1	1	0	5	0
Good	55	+21	92	+2	92	+7
Bad	42	-22	7	-2	6	-7