



EUROBAROMETER 2003.3

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

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FULL REPORT 2003 Summer

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Press and Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Introduction

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB), gathers information from the societies that are to become members of the European Union in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer. The CC-EB continuously tracks support for EU membership in each country, and records attitudes related to European issues.

This report covers the results of the wave of survey conducted in June and July 2003, in the 13 candidate countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged 15 years and older in each candidate country. The sample size in Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys is at least 1000 people per country, except for Cyprus and Malta, in which the sample size is 500 respondents each. The achieved sample sizes of the 2003.3 wave are:

Bulgaria	1000	Latvia	1004	Slovakia	1061
Cyprus	500	Lithuania	1004	Slovenia	1000
Czech Rep	1000	Malta	500	Turkey	1000
Estonia	1007	Poland	1000		
Hungary	1003	Romania	1047	Total	12126

The survey is carried out by national institutes associated with and coordinated by The Gallup Organization, Hungary, in each of the 13 candidate countries. This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR) or comply with its standards.

The figures shown in this report are weighted by sex, age, region, community size, education level and marital status. The figures given for the candidate region (CC-13) as a whole and for the 2004 Member States (MS 2004) are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country.

Due to the rounding of figures in certain cases, the total percentage in a table does not always add exactly to 100%, but to a number very close to it (e.g., 99% or 101%). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add to more than 100%. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of one percentage point in comparison to the tables because of the way previously rounded percentages are added.

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organizes general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all member states and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys with reports published twice a year
- Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g., Top Decision Makers)
- Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews)
- Candidate Countries Eurobarometer

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer surveys and the EB Applicant Countries surveys, the telephone Flash EB polls and qualitative research serve primarily to carry out surveys for the different Directorates General and comparable special services of the Commission on their behalf and on their account.

The Eurobarometer Web site address is:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion

Table of contents

Introduction	2
Table of contents	3
Key findings	4
1. Attitudes towards the European Union	5
1.1. Priority of key issues	5
1.2. Support for key issues	8
Stable support for the euro	10
Increasing support for enlargement	11
1.3. The role of the European Union	12
2. Common foreign and security policy	15
2.1. Support for a common foreign policy	15
Support for joint EU decision-making	16
Support of European Foreign Minister	18
2.2. Support for a common security policy	19
Support for joint EU decision-making about defence policy	20
Citizens support the setting up of a European army	22
2.3. Measures related to Common Foreign and Security Policy	23
2.4. Who should make decisions on European defence policy?	25
A sensible tendency of keeping decision-making in defence issues at home	25
2.5. Geopolitical orientation in the candidate region	27
3. Support for joint decision-making	31

Key findings

This short report gives an update how the public perceptions have been changed since the May of 2003 (from wave 2203.2 in the CCEB series) in a series of issues that have current global relevance, most prominently those issues that regard the common European presence on the world stage. This Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CCEB) in the 13 candidate countries (Wave CCEB 2003.3, 12,126 people interviewed face-to-face between 16th of June and the 18th of July, 2003) reveals:

- the general result of the survey is a sensibly higher emotional involvement in European strategic affairs that drives higher approval of most key European Union initiatives that are designed to strengthen the Union's internal and external positions. Citizens in the candidate countries display a growing support for the enlargement, the common currency, for all elements of the Common Foreign and Security Policy including the position of a European Foreign Minister, or the setting up of an independent European military force
- the gap between the expectation and desires as to how much direct impact The European Union will have on candidate citizens' daily life has risen: with virtually unchanged expectations we witness a significantly increased desire that the EU should have an impact on people's daily life in the candidate countries, and in the accessing region as well
- citizens in the candidate countries have a growingly positive image of the European Union as a global player as well — with judging its role as positive in areas like preserving peace, fighting against terrorism, fighting global poverty, contributing to economic growth, or protecting the environment —, and the image of the United States seems to slowly start to recover from its low after the Iraqi invasion
- while citizens have displayed a gradually increased support as far as common EU diplomacy is concerned (with an EU foreign minister, and with common European foreign policy) they are getting more cautious when it comes to defence matters
- support for national decision making in European defence matters increases at the expense of European Union level decision making, with the latter still remaining the dominant choice over national governments, and NATO
- citizens in the candidate countries, and especially in those countries that will join the Union as of May 2004, lack the involvement in shaping the common EU foreign policy

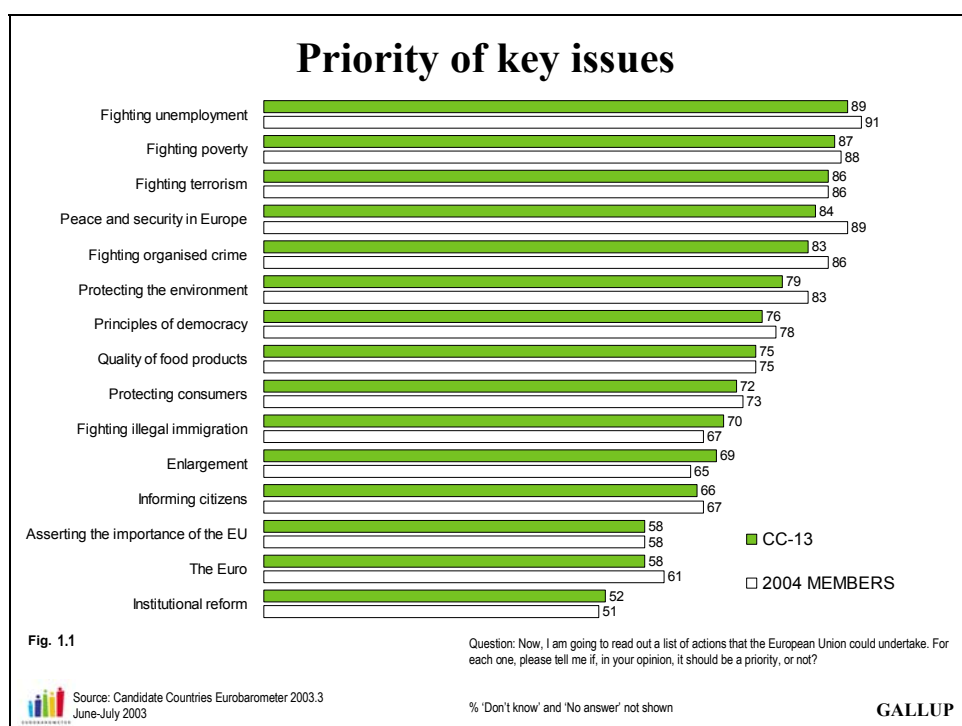
1. Attitudes towards the European Union

In this chapter we focus on major European projects such as the common currency or the enlargement: we will give an update how sentiments have changed from Spring to Summer in these issues.

1.1. Priority of key issues

The first priority of the European Union, according 89% of CC-13 citizens, is the fight against unemployment (which has further increased its importance with 6 percentage points since 2003 Spring)¹. The CC-13 and 2004 countries' results run in tandem. More than four in five in the candidate region say fighting poverty (87%, +7), fighting terrorism (86%, +10), maintaining peace in Europe (84%, +10), and fighting organised crime (83%, +10) are priorities. Environmental protection (79%), principles of democracy (76%) and guaranteeing the quality of products (75%) are also relatively important issues to them with three quarters listing it among the priorities of the EU. (see also ANNEX TABLES 1.1a-1.1c).

The issues of “peace and security in Europe” and “protecting the environment” present the widest gap between the countries of CC-13 and 2004 member countries — for those countries that will join the European Union in May 2004. While for 84% of the respondents in CC-13 countries peace and security in Europe is important, 89% in the 2004 member countries say so. Similarly, 79% of respondents in CC-13 countries feel the protection of environment important, as opposed to the 84% figure of 2004 member country respondents.



On the other hand, we can see an interesting opposite in the issue of “successful enlargement of the EU to include new member countries”. According to the candidate countries, this should be a priority (CC-13: 69%), and as for 2004 members “only” 65% would give priority to this issue. The least important issue throughout candidate countries is the institutional reform of the EU. Relatively few respondents in the CC-13 (52%) and 2004 countries (51%) would give priority to this matter.

¹ CCEB 2003.2 Survey, fielded in May 2003

Analysing our results country by country and group by group, we see Cypriots (96%), Polish (94%) and Lithuanians (93%) say **fighting against unemployment is a priority**. Czechs (81%), Latvians and Turks (both 86%) are on the other end of the scale. The younger generation is most interested in this question (91%), as are those whose terminal education is between 16-20 years or above 20 years (93 and 92%, respectively) (see *ANNEX TABLES 1.2a-1.2b*).

According to the large proportion who called it a priority, people are interested in **fighting poverty and social exclusion**, especially Cypriots (95%), and Maltese (94%). As regards demographic distribution, managers and other white collars (both 91%), and younger respondents (15-24 and 25-34 years old) (both 89%) give priority to this issue (see *ANNEX TABLES 1.3a-1.3b*).

Fighting against terrorism is in particular a priority in Cyprus (97%) and Slovakia (93%). Latvians are the least likely (78%) to call it a priority. Females (89%), young people under the age of 25 (89%), and manual workers (91%), above all, call fighting terrorism a priority (see *ANNEX TABLES 1.4a-1.4b*).

Peace and security maintenance is a priority to a very high proportion of Cypriots (99%), Slovaks and Maltese (both 94%), men (85%), and manual workers (91%), and those who learned at school at 16 or older age (90%). (see *ANNEX TABLES 1.5a-1.5b*).

The question of the day, **environmental protection**, is chosen by most of the respondents, mainly the Cypriots (93%), and Maltese (91%), managers and other white collars (87%) (see *ANNEX TABLES 1.6a-1.6b*).

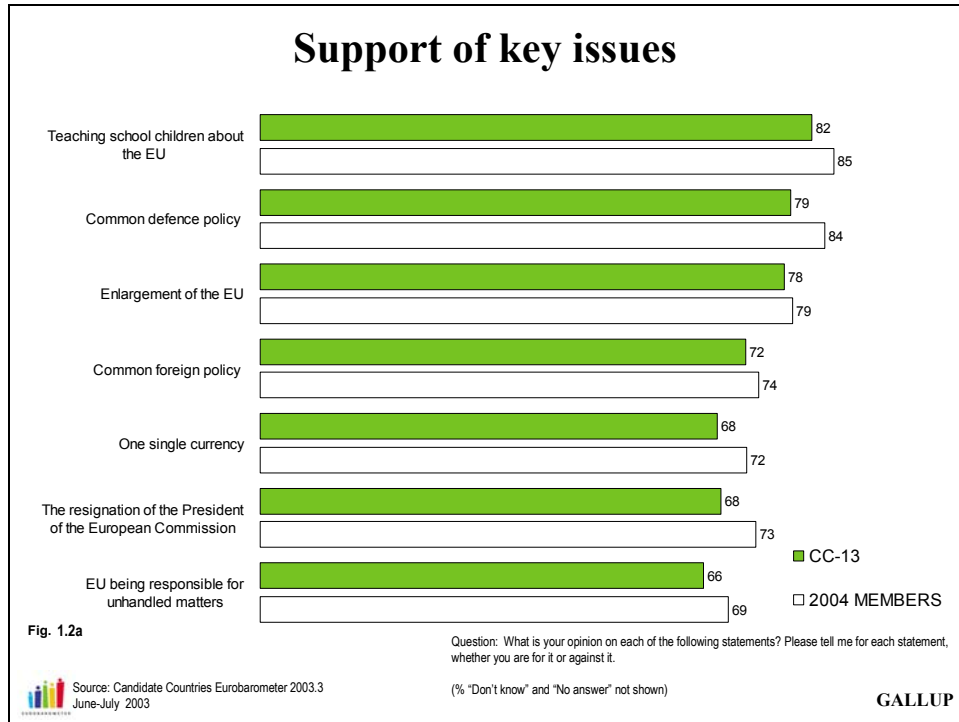
Sorting the issues into the top three, we can say that the most important are maintaining peace (top three in eleven countries), fighting unemployment (in ten countries), fighting poverty and social exclusion (in seven countries), fighting organized crime (in five countries), and fighting terrorism (in four countries). No other key issues are in the top three in the candidate countries.

Table 1.1 Priority of key issues
(% of mentions, by country, three most frequent responses shown)

Bulgaria		Malta	
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	92	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	94
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	92	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	94
Fighting unemployment	92	Fighting unemployment	93
Cyprus		Poland	
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	99	Fighting unemployment	94
Fighting terrorism	96	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	90
Fighting organised crime and drugs	96	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	88
Czech Republic		Romania	
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	88	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	92
Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	88	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	91
Fighting terrorism	87	Fighting organised crime and drugs	89
Estonia		Slovakia	
Fighting organised crime and drugs	94	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	94
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	92	Fighting terrorism	93
Fighting unemployment	90	Fighting unemployment	93
Hungary		Slovenia	
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	90	Fighting unemployment	92
Fighting organised crime and drugs	88	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	91
Fighting unemployment	87	Protecting the environment	90
Latvia		Turkey	
Fighting unemployment	86	Fighting unemployment	86
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	85	Fighting terrorism	84
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	84	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	83
Lithuania			
Fighting unemployment	93		
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	90		
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	90		

1.2. Support for key issues

The survey also measures public opinion toward a certain number of key EU issues. Some of these issues are clearly strategic questions, while others relate to democratic processes, the fundamental principle of subsidiary, and the education of future citizens about EU matters.



An analysis of the four items on current strategic matters (that will be analysed, one-by-one, in more detail in the following chapters) shows that (see also *ANNEX TABLE 1.7a*):

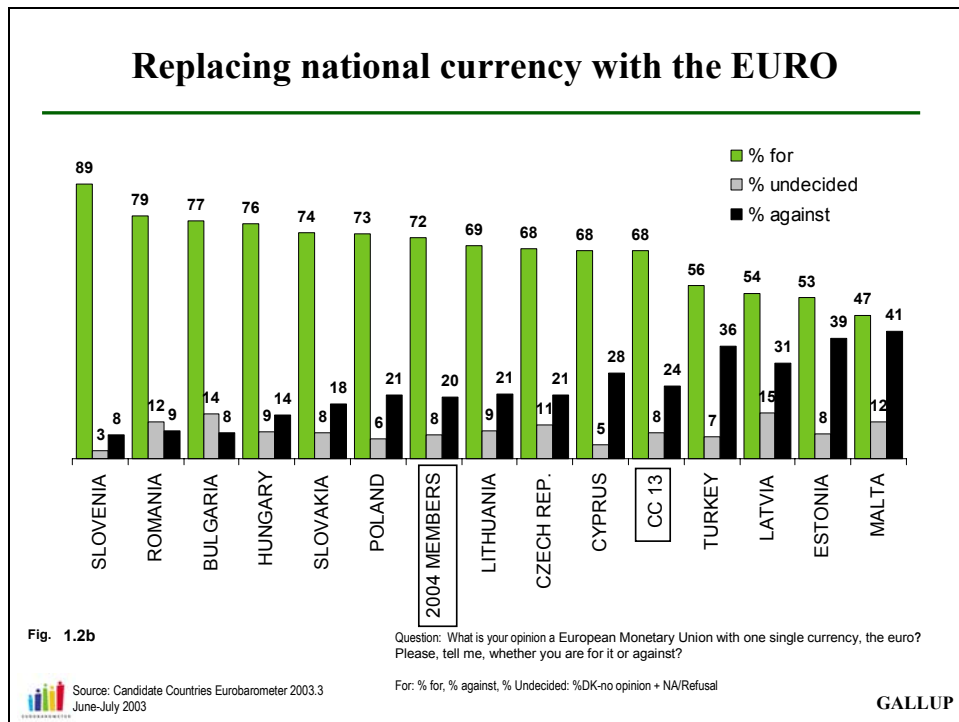
- 79% of candidate citizens and 84% of the 2004 members are in favour of **a common defence and security policy among the EU member states**. Support is most widespread in Cyprus (93%), Hungary (87%), and Slovenia (85%), while opposition is greatest in Malta (23%), and Turkey (15%).
- 72% of candidate citizens -- and 74% among the 2004 members -- support **a common foreign policy toward other countries**. Support is greatest in Cyprus (87%), Slovenia (84%), and Romania (78%). Opposition is strongest in the Czech Republic (29%), and Malta (25%).
- Well ahead of the actual introduction of euro currency in their countries, 68% of the people in the candidate region, and 72% of the 2004 members, are in favour of **a European Monetary Union with one single currency**. The highest support for EMU and the euro registers in Slovenia (89%), Romania (79%), and Bulgaria (77%), while resistance is strongest in Malta (41%), Estonia (39%), and Turkey (35%).
- Almost eight in 10 future EU citizens (78%) are in favour of **the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries**; the proportion is 79% among the 2004 members. The most widespread support is found among Bulgarians (87%), and Slovenians (86%). Opposition is strongest in Estonia (22%), and Malta (16%).

Looking at the other items in the question, it can be seen that:

- More than three-quarters on the CC-13 level (82%), and 85% in the 2004 member states, are in favour of **teaching schoolchildren about the way European Union institutions work**, with support levels ranging from 74% in the Czech Republic, to 92% in Cyprus. On the CC-13 level this proposition gained +6 percentage points in support, the highest increase we have found in Malta with +14, and even the least positive change was +1 percentage point in Cyprus.
- The majority, just a little less than seven in ten candidate citizens (68%) think that **the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners should resign if they do not have the support of the majority in the European Parliament**. Seventy-three percent of the 2004 member countries support this idea. Country-by-country levels of support range from 52% in Bulgaria, to 84% in Slovenia. People are now more likely to think that the position of the President should be dependent on the EP's majority support, since Spring we have detected a +9 percentage points change on CC-13 level, and as much as +8 points in the 2004 member countries. Cypriots display the most (+14), and Latvia the least (+3) increase in how much this opinion is shared by citizens.
- Sixty-six percent of candidate citizens are in favour of the **European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments**. The levels of support range from 57% in Slovakia and Bulgaria, to 84% in Cyprus. Sixty-nine percent of the 2004 members support elevating responsibility to the EU level in certain areas. The principle of subsidiarity is gaining ground as well with +8 percentage points change measured in the candidate region since this spring (the accessing countries are now even more likely are for delegating powers to the most effective levels of the European administrative system with +7 percentage points). The once sceptical Maltese are those where approval increased the most (+11), and there was practically no change in Latvia (+1) since Spring 2003.

Stable support for the euro

On average, 68% of respondents from the 13 candidate countries now favour using the euro -- the European monetary union -- in their countries. Support is somewhat higher in the 2004 member countries, where introduction of the euro is a not-too-far-away reality: 72% of respondents support the idea of replacing their national currencies with the euro. Comparing current numbers with the data of Spring 2003, we can see that at that time 64% of the CC-13 and 69% in the future member countries were in favour of replacement with the euro. This means an increase of 4 percentage points in the entire region and 3 percentage points in the 2004 member states.

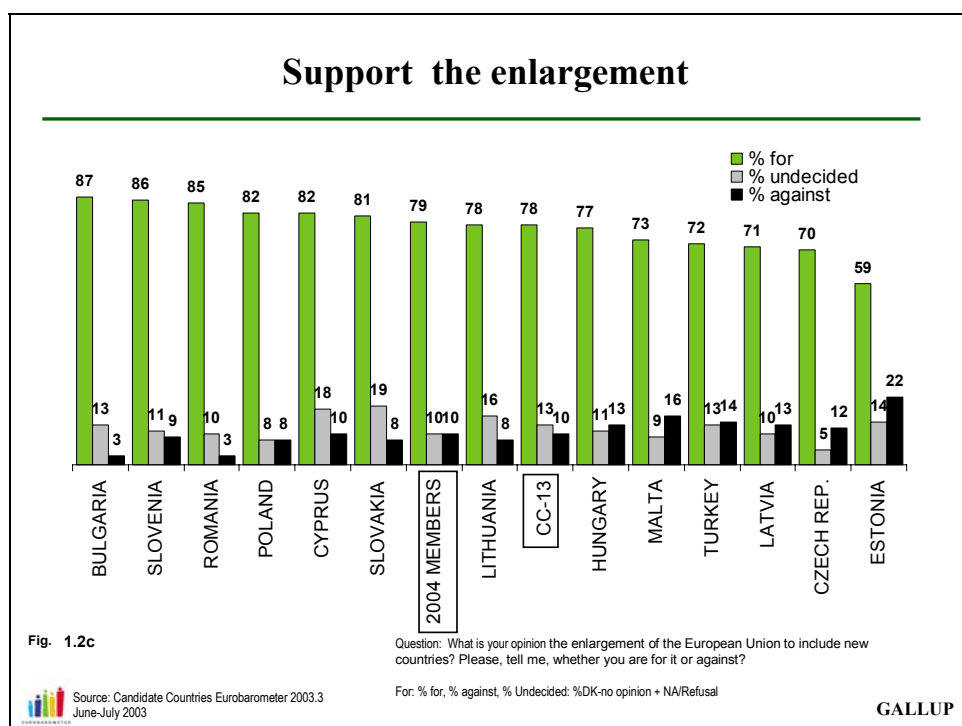


The euro is attractive to the majority of citizens across the candidate region. We found the highest support levels (89%) for the euro in Slovenia (+4 percentage points change from Spring 2003). The opponents are strongest in Malta (41%, increased +7), and are strong in Estonia (39%, +1), and in Latvia (31%, +4) as well. We detected the biggest increase in support for the common currency in the Czech Republic (+15 percentage points), while the most significant increase in opposition we recorded in the aforementioned Malta. (ANNEX TABLE 1.7c -1.8a)

If we consider the demographic tables, it seems that especially managers (78%) and high qualified people with above 20 education years (78%) vote for the single currency, euro. (ANNEX TABLE 1.8b)

Increasing support for enlargement

On average, 78% of respondents from the 13 candidate countries now support the enlargement of the European Union. Support is somewhat higher in the 2004 member countries, where enlargement is the event of next year: 79% of respondents support enlargement to include new countries. Comparing current numbers with the data of Spring 2003, we can see that at that time 72% of the CC-13 and 75% in the future member countries were in favour of enlargement. This means an increase of 6 percentage points in the entire region and 4 percentage points in the 2004 member states.



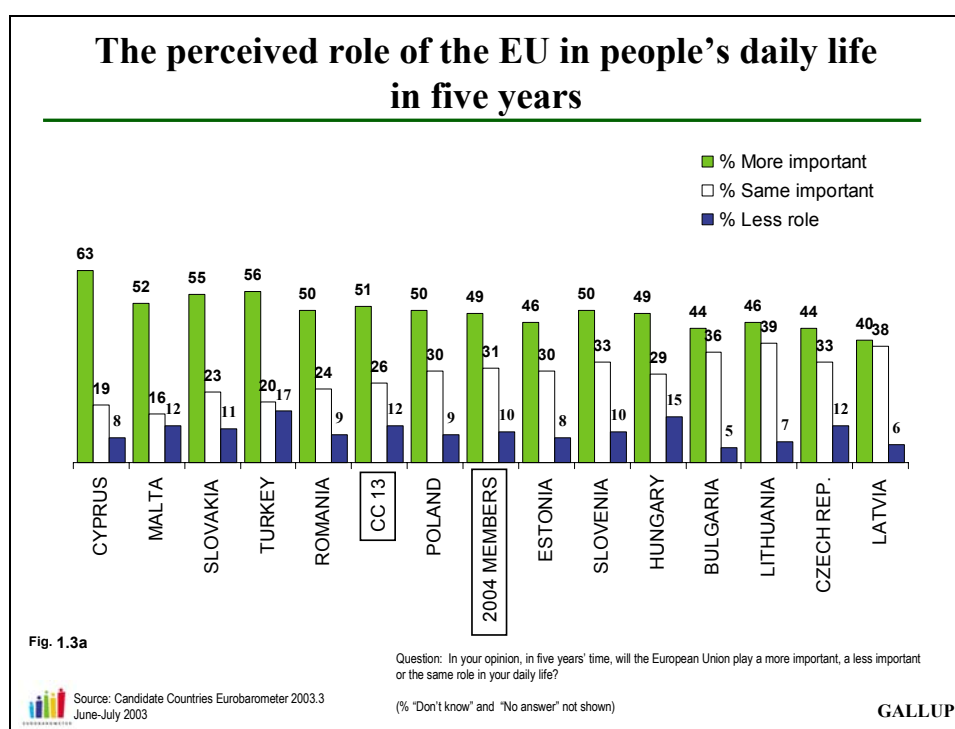
Enlargement is attractive to the majority of citizens across the candidate region. We found the highest support levels for enlargement with new countries in Bulgaria and Slovenia (87 and 86%, respectively). The opponents are strongest in Estonia (22%). The support of enlargement with new countries has increased in all candidate countries, but we detected the biggest increase in support in Bulgaria and Lithuania (+12 percentage points both), and the least increase of support level in Hungary (+1). (ANNEX TABLES 1.7c-1.9a)

Enlargement including the new countries is supported principally by managers (84%), and high qualified respondents (85%), in the same way as it was for the euro in the previous subchapter (ANNEX TABLE 1.9b).

1.3. The role of the European Union

Citizens expect a more important role than what they anticipate the Union will play in their daily life. If we compare the expectations and desires, we find that the relatively modest gap of 10 and 7 percentage points on CC-13 and MS-2004 level respectively has almost doubled for the summer. People are now just a bit more likely to expect a more important role of the European Union in their daily lives than they were in spring. At the same time, for the summer, the proportion of those who would like to have the Union to have a more important impact on their daily life has increased tremendously, which results in a gap of desired and expected roles of 15 (CC-13) and 16 (MS-2004) percentage points.

As to the expected role of the European Union: Fifty-one percent of people living in the candidate region believe that in five years' time the European Union will play a more important role in their daily life, 26% believe it will play the same role, and only 12% believe it will play a less important role. We should note that there is no significant difference between the expectations of the 2004 member countries (who can believe they would be members of the Union) and the other countries where accession is a more remote possibility.



Country-by-country analyses reveal that there is an opposite dynamics behind this steady regional average. In four of the 13 candidate countries, respondents expect above the candidate countries average the European Union to have a greater role in their lives for the next five years. These are Cyprus (62%), Turkey (56%), Slovakia (56%), and Malta (54%). Latvians are the last in the line -- only 40% of them expect a more important role of the EU in their daily life in five years' time.

In most of the candidate countries more people hope the EU will play a more important role in their daily life, than the proportion of people who feel the EU will play the same, or a less important role in their daily life. The greatest differences in this aspect are in Cyprus (more important role: 63% versus same role and less important role 27%), Malta (52% versus 28%), followed by Slovakia (55% versus 34%).

The proportion of respondents who think the EU will play a less important or the same role in their life is higher than the proportion of those who expect a more important role for the EU only in the Czech Republic (45 vs. 44%), and Latvia (44 vs. 40%). (TABLE 1.3a and ANNEX TABLE 1.10a)

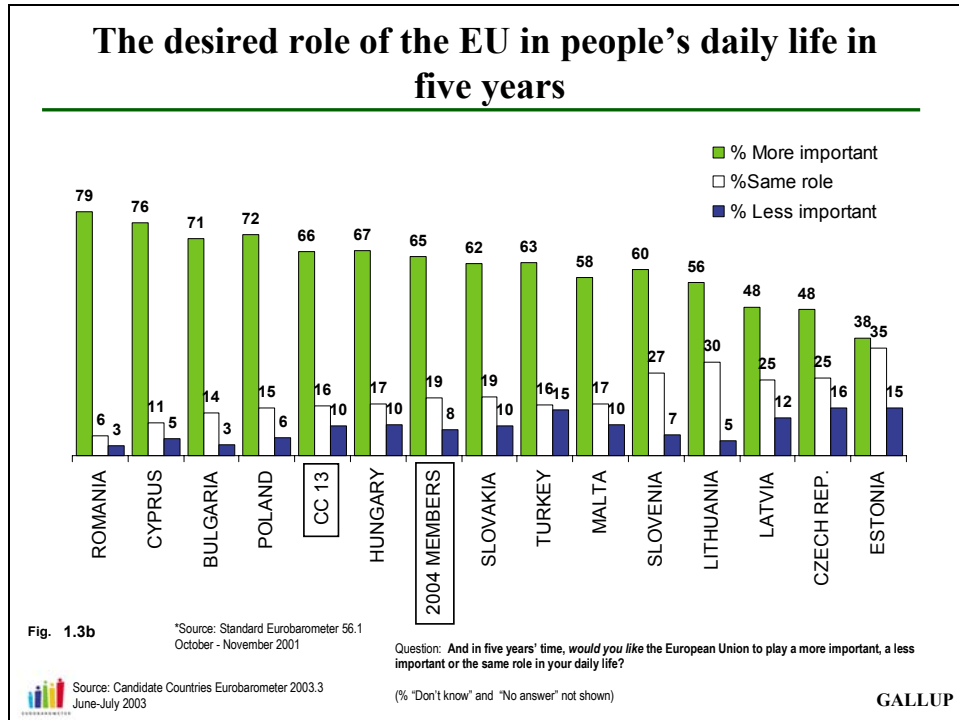
Table 1.3a Perceived role of the EU				
	More important	Less important	Same role	Difference between more and less or same
CYPRUS	63	8	19	35
MALTA	52	12	16	24
SLOVAKIA	55	11	23	21
TURKEY	56	17	20	19
ROMANIA	50	9	24	16
CC 13	51	12	26	13
POLAND	50	9	30	10
2004 MEMBERS	49	10	31	8
ESTONIA	46	8	30	8
SLOVENIA	50	10	33	7
HUNGARY	49	15	29	5
BULGARIA	44	5	36	3
LITHUANIA	46	7	39	1
CZECH REP.	44	12	33	-1
LATVIA	40	6	38	-4
Please note that rounded differences between unrounded figures are presented, therefore they might appear to be inaccurate				

Right now, the greatest difference between those who are the most likely to expect the EU to play a greater role in their daily life over the next five years and those who expect a less important role is in Cyprus (55%), followed by Slovakia (44%) .

On the CC-13 level, the expectation for a more important role of EU in their daily life has increased by 5 percentage points, and in the countries of the 2004 members by 2 percentage points since Spring 2003. In the majority of countries, a positive change has been recorded in the expectation of a more important role of EU, and we have recorded a negative change in this aspect in three countries (Latvia, Malta and Bulgaria), and no change in two countries (Cyprus, Romania) since Spring 2003. (ANNEX TABLE 1.10c)

When we look at the role that CC citizens **would like** the European Union to play in their daily life in five years' time, we find that 66% desire a more important role, 16% desire the same role, while 16% desire a less important role for the European Union in their daily life.

Most importantly, on the CC-13 level, the desire for a more important role of the European Union in people's daily life has increased by 9 percentage points, and in countries of the 2004 members it has increased by as much as 12 percentage points since Spring 2003. In all candidate countries, a positive change has been recorded in the desired more important role of EU; the largest change has been in Poland and Latvia (14 and 12 percentage points, respectively), and the smallest change has been in Bulgaria and Cyprus (4 percentage points) since Spring 2003. (ANNEX TABLE 1.11c)



The citizens of Romania (79%) and Cyprus (76%) are by far the most likely to wish the EU to play a more important role in their daily life, and more than seven in ten Bulgarians (71%) and Polish (72%) share this view. More than half of the population would like the EU to play a more important role in their lives in six of the remaining countries. In Latvia and the Czech Republic nearly half of the people desire the EU to play a more important role (both 48%).

Estonia is the only country in the candidate region where those who want the EU to play a less important role outnumber those who desire the same or a more important role (50% and 38%, respectively). (ANNEX TABLE 1.11a)

Table 1.3b Desired role of the EU				
	More important	Less important	Same role	Difference between more and less or same
ROMANIA	79	3	6	70
CYPRUS	76	5	11	60
BULGARIA	71	3	14	53
POLAND	72	6	15	50
CC 13	66	10	16	40
HUNGARY	67	10	17	40
2004 MEMBERS	65	8	19	37
SLOVAKIA	62	10	19	34
TURKEY	63	15	16	32
MALTA	58	10	17	31
SLOVENIA	60	7	27	27
LITHUANIA	56	5	30	21
LATVIA	48	12	25	11
CZECH REP.	48	16	25	7
ESTONIA	38	15	35	-12

Please note that rounded differences between unrounded figures are presented, therefore they might appear to be inaccurate

2. Common foreign and security policy

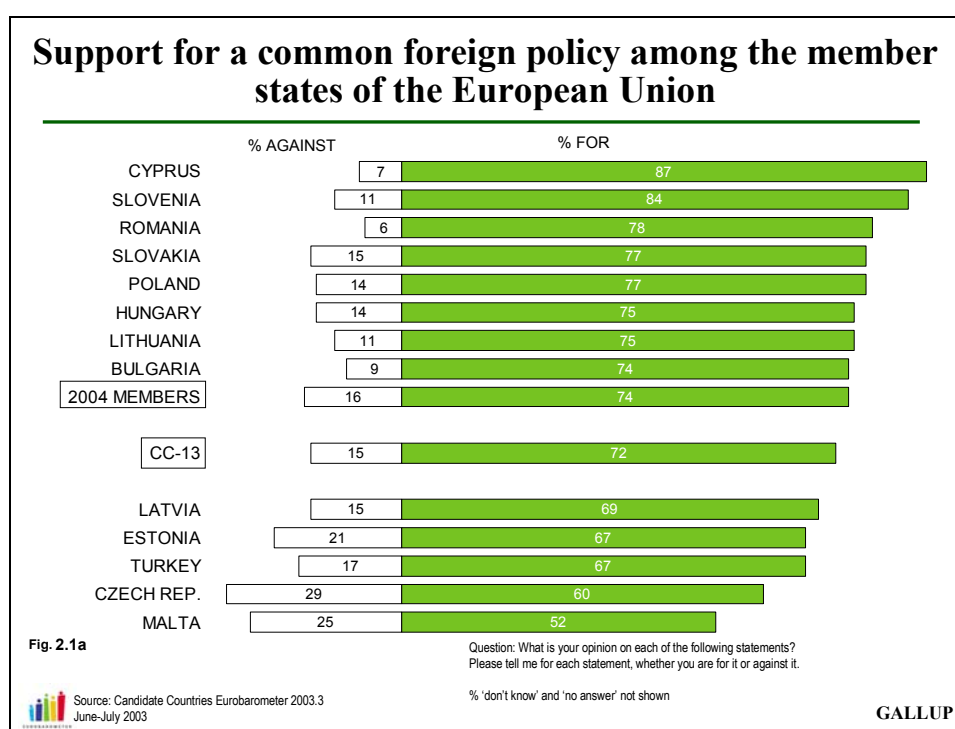
In this chapter, we analyse CC-13 support for a common foreign and defence policy -- and who they think should make decision about European defence.

2.1. Support for a common foreign policy

The majority in the candidate region stand for a common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union -- two-thirds (72%) are for it, and only 15% are against it. Hardly one in ten (13%) could or would not answer this question. We find similar proportion of support in the 2004 member states (74% for, 16% against). The recent developments resulted in a higher approval of foreign policy making on EU level: the support in the candidate region has increased by 7 percentage points, with the 2004 member countries displaying the same positive difference (+7). The country where Eurobarometer detected the highest increase is Lithuania with +13, while Malta is the country where enthusiasm towards common European foreign policy has remained unchanged. No country scored below the level we have found in the Spring survey (CCEB 2003.2).

Cypriots are the likeliest to favour this policy (87%), followed by Slovenians (84%), while 11% of Slovenians are expressly against it. Seventy-eight percent of Romanians support a common foreign policy. Seventy-seven percent of both Slovaks and Polish agree with the idea, as well.

At the bottom of the list we find the Czech Republic with 60%, and Malta with 52%. The greatest proportions of people against a common foreign policy are to be found in the Czech Republic and Malta, too (29% and 25%, respectively). (ANNEX TABLE 2.1a)



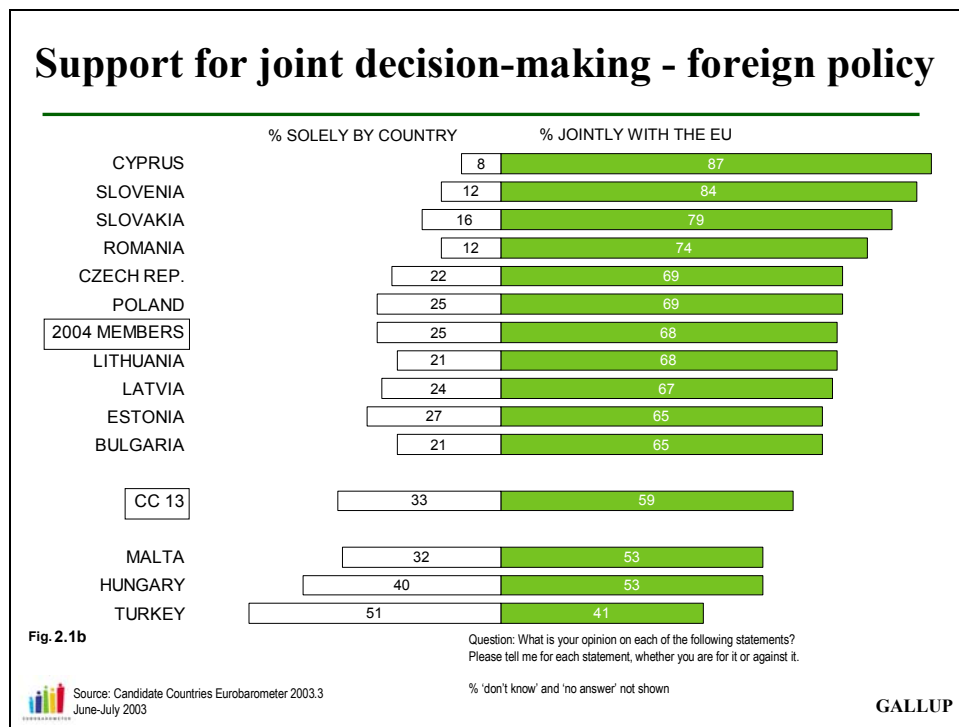
A socio-economical analysis shows that men (70%) are more likely to support one common foreign policy, than women (60%). Younger people (aged 25-39, 69%) like the idea more than respondents above 55 (60%) do, and more managers (79%) and self-employed people (71%) would vote for it than would house persons (51%). Common foreign policy is more agreeable to those who think membership is a good thing (77%), than those who think it is neither good nor bad (57%), and those who think that membership is definitely bad (31%). (see ANNEX TABLE 2.1b)

Support for joint EU decision-making

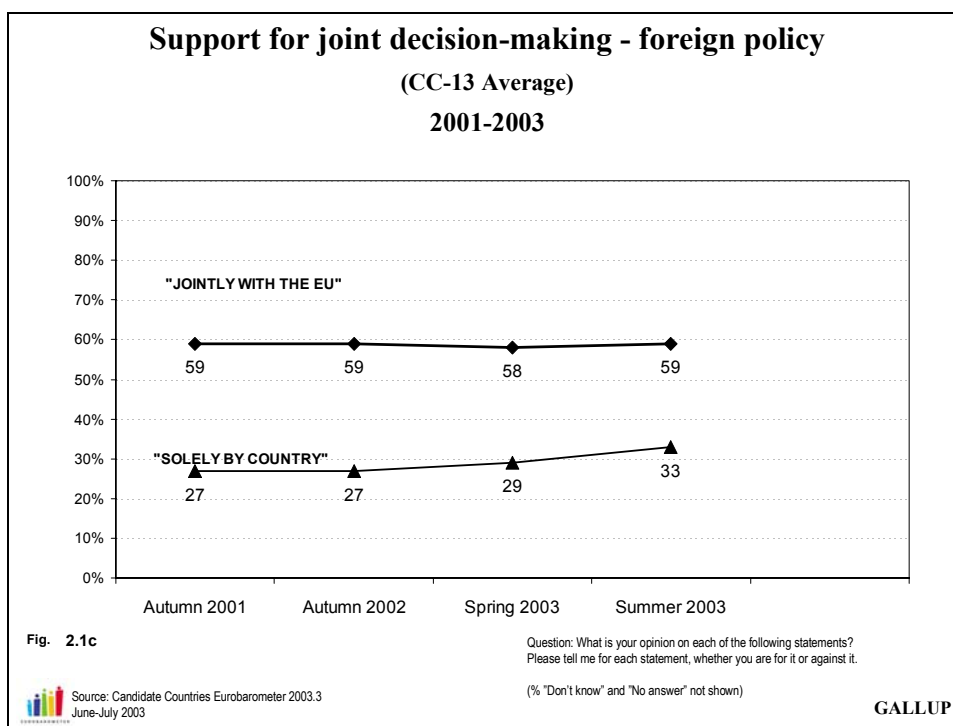
We continue with looking at the results of a question that asks whether decisions about foreign policy after the accession of the candidate countries should be made at the national or at the EU level. The results show that joint decision-making is clearly preferred to national decision-making, except in Turkey.

Fifty-nine percent of the people interviewed would prefer joint decision-making, and 33% of them disagree with it. Respondents in the 2004 member states are more likely to prefer decision-making jointly with the EU -- 68% of them said that decisions on foreign policy should be made at the EU level, and 25% say foreign policy is purely national business.

Support for joint EU decision-making on foreign policy is the highest in Cyprus (87%) and Slovenia (84%), where it is favoured by about four-fifths of the respondents. Citizens in Slovakia, Romania, the Czech Republic and Poland also preferred joint decision-making far above the 2004 members average. Malta and Hungary (both 53%) and – at the bottom of the list – Turkey (51%) show much lower support for shared decisions. Turkish citizens are the most divided about this question; less of them would prefer national foreign policy decisions than joint ones (41% vs. 51%). (see ANNEX TABLE 2.2)



Support for joint European decision making in foreign policy has increased by one percentage point since Spring 2003 (from 58% to 59% in Summer). This represents the same level of support in the candidate region since Autumn 2001 (59%). It should be also be noted that the proportion of citizens opposed to giving up sovereign policy making has increased by 4 percentage points, to reach its highest level since measurement begun (33%). Consequently, the proportion of those who have no opinion in this question reached an all-time low with only 8%.



Trend analysis shows that this support has increased in seven of the 13 candidate states, rather strongly in Slovenia (+7), Cyprus (+6), Romania (+5), the Czech Republic and Lithuania (+4 both). Three countries show a larger drop in how much they prefer joint European decision making in foreign policy: Latvia, Turkey (-4 both), and Malta (-5).

The rate of support remains largely unchanged in Estonia (+2), Poland (+1), Bulgaria (-1), Hungary (-3), no change in Slovakia (see ANNEX TABLE 3.1c).

The average rate of "don't know" answers on the CC-13 level is 8%, but there is a relatively wide range of responses, from 4% in Slovenia, 5% in Cyprus, to 14% in Bulgaria and in Malta.

Table 2.1 Support for joint decision-making – foreign policy

Country	2002	2003 Spring	2003 Summer	Difference
SLOVENIA	80	77	84	+7
CYPRUS	77	81	87	+6
ROMANIA	68	69	74	+5
LITHUANIA	59	64	68	+4
CZECH REP.	60	65	69	+4
ESTONIA	67	63	65	+2
POLAND	66	68	69	+1
CC-13	59	58	59	+1
SLOVAKIA	76	79	79	0
BULGARIA	62	66	65	-1
HUNGARY	57	56	53	-3
LATVIA	71	71	67	-4
TURKEY	47	45	41	-4
MALTA	59	58	53	-5

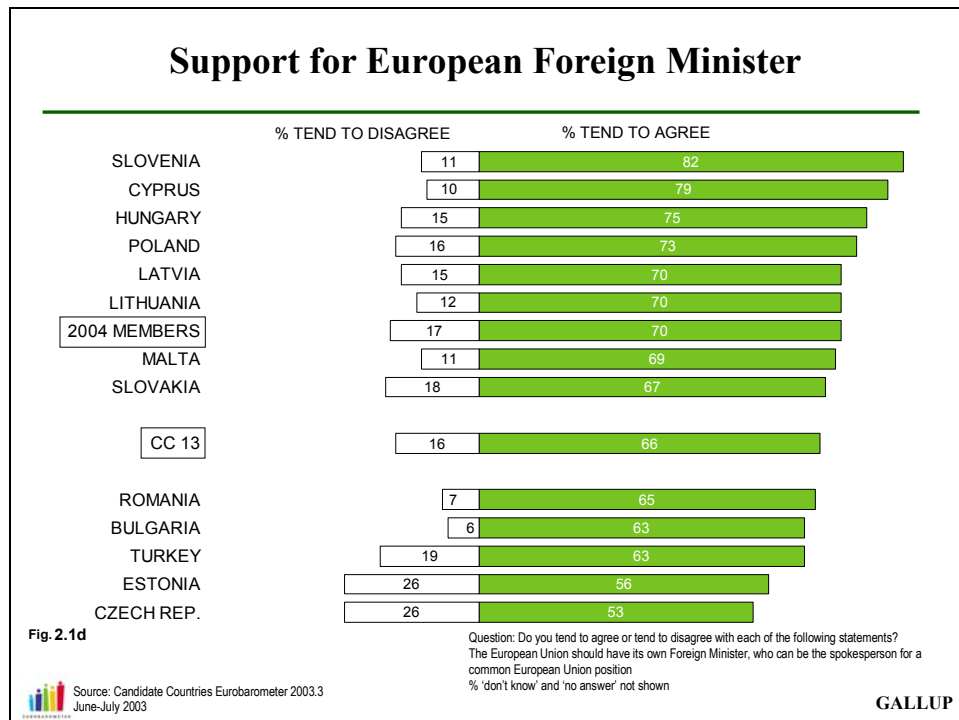
Support of European Foreign Minister

In connection with European foreign policy, Eurobarometer also investigated opinions about the existence and role of a European Foreign Minister. The growing majority of the respondents would support a spokesperson for a common EU position about foreign affairs. The support of European Foreign Minister has increased 8 percentage points in candidate countries and 9 percentage points in countries of 2004 members since 2003 Spring. (see ANNEX TABLE 2.3c)

Currently, two thirds (66%) percent tend to agree that the EU should have its own Foreign Minister, while 16% of the CC-13 citizens tend to disagree. The proportion in the 2004 member states is similar -- 70% agree while 17% disagree. One-fifth of the citizens either could or would not answer and chose the "do not know" response.

Slovenians liked the idea of a European Foreign Minister the most (82% agreed), and it is a popular proposition in Cyprus (79%), Hungary (75%), and Poland (73%), as well. Latvia and Lithuania come in just above the 2004 members average with 70% tending to agree. The lowest percentages of "tend to agree" responses are to be found in the Czech Republic (53%) and in Estonia (56%) — but in both countries there has been an increase (+3 and +7 percentage points respectively) in the approval of the foreign minister. The highest percentages of "tend to disagree" answers are in Bulgaria (30%), and in Romania (27%). (ANNEX TABLE 2.3a)

Since 2003 summer we found the highest increase in Poland (+13), while the traditionally very supportive Cypriots did not further increase their level of approval. There was no country where the idea of a common foreign minister would be less popular compared to spring.



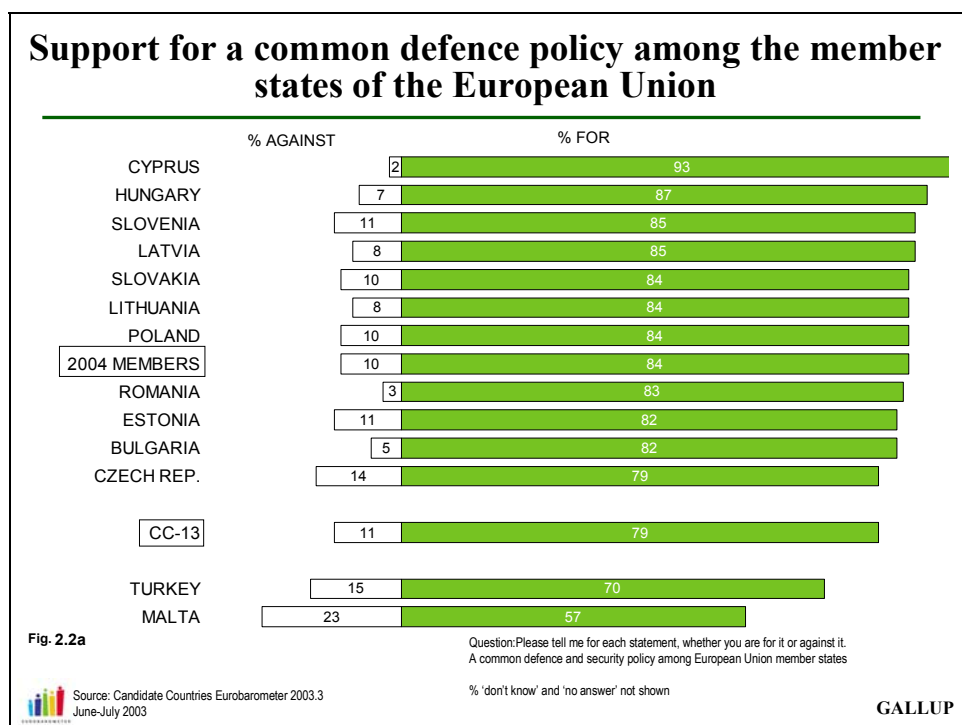
2.2. Support for a common security policy

In general, we can say that the majority of people in the candidate countries stand for a common European Union defence policy. At the same time, we find an increasing differentiation in the sense that common diplomatic efforts are getting more and more popular in the candidate region but the same is not true for defence matters. In security questions citizens are a bit more reluctant to give up national decision-making and control over deployment of own troops — which for many countries is a topical issue because of their military participation in the Iraqi reconstruction attempts.

Over three quarters (79%, +6 percentage points since spring) of the citizens in the candidate countries support a common defence policy, while 11% of them are against it. Ten percent in the candidate region could not or did not want to answer this question. The 2004 member states show a somewhat higher level of support (10% are against, 84% are for, the latter number increased by 4 percentage points). A common security initiative on EU level is now more sympathetic to Lithuanians where approval increased with 11 percentage points, while with support remaining unchanged, Slovakian citizens are the least optimistic if we focus on change in time.

Nine out of ten Cypriots say they are in favour of this policy (93%), followed by Hungarians (87%), Slovenians (85%) and Latvians (85%). In Slovakia, Lithuania and Poland (84%), Romania (83%), Estonia and Bulgaria (82%), four-fifths of the citizens said there should be a common security and defence policy on the EU level. Seventy-nine percent of Czech Republic respondents support a common defence policy (exactly matching the candidate country average).

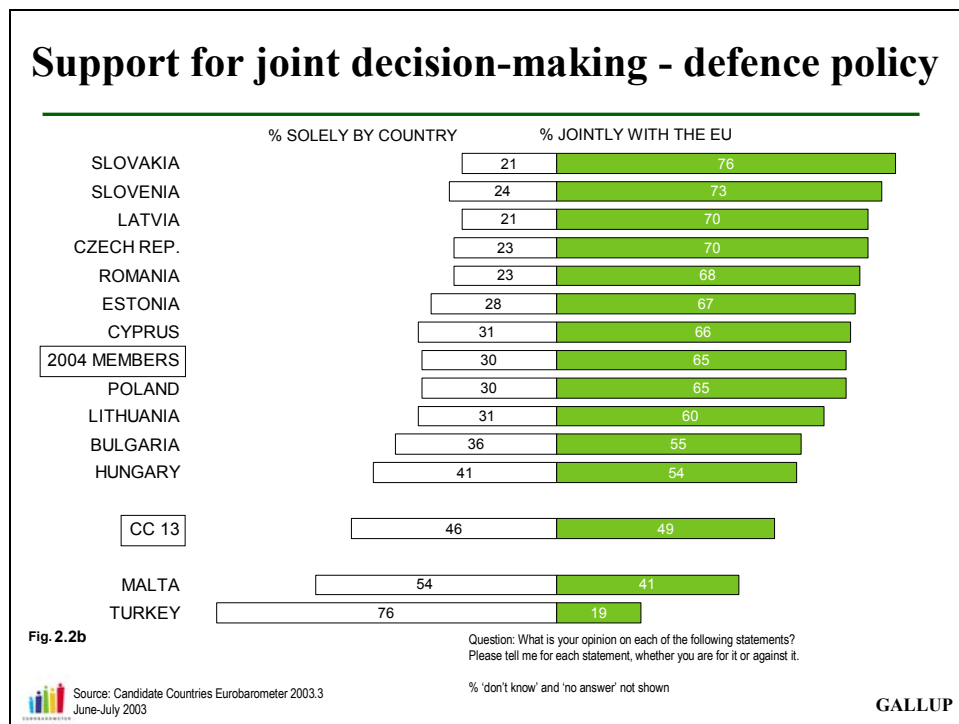
Turkey (70%) and Malta (57%) are at the bottom of the list of policy proponents, and at the top of the list of opponents (15% and 23%, respectively). However, the Turkish and Maltese citizens who support a common defence policy is still in majority. (see ANNEX TABLE 1.7a)



Support for joint EU decision-making about defence policy

We continue with examining opinions regarding whether decisions about defence policy, after the accession of the candidate countries, should be made at national or at EU level. Defence has always been among the policy areas where joint decision making was not very popular in the candidate countries. Since spring, the support for joint decision making in defence matter has decreased by 1 percentage point, which just indicates that there has been no positive change in the support of giving up sovereign national decision making in defence policy issues. But at the same time, there has been a 4 percentage points increase in the proportion of those who believe that defence should remain the country's own business, reaching a historic high of 46%.

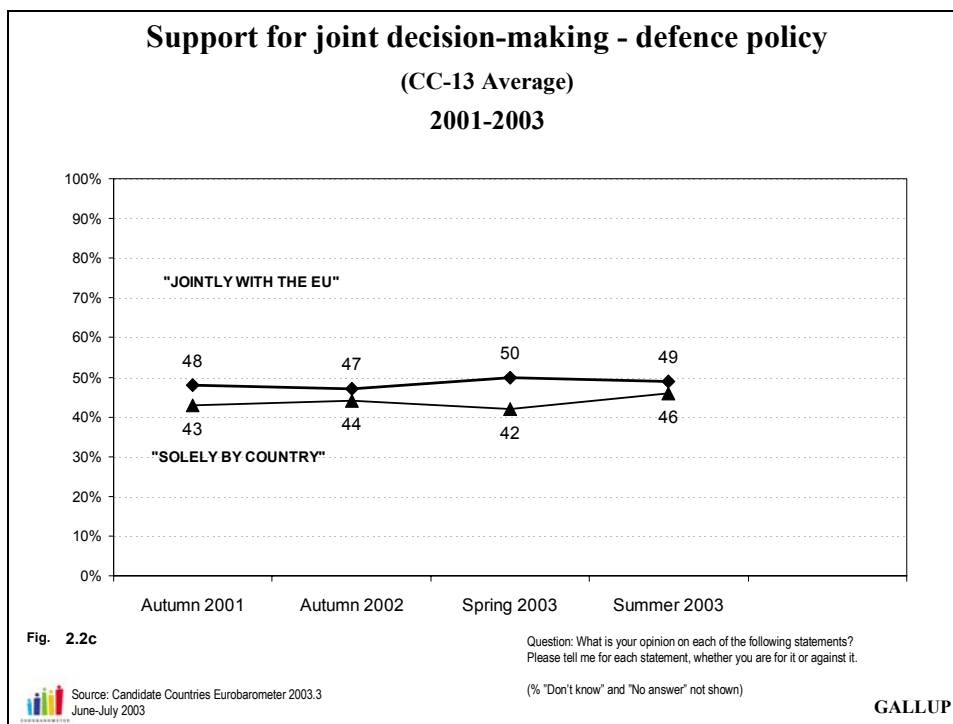
With the exception of Turkish and Maltese respondents, the majority in the CC-13 countries prefers joint EU decision-making to national decision-making in defence policy. On average, exactly 49% prefer joint decision-making, and about the same proportion of them (46%) disagree. Respondents in the 2004 member states are much more on the joint-decision side – two thirds of them (65%) said that decisions on defence policy should be made on the EU level, and 30% say defence is a country's own business.



Support for joint EU decision-making is the highest in Slovakia (76%) and Slovenia (73%), where about three-quarters favour it. Citizens in Latvia and the Czech Republic (both 70%), Romania (68%), Estonia (67%), Cyprus (66%), Estonia (66%), and Poland (65%) are well above or on the average of 2004 members (65%). Lithuania (60%), Bulgaria (55%), and Hungary (54%) are just above on the average support level of the candidate countries (49%). We can find lower support than average in Malta (41%), and – at the bottom of the list – Turkey (19%).

Maltese and Hungarian citizens are the most divided about this question; in Malta there are more people who would prefer that individual countries decide about defence policy than who would prefer joint decision-making with the EU (54% vs. 41%). In Hungary we see the same percentages, but to the reverse (41% vs. 54%). Turkish responses are more decided; three-quarters (76%) want the control of defence policy to remain with their own government, and only 19% think it should be exercised jointly with the EU.

Support for a common European defence policy has decreased by 1 percentage point since Spring 2003, to reach 49% in Summer 2003. The level of support in the candidate region since Autumn 2001 (48%) represents a little fluctuation between 47 and 50%. It's also noticeable that the proportion of citizens opposed to a common European Union defence policy increased (by +4 percentage point) to reach its highest level (46%).



The analysis of trends shows that support has increased in 7 of the 13 candidate countries, particularly in Lithuania (+8 percentage points), Romania (+7), Bulgaria and Hungary (both +4). The highest drop in support for a common defence policy has been in Malta (-6), and Turkey (-8). (see ANNEX TABLES 3.1a-3.1c)

Table 2.2 Support for joint decision-making in defence policy			
Country	Spring 2003	Summer 2003	Difference
LITHUANIA	52	60	+8
ROMANIA	61	68	+7
BULGARIA	51	55	+4
HUNGARY	50	54	+4
SLOVENIA	71	73	+2
ESTONIA	66	67	+1
CZECH REP.	69	70	+1
CC-13	50	49	-1
CYPRUS	68	66	-2
SLOVAKIA	78	76	-2
POLAND	69	65	-4
LATVIA	75	70	-5
MALTA	47	41	-6
TURKEY	27	19	-8

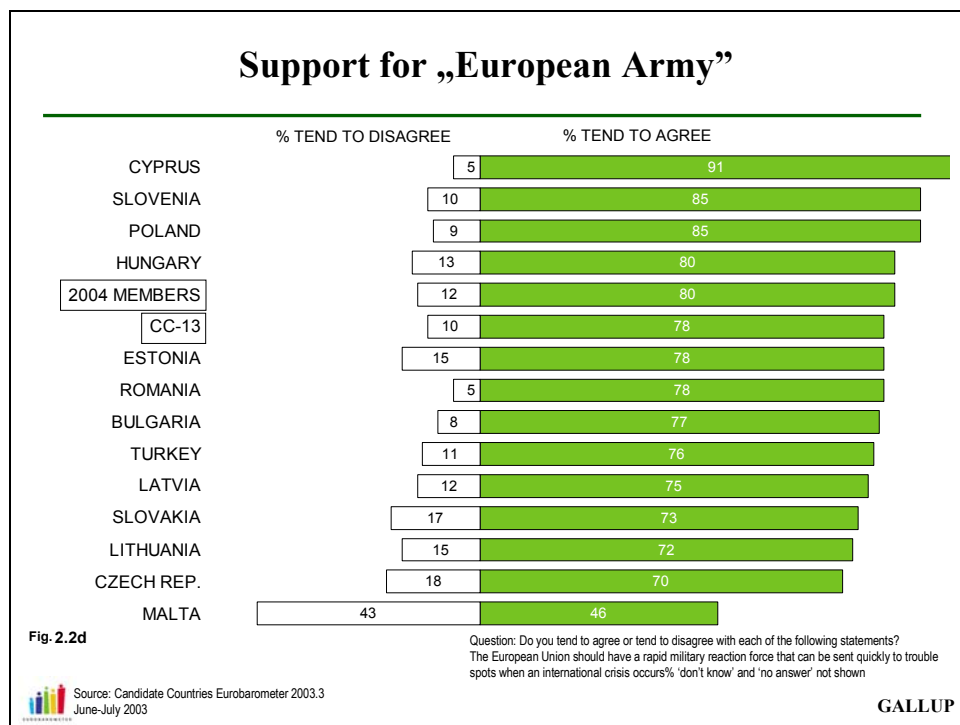
The rate of support for joint decision-making remains nearly unchanged in Slovenia, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Slovakia. The average rate of "don't know" responses on the CC-13 level is 11%, but there is a relatively wide range of responses, from 4% in Slovenia to 21% in Malta.

Citizens support the setting up of a European army

Along with European defence policy, Eurobarometer investigated opinions about the existence and role of a European army – specifically, a rapid military reaction force that could be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs. Setting up a European army is a popular idea with almost eight out of 10 candidate citizens (78%) expressing an affirmative response in that matter — it seems that military matters, if they are detached from the national context and citizens do not feel their country's sovereignty hurt, belong to those areas where the candidate public is eager to see a common European solution. It is noteworthy that support of setting up a common European Army has increased significantly, with 8 percentage points in the candidate countries, and 6 percentage points in the 2004 member states, since 2003 spring. (see ANNEX TABLE 2.3c)

As to the current situation: there is only two percent difference between the assessment of the CC-13 countries and the 2004 member states -- where 80% tend to agree with the notion of a European army, and 12% tend to disagree. Only 8% could not or would not answer, and chose the "do not know/no answer" option.

A European army is most popular in Cyprus (91% agreed), Slovenia and Poland (85%), and Hungary (80%), as they are above the average. A European army is not very attractive to the Maltese – they tend to agree the least, only 46%, and 43% say they tend to disagree. (see ANNEX TABLE 2.3a)



2.3. Measures related to Common Foreign and Security Policy

Overall, since Spring 2003 there has been a marked increase in support regarding each of the various elements of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union (CFSP). From spring to summer, the greatest increase was found in the agreement with the proposition that accessing countries should already be involved in shaping EU foreign policy (+17 percentage points), but there is now a much higher approval of the European Union to guarantee human rights inside (+11) and globally (+10) as well as the proposition regarding common immigration policy (+10). As *TABLE 2.3* below illustrates, all measures related to CFSP gained a higher approval in the summer compared to spring.

Table 2.3 Elements of Common Foreign and Security Policy, change in evaluation over time						
	CC-13			MS-2004		
	Spring 2003	Summer 2003	Difference	Spring 2003	Summer 2003	Difference
When an international crisis occurs, EU member states should agree a common position	75	82	+7	83	87	+4
The EU should guarantee human rights in each member state	69	79	+10	74	82	+8
The EU should have a rapid military reaction force	70	78	+8	74	80	+6
EU foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	67	75	+8	74	79	+5
The EU should work to guarantee human rights around the world	63	74	+11	63	74	+11
The EU should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers	63	72	+9	65	72	+7
Applicant countries of 2004 EU enlargement should already have a say in EU foreign policy	53	70	+17	63	75	+12
The EU should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the EU	60	70	+10	63	71	+8
The EU should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council	59	68	+9	61	72	+11
The EU should have its own Foreign Minister, who can be the spokesperson for a common EU position	58	66	+8	61	70	+9
Member states which have opted for neutrality should have a say in EU foreign policy	47	54	+7	49	54	+5

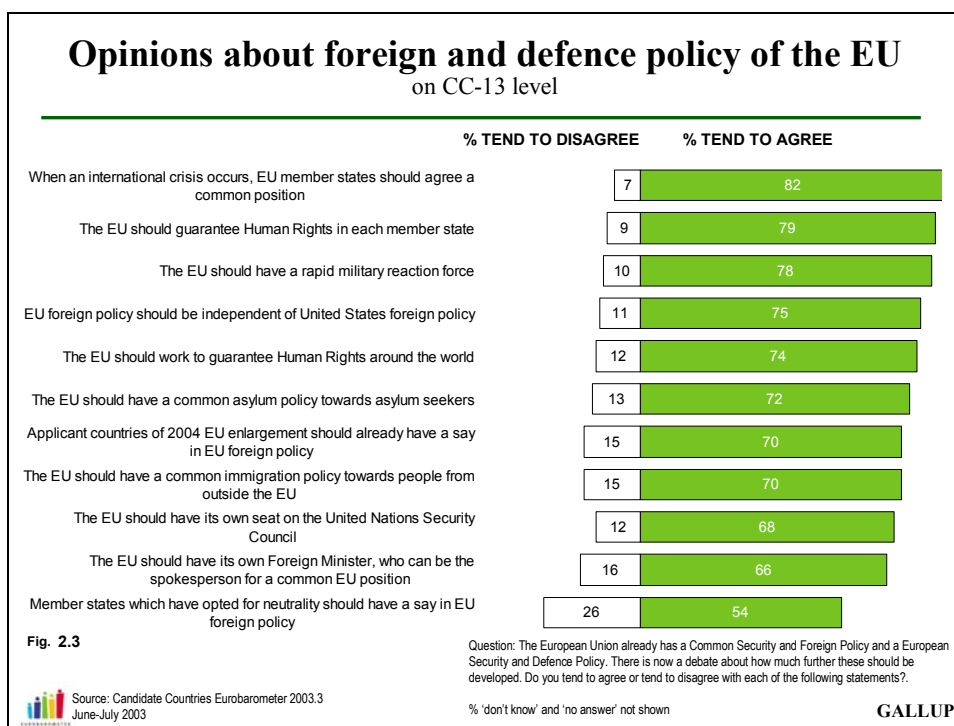
As an overview, two proposals about foreign and defence policy are especially noteworthy. First of all, four-fifth of the people of the CC-13 and the EU expect to see the EU member states agree to a **common position in times of international crisis** (82%). (See also *FIGURE 2.3b* on the next page)

The next most important element — according to citizens — related to EU foreign and defence policy is that the **EU should guarantee human rights in each member state**, receiving 79% agreement on the CC-13 level, and only 9% are against it.

The next most important element is the setting up “a **rapid military reaction force**” (78%), or in other words, a European army – 10% oppose this idea. (we have dealt with this issue in the previous subchapter in more detail).

Three quarters of CC-13 respondents (75%) said that they tend to agree that **European Union foreign policy should be independent of the United States foreign policy**, while 11% definitely disagreed.

About the same proportion of CC-13 respondents (74%) said they tend to agree that the **European Union should work to guarantee human rights around the world**.



However, about two-thirds (72%) of the respondents agreed that the EU should have a **common asylum policy** towards asylum seekers. Seventy percent approve of the idea that the **future member states (2004 members) should already have a say in foreign and defence policy**. Just as many people (70%) said that the EU should have a **common immigration policy** toward people from outside the EU.

Sixty-eight percent of the candidate citizens are attracted to the idea that the **European Union should have its own seat in the United Nations Security Council**, and as we have discussed above, two thirds would like to see a **common European Foreign Minister**.

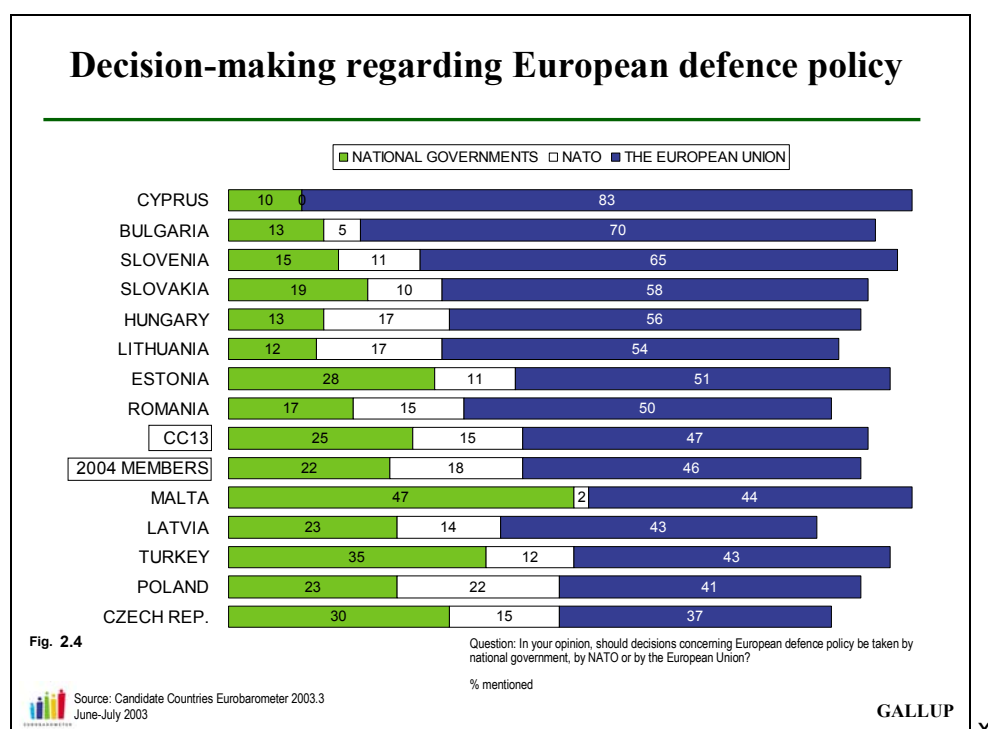
Candidate country citizens — just like current citizens — are the most divided on whether or not **neutral member states should have a say in EU foreign and defence policy**. Fifty-four percent tend to agree with it, but 26% of the respondents are against it. (ANNEX TABLES 2.3a-2.3c)

2.4. Who should make decisions on European defence policy?

We asked respondents whether individual governments, NATO or the European Union should make policy decisions on European defence. The data show that the European Union is by far the preferred option in every region -- 46% in the 2004 member countries, 47% on the CC-13 level.

A sensible tendency of keeping decision-making in defence issues at home

Even though the EU has not yet set up an effective military operation -- it lacks an army --, the European Union is currently much more trusted in European defence matters than national governments or the NATO. But citizens in candidate region are now less likely to think that European defence policy should be decided by national governments (-1 percentage points, but +2 in the 2004 member countries), while the proportion of those who prefer European Union level decision making in defence matters increased 4 percentage points on CC-13 level, but decreased 4 percentage points in the accessing ten countries (see ANNEX TABLE 2.4c).



On the CC-13 level, 47% of the citizens would trust the EU the most in European defence issues generally, 25% prefer to keep those decisions on a national level, and 15% would delegate these decisions to NATO². Only in Malta, with its heroic military history, would most citizens prefer to have their government deciding on defence issues (47%).

Hungary (allies in the US-led military coalition in Iraq) and Lithuania are the only countries that trust NATO decision-making more than their own government's. In Poland, the difference is marginal (22% prefer NATO, 23% national government). Twelve percent of Lithuanians -- which is the lowest in the

² Turkey has been a long-time member of NATO; the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland have been members of NATO since 1999, and with EU enlargement, and the admission of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, all but two candidate countries will become members of the military organisation.

candidate region -- trust their own government in questions of war and peace. Seventeen percent would delegate such decisions to NATO, and 54% to the European Union. As far as Hungarians are concerned, the European Union should play a somewhat more important role (56%); and their opinions about their national government (13%) and the roles of NATO (17%) are the same with Lithuania's.

On average, in the 2004 member states -- of which the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia joined the Iraqi coalition³ -- 46% trust the EU the most in European defence matters, and about one in five (22%) think that their governments should decide in defence policy issues, and 18% would trust NATO. Fourteen percent said they didn't know, which might indicate that the recent turmoil resulted in increasing uncertainty about how questions of war and peace should be decided in Europe.

Results by country show that Cypriots (83%) are by far the most likely to prefer the EU to make defence policy decisions, followed by the people in Bulgaria (70%) and in Slovenia (65%). The European Union is preferred by the majority in Slovakia (58%), Hungary (56%), Lithuania (54%), Estonia (51%), and Romania (50%). In the other countries, support for EU decision-making is under 47% (the CC-13 average). At the bottom of the list is the Czech Republic -- 30% of citizens want their government to make decisions on defence policy, 37% prefer the European Union, and 15% think that NATO should make these decisions. (see *ANNEX TABLE 2.4a*)

If we consider the demographic groups, managers and other white collars (52%) support mostly that the European Union be entrusted with the issue of European defence policy. People with low education, the self-employed (both 30%), and house persons (35%) want to delegate defence policy with national government. (see *ANNEX TABLE 2.4b*)

³ As well as Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey

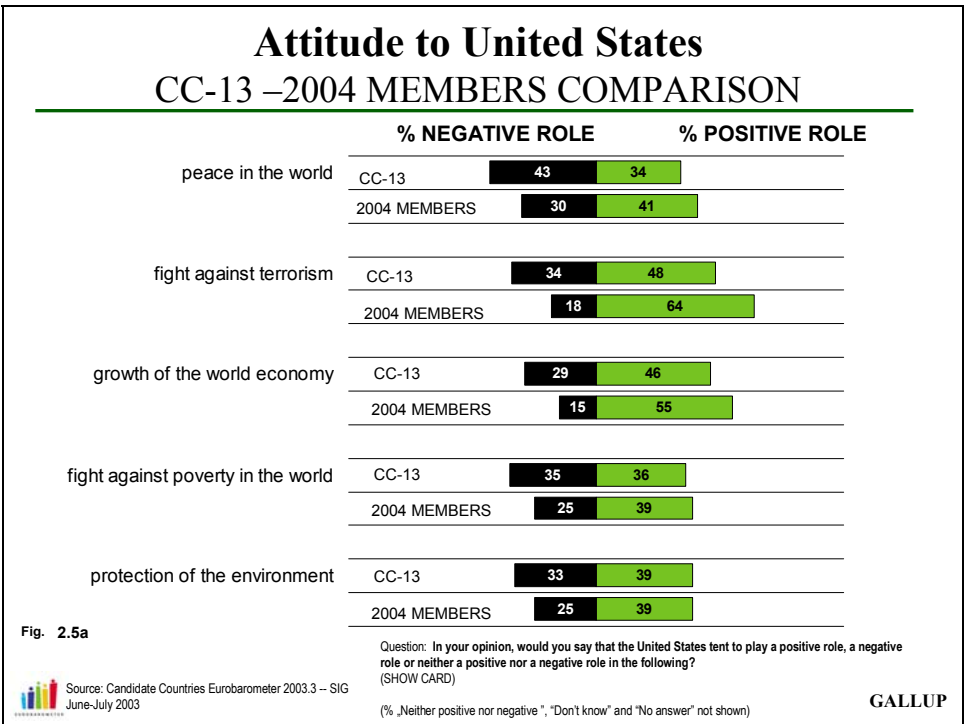
2.5. Geopolitical orientation in the candidate region

It seems that the demolishing effect that the Iraqi intervention had on the European US image starts to fade — people are getting to be a bit more sympathetic towards the United States. At the same time, the image of the European Union as a player on the world scene turns even better: in all aspects the Union is now more believed to play a positive role compared to the spring of 2003.

Candidate Countries Eurobarometer tested people's disposition toward the United States and the European Union in five areas -- peace in the world, fight against terrorism, growth of the world economy, fight against world poverty, and protection of the environment. We asked whether the United States and the European Union tend to play a positive or a negative role in these areas.

The high percentages of neutral, "don't know" and "refused" answers in each area (18% and 29%, respectively) show that the average people have rather limited knowledge what exactly these two entities are doing in each of these areas, so we should consider this question as a general indication of the images the United States and the European Union conjure up nowadays. Clearly, the European Union has an advantage over the United States in each area and in each of the candidate countries.

As *FIGURE 2.5a* shows below the population from candidate countries assert a positive role to the US firstly in the fight against terrorism (48%), secondly in the growth of the world economy (46%) and, in the third place, in the protection of the environment (39%). In candidate countries people think the role of US in maintaining peace in the world is rather negative than positive (43% vs. 34%), but in all other four areas more people attach a positive than a negative role to the US. The candidate countries population believe the US has a negative role in maintaining peace in the world (43%), in the fight against world poverty (35%), and in the fight against terrorism (34%).



The 2004 member countries population holds a positive role for the US in the same areas as does the CC-13 population: in the fight against terrorism (64%), and in the growth of the world economy (55%). However, they give a positive role for the US with the third highest rate in maintaining peace in the world (41%). In the 2004 member countries, the population rather considers a positive than a negative role for the US in each of the five areas. They think the US has negative role mainly in maintaining

peace in the world (30%), in the fight against world poverty (25%), and in the protection of the environment (25%).

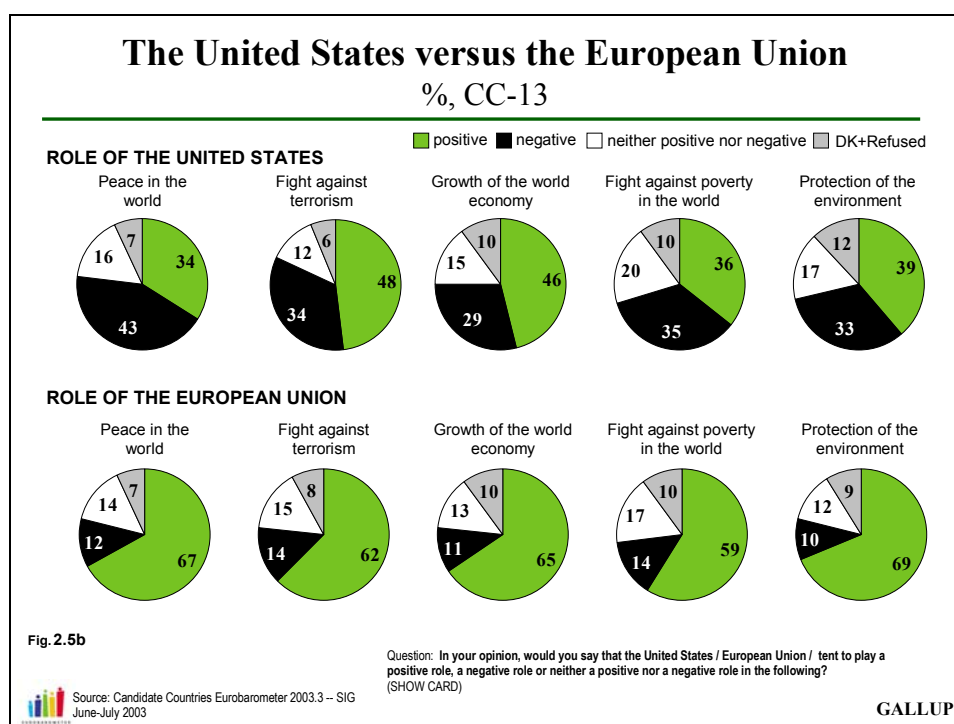
In general, the population of the 2004 member countries consider the role of the US positive in each area (except the environmental one) in a higher rate than the CC-13 population, and hold the role of the US negative in lower rates in each area than the CC-13 population.
(see also ANNEX TABLE 2.5a)

The same as in our previous measure, while the “best” US attribute (fight against terrorism) attained a 34% negative assessment, the worst EU attributes (fight against terrorism and fight against world poverty) were evaluated negatively by just 14% and 14%, respectively, in the candidate region.

While sixty-seven percent believe that the European Union tends to play a positive role in preserving peace in the world, thirty-four percent believe the same about the United States. The United States has a positive image in the fight against terrorism according to less than half (48%) of the citizens in the CC-13 countries, while 62% judge positively the role the European Union plays.

Sixty-five percent believe the European Union plays a positive role in the growth of the world economy, and 59% believe that the EU has a positive role in the fight against world poverty, versus 46% and 36%, respectively, who believe the same of the United States.

Sixty-nine percent of the candidate countries population say the European Union plays a positive role in protecting the environment, against the 39% who believe the same of the United States.



Comparing the data on these questions in our three measures, we can emphasize that *regarding the attitudes to the US*, more people from the candidate countries think now the US plays positive roles in the last three areas, than in our previous measure (there is no change in the first two areas), and less people think that the US plays a negative role in each of the five areas.

Analysing the data on the *attitudes to European Union*, now more people answered the EU plays a positive role in each of the five areas than in May 2003, and less people think the EU plays negative roles in four of the five areas than the last time (the same proportion of people think EU plays a negative role in the fight against terrorism) (see also ANNEX TABLE 2.5c-2.6c)

Table 2.5a Change of attitudes towards the United States in CC-13 region during 2003

	2003 June-July		2003 May		2003 March-April	
	Positive role	Negative role	Positive role	Negative role	Positive role	Negative role
peace in the world	34%	43%	34%	45%	27%	52%
fight against terrorism	48%	34%	48%	35%	43%	39%
growth of the world economy	46%	29%	42%	32%	44%	32%
fight against poverty in the world	36%	35%	32%	38%	33%	39%
protection of the environment	39%	33%	34%	36%	35%	37%

Table 2.5b Change of attitudes towards the European Union in CC-13 region during 2003

	2003 June-July		2003 May		2003 March-April	
	Positive role	Negative role	Positive role	Negative role	Positive role	Negative role
peace in the world	67%	12%	65%	13%	61%	17%
fight against terrorism	62%	14%	61%	14%	57%	18%
growth of the world economy	65%	11%	63%	12%	60%	15%
fight against poverty in the world	59%	14%	55%	15%	53%	18%
protection of the environment	69%	10%	65%	12%	63%	14%

Looking at the most crucial item, which drives the bad image in the other issues as well, *FIGURE 2.5c* has the country-by-country evaluation of the United States versus the European Union in maintaining peace in the world.

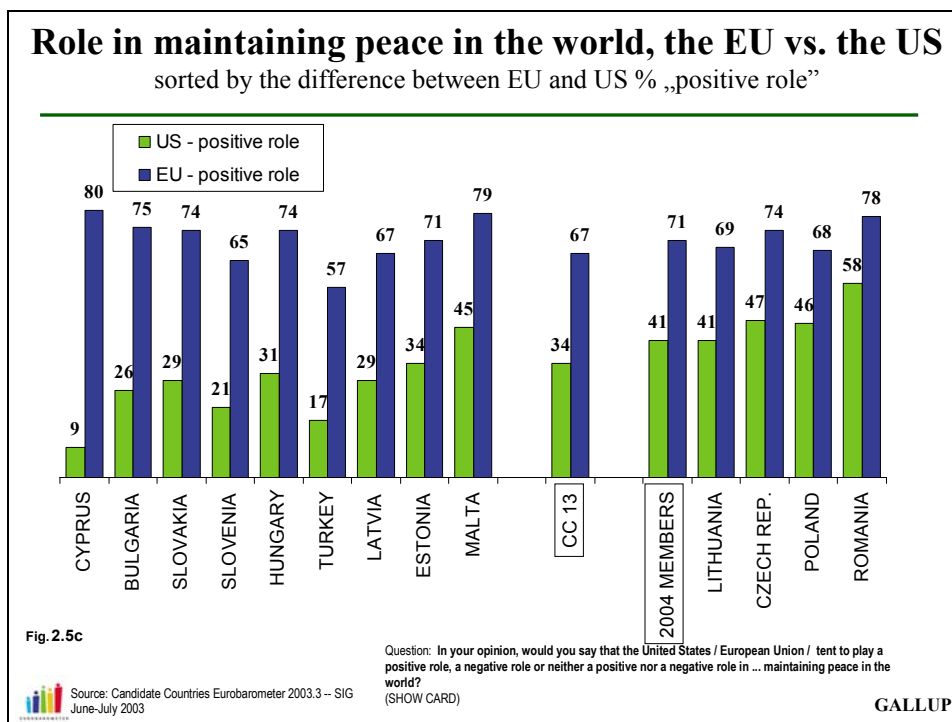
Thirty-four percent of the candidate countries population grant a positive role to the US in maintaining peace in the world, compared to 67% of the positive role of the EU in this area.

In the 2004 member countries, these rates are higher: 71% believe that the European Union tends to play a positive role in preserving peace across the globe, while only 41% claim the same about the United States. This is a clear indication of the non-interventionist preference of the candidate countries public.

There is no country among the candidates in which a majority would believe the United States is a more positive actor in maintaining peace than the European Union.

Cyprus -- where the Greek community manifested a degree of mistrust against US military interventions already during its air strikes against Serbia -- is the most EU-oriented in peace matters (and in other matters, too). Eighty percent (84% in May 2003) trust the European Union and only 9% (10% in May 2003) trust the United States, a difference of 71 percentage points. The next largest differences are found in Bulgaria (49 percentage points), Slovakia (45 percentage points), and Slovenia (44 percentage points).

On the other end of the scale we find Romania, where 78% of the population think the EU has a positive role, and 58% think the US has a positive role in maintaining peace in the world (20 percentage points difference now, and 19 percentage points in May 2003). The next smallest differences are found in Poland (22 percentage points), the Czech Republic (27 percentage points), and Lithuania (28 percentage points).



Comparing the demographic variables, the retired say in the highest proportion that the US has a positive role in *maintaining peace in the world* (39%), and managers think in the highest proportion the EU has a positive role in this area. Looking at the other side, the self-employed are those who consider a negative role for both the US (59%) and the EU (19%) in this area in the highest proportion.

Fight against terrorism – those who finished school in their 20's say in highest proportion that the US has a positive role (60%), and those who left school at 16-19 years and manual workers believe the EU has positive roles in this area (both 71%). Also, those who left school in their 20's think the US has a negative role (23%), and the self-employed believe the EU has a negative role (24%) in the fight against terrorism.

Growth of the world economy - in this area students are those who say in the highest rate that the US has a positive role (56%) and also that the EU has a positive role (74%); and the self-employed are those who say with the same highest rate that both the US (44%), and the EU has a negative role (18%) in the growth of the world economy.

Fight against world poverty - in highest proportion, students and the retired (both 41%) believe the US plays a positive role in the fight against world poverty, and 66% of the manual workers say the EU plays a positive role in this area. Fifty percent of the self-employed say that the US, and 22% say that the EU plays a negative role in the fight against world poverty.

Protection of the environment - in highest proportion, the unemployed, the population of small and middle sized towns, and those who left school at 16-19 years think the US has a positive role in protecting the environment (all 43%), and managers are those who say in highest proportion that the EU (77%) does. Looking at the negative role of the US and the EU in the protection of the environment, 48% and 14%, respectively, of the self-employed believe so in the highest proportion. For more details refer to ANNEX TABLES 2.5b-2.6b.

3. Support for joint decision-making

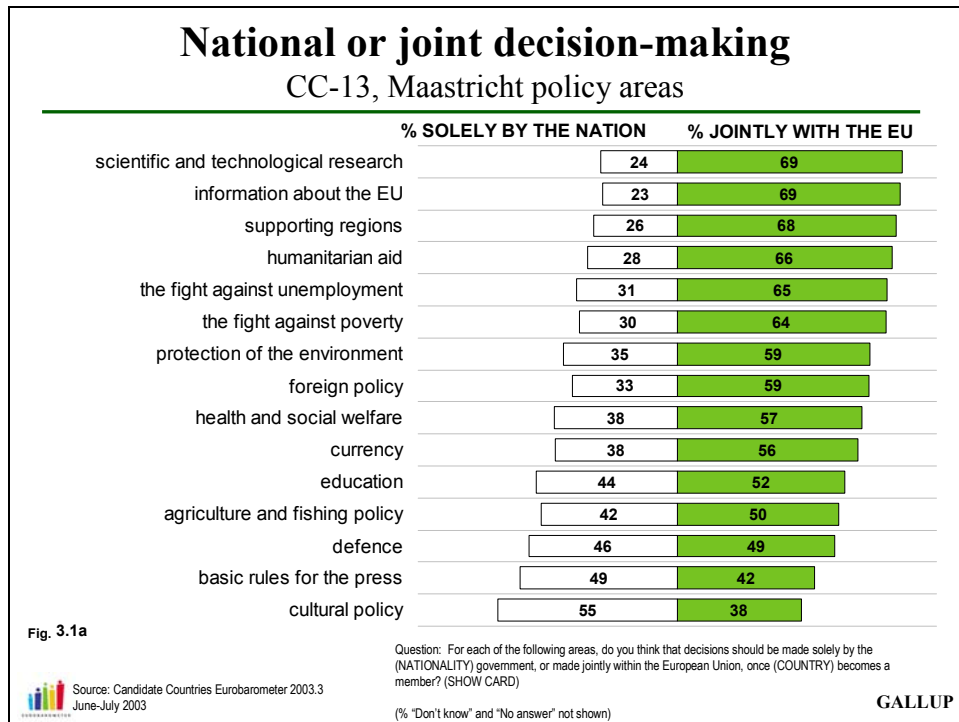
In this chapter we will look at the citizens' support for joint decision-making in a number of policy areas within the European Union.

Admitting that different question wording could result in strikingly different results — as it did in the previous questions — we have found very favourable attitudes in the candidate countries towards joint European decision-making. We listed the policy areas for our respondents and asked their opinions about decision-making; we detail their responses below.

But let us first compare the average level of support for joint decision-making in the policy areas we have listed both in Spring 2003 and Summer 2003. It generally seems that support for joint decision-making has remained high and stable in the candidate region (*TABLE 3a*). In Spring 2003, average support was 55%, and it increased to a higher level: 57% in the candidate region support common decision-making in the policy areas covered by the Maastricht and the Amsterdam treaties. Cypriots express the highest average support for joint decision-making with the European Union, while Turkey comes last in this ranking. We found an increased willingness toward shared decisions with the EU in eight candidate countries, a slight increase in Slovakia and Malta, and no change in Cyprus, Latvia, and Turkey over the past one and half months.

Table 3a Support for joint EU decision-making by country			
Average level of support for joint EU decision-making (%)			
	2003 Summer	2003 Spring	change
CC-13	57	55	+2
CYPRUS	75	75	0
SLOVENIA	74	72	+2
SLOVAKIA	66	68	-2
POLAND	70	67	+3
ROMANIA	68	66	+2
LATVIA	63	63	0
HUNGARY	62	60	+2
LITHUANIA	64	60	+4
CZECH REP.	61	57	+4
BULGARIA	56	54	+2
ESTONIA	58	54	+4
MALTA	49	51	-2
TURKEY	42	42	0
Please note that rounded differences between unrounded figures are presented, therefore they might appear to be inaccurate			

In the survey, the questions were divided into policy areas covered by the three pillars of the Maastricht Treaty (*ANNEX TABLE 3.1a*), and the new policy areas covered by the Amsterdam and Nice treaties (*ANNEX TABLE 3.4a*). We first look at people's views concerning the Maastricht Treaty policy areas.

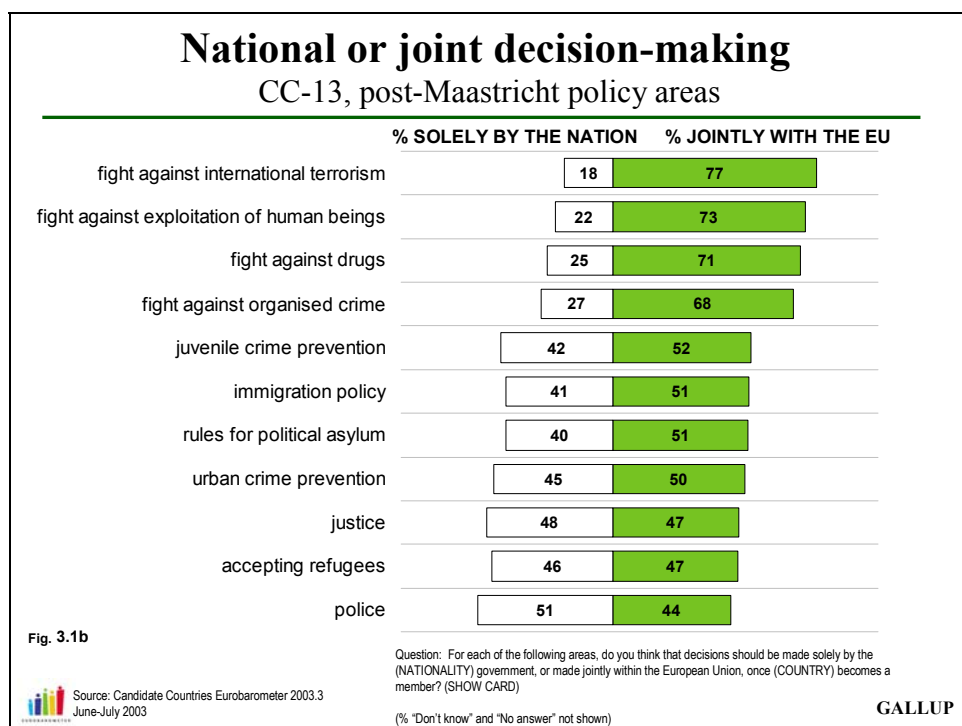


About two thirds (69%) of the respondents would delegate decisions to the EU on scientific and technological research, and “information about the European Union”. Sixty-eight percent of respondents support joint decision-making in support for regions in economic difficulties. Issues regarding humanitarian aid (66%), fighting against the unemployment (65%), poverty and social exclusion (64%), protection of the environment and foreign policy (both 59%), health and social welfare (57%), currency (56%), and education (52%) are mentioned by more than half of the candidate countries’ inhabitants as areas that, they think, decisions should be made jointly within the EU as they become members. The remaining policy areas where joint decision-making is supported by half or less are agriculture (50%), defence (49%), basic rules for broadcasting and press (42%).

The most sensitive issues seem to be related to national culture. Support for joint decision-making in cultural policy is as low as 38%. More than half of the respondents (55%) have the opinion that decisions on cultural policy issues should be made solely by the national governments (ANNEX TABLE 3.2a).

As regards demographic groups, we found that eighty percent of the higher qualified people (16-20, and above 20 terminal education years) and managers (76%) support that the countries should have joint decision-making with the EU in the area of scientific and technological research. This area is the first of the line. Forty-one percent of manual workers and 45% of the youth who are still studying support joint decision the most in cultural policy, which is the less popular area from the list. (ANNEX TABLE 3.2b)

As for the post-Maastricht policy areas, we find that support for joint EU decision-making is most widespread as it regards the fight against international terrorism (77%), the fight against exploitation of human beings (73%), and the fight against drugs (71%), while people are most likely to support national decision-making in the areas of justice and accepting refugees (both 47%), and police (42%) (ANNEX TABLE 3.3a).



Analysing demographic groups we can say that ninety-one percent of managers and 89% of the highest qualified people and other white collars support most of all the fight against international terrorism, where the countries should made decision jointly with the EU, which is the first of the mentioned areas. Fifty-three percent of managers and people with above 20 years terminal education support mostly the joint decision in the area of police, which is at the bottom of the line. (ANNEX TABLE 3.4a-b)

Finally, TABLE 3b on the next page summarizes developments in the support for joint decision-making according to policy areas. People are now more willing to share decisions especially in the areas of rules for political asylum (+5 percentage points difference since Spring 2003), and the fight against international terrorism (+4), and to a lesser extent even in immigration policy, areas of scientific and technological research, areas of information about the EU, in fighting against exploitation of human beings, in supporting regions and in fighting against drugs (all +3 percentage points). At the same time, candidate citizens are less likely in favour of relying on joint EU decisions in the areas of cultural policy, agriculture and fishing policy, and defence (-1) and currency (-2). (ANNEX TABLE 3.3c)

The most of the changes are insignificant, but the support for joint decision-making increased or remained in more issues, than it was one and a half months ago, and only in four areas decreased the support for joint EU decision-making in the CC-13 countries.

**Table 3b Change in support for joint EU decision-making
for each of the policy areas,
CC-13, percentage points**

	Decision to be made jointly with the EU, change from Spring 2003
rules for political asylum	+5
fight against international terrorism	+4
immigration policy	+3
scientific and technological research	+3
information about the EU	+3
fight against exploitation of human beings	+3
supporting regions	+3
fight against drugs	+3
fight against poverty	+2
humanitarian aid	+2
police	+2
justice	+2
accepting refugees	+2
fight against organized crime	+2
juvenile crime prevention	+2
urban crime prevention	+2
protection of the environment	+1
health and social welfare	+1
foreign policy	+1
basic rules for the press	-
fight against unemployment	-
education	-
cultural policy	-1
agriculture and fishing policy	-1
defence	-1
currency	-2

CC-EB 2003.
PRESS
ANNEXES

Table of Contents

A. LISTS OF GRAPHS	A-3
A.1 List of Graphs.....	A-3
A.2 List of Tables.....	A-4
B. ANNEX TABLES	B-5
C. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS.....	C-56
C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives	C-56
C.3 Sample Specifications	C-58
C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic and other variables used in cross-tabulations	C-59

A. LISTS OF GRAPHS

A.1 List of Graphs

Nr.	Titles	Page
1.1	Priority of key issues	5
1.2a	Support of key issues	8
1.2b	Replacing national currency with the EURO	10
1.2c	Support the enlargement	11
1.3a	The perceived role of the EU in people's daily life in five years	12
1.3b	The desired role of the EU in people's daily life in five years	14
2.1a	Support for a common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union	15
2.1b	Support for joint EU decision-making -- foreign policy	16
2.1c	Support for joint EU decision-making -- foreign policy (CC-13 average)	17
2.1d	Support for European Foreign Minister	18
2.2a	Support for a common defence policy among the member states of the European Union	19
2.2b	Support for joint EU decision-making – defence policy	20
2.2c	Support for joint EU decision-making -- defence policy (CC-13 average)	21
2.2d	Support for “European Army”	22
2.3	Opinions about foreign and defence policy of the EU	24
2.4	Decision-making regarding European defence policy	25
2.5a	Attitude to United States	27
2.5b	The United States versus European Union	28
2.5c	Role in maintaining peace in the world, The EU vs. US	30
3.1a	National or joint decision making (Maastricht policy area)	32
3.1b	National or joint decision making (post-Maastricht policy area)	33

A.2 List of Tables

Nr.	Titles	Page
1.1	Priority of key issues	7
1.3a	Perceived role of the EU	13
1.3b	Desired role of the EU	14
2.1	Support for joint decision-making – foreign policy	17
2.2	Support for joint decision-making – defence policy	21
2.3	Elements of Common Foreign and Security Policy, change in evaluation over time	23
2.5a	Change of attitudes towards the United States in CC-13 region during 2003	29
2.5b	Change of attitudes towards the European Union in CC-13 region during 2003	29
3a	Support for joint EU decision-making by country	31
3b	Change in support for joint EU decision-making for each of the policy areas	34

B. ANNEX TABLES

Table 1.1A Priority of issues (% by country)	B-7
(Contd.)Table 1.1A Priority of issues (% by country)	B-7
Table 1.1A Priority of issues (% by country)	B-8
Table 1.1C Priority of issues (% “should be a priority”, changes by country).....	B-9
(Contd.)Table 1.1C Priority of issues (% changes by country)	B-9
Table 1.1C Priority of issues (% changes by country).....	B-10
Table 1.2A Priority of issues - Fighting unemployment (% by country).....	B-11
Table 1.2B Priority of issues - Fighting unemployment (% by demographics).....	B-12
Table 1.3A Priority of issues - Fighting poverty and social exclusion (% by country)	B-13
Table 1.3B Priority of issues - Fighting poverty and social exclusion (% by demo).....	B-14
Table 1.4A Priority of issues - Fighting terrorism (% by country)	B-15
Table 1.4B Priority of issues - Fighting terrorism (% by demographics)	B-16
Table 1.5A Priority of issues – Maintaining peace and security in Europe (% by country)...	B-17
Table 1.5B Priority of issues – Maintaining peace and security in Europe (% by demo)...	B-18
Table 1.6A Priority of issues – Protecting the environment (% by country)	B-19
Table 1.6B Priority of issues - Protecting the environment (% by demographics)	B-20
Table 1.7A Support for key initiatives (% by country).....	B-21
Table 1.7C Support for key initiatives (% “for”, changes by country)	B-22
Table 1.8A Support for key initiatives - European Monetary Union (% by country)	B-23
Table 1.8B Support for key initiatives - European Monetary Union (% by demo).....	B-24
Table 1.9A Support for key initiatives - enlargement of the EU (% by country)	B-25
Table 1.9B Support for key initiatives - enlargement of the EU (% by demographics)	B-26
Table 1.10A Expected role of the EU in five years time (% by country).....	B-27
Table 1.10C Expected role of the EU in five years time (% changes by country).....	B-28
Table 1.11A Desired role of the EU in five years time (% by country)	B-29
Table 1.11C Desired role of the EU in five years time (% changes by country)	B-30
Table 2.1A Support for key initiatives - one common foreign policy (% by country)	B-31
Table 2.1B Support for key initiatives - one common foreign policy (% by demo).....	B-32
Table 2.2 Decision making: foreign policy (% by country).....	B-33
Table 2.3A Measures related to CFSP(% by country)	B-34
(Contd.)Table 2.3A Measures related to CFSP(% by country)	B-34
Table 2.3A Measures related to CFSP (% by country)	B-35
Table 2.3C Measures related to CFSP (% “tend to agree”, changes by country).....	B-36
Table 2.4A Who should take decisions on European defence policy? (% by country)	B-37
Table 2.4b Who should take decisions on European defence policy? (% by demo)	B-38
Table 2.4C Who should take decisions on European defence policy? (% changes).....	B-39
Table 2.5A Orientation of New Europe (US) (% by country).....	B-40
Table 2.5B Orientation of New Europe (US) (% by demographics)	B-41

Table 2.5C Orientation of New Europe (US) (% “positive role”, changes by country)	B-42
Table 2.6A Orientation of New Europe (EU) (% by country)	B-43
Table 2.6B Orientation of New Europe (EU) (% by demographics)	B-44
Table 2.6C Orientation of New Europe (EU) (% “positive role”, changes by country)	B-45
Table 3.1A Support for joint decision making (% by country)	B-46
(Contd.) Table 3.1A Support for joint decision making (% by country)	B-46
Table 3.1A Support for joint decision making (% by country)	B-47
Table 3.1C Support for joint decision making (% “jointly with the EU” changes)	B-48
Table 3.2A Decision making: cultural policy (% by country)	B-49
Table 3.2B Decision making: cultural policy (% by demographics)	B-50
Table 3.3A Support for joint decision making (% by country)	B-51
(Contd.) Table 3.3A Support for joint decision making (% by country)	B-51
Table 3.3A Support for joint decision making (% by country)	B-52
Table 3.3C Support for joint decision making -2 (% “jointly with the EU” changes)	B-53
Table 3.4A Support for joint decision making - fight against terrorism (% by country)	B-54
Table 3.4B Support for joint decision making - fight against terrorism (% by demo)	B-55

TABLE 1.1A PRIORITY OF ISSUES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not (READ OUT)

1. Successful enlargement of the European Union to include new member countries (M) **(Successful enlargement)**
2. Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions **(Getting closer to citizens)**
3. Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro (M) **(Implementing the Euro)**
4. Fighting poverty and social exclusion **(Fighting poverty)**
5. Protecting the environment
6. Guaranteeing the quality of food products (N) **(Guaranteed food quality)**
7. Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products (M) **(Consumers' protection)**
8. Fighting unemployment
9. Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work **(Institutional reform)**
10. Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking **(Organized crime)**
11. Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world **(Importance of EU)**
12. Maintaining peace and security in Europe **(Peace and security)**
13. Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe **(Guaranteeing rights in Europe)**
14. Fighting terrorism
15. Fighting illegal immigration

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Successful enlargement	69	20	65	25	77	7	60	29	74	17	29	61	69	23	43	46
Getting closer to citizens	66	23	67	24	69	13	76	17	69	22	68	26	68	23	58	33
Implementing the Euro	58	32	61	31	65	15	58	35	61	30	40	53	69	23	43	47
Fighting poverty	87	7	88	8	92	2	95	2	81	13	89	8	87	8	84	12
Protecting the environment	79	15	83	13	79	9	91	6	82	14	88	10	86	10	73	23
Guaranteed food quality	75	17	75	20	76	12	94	3	70	25	76	19	76	18	68	26
Consumers' protection	72	19	73	21	72	13	91	5	67	27	72	23	77	18	62	33
Fighting unemployment	89	6	91	6	92	3	96	3	81	14	90	6	87	9	86	10
Institutional reform	52	31	51	33	41	23	59	25	49	31	40	45	49	34	38	44
Organized crime	83	10	86	10	90	2	96	3	88	9	94	4	88	8	83	14
Importance of the EU	58	29	58	31	60	15	73	18	54	34	52	39	62	27	52	38
Peace and security	84	9	89	8	92	2	99	0	88	9	92	5	90	6	85	11
Guaranteeing rights in Europe	76	15	78	16	79	8	93	3	77	15	81	14	77	15	68	24
Fighting terrorism	86	8	86	10	89	3	96	2	87	9	89	7	86	9	78	17
Fighting illegal immigration	70	21	67	25	69	12	87	7	63	28	69	25	71	21	60	31

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).
(CONTD.)

TABLE 1.1A PRIORITY OF ISSUES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not (READ OUT)

CC EB 2003.3 +: priority -: not a priority	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Successful enlargement	64	21	60	34	63	27	79	8	73	18	71	25	68	21
Getting closer to citizens	69	18	73	19	64	27	70	15	81	14	76	20	63	25
Implementing the Euro	59	30	43	52	60	33	73	15	64	27	81	16	47	42
Fighting poverty	90	5	94	4	90	6	91	2	88	8	91	6	83	9
Protecting the environment	78	15	93	5	82	14	83	7	86	10	90	7	72	20
Guaranteed food quality	75	17	90	8	73	21	85	7	82	13	87	10	72	18
Consumers' protection	73	19	91	7	72	21	84	8	80	14	85	11	68	22
Fighting unemployment	93	4	93	5	94	3	87	6	93	5	92	5	86	6
Institutional reform	44	32	67	22	51	35	58	21	59	23	61	31	55	32
Organized crime	87	7	92	6	84	12	89	3	92	5	89	7	75	15
Importance of the EU	62	22	65	24	56	34	63	18	63	25	71	25	56	31
Peace and security	90	6	94	4	88	9	92	2	94	4	89	8	75	15
Guaranteeing rights in Europe	70	18	83	9	77	17	83	6	84	10	85	11	70	18
Fighting terrorism	85	9	90	8	86	10	88	4	93	4	87	9	84	8
Fighting illegal immigration	68	21	90	8	65	28	75	12	75	16	82	14	71	19

TABLE 1.1C PRIORITY OF ISSUES

(% "SHOULD BE A PRIORITY", CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not (READ OUT)

1. Successful enlargement of the European Union to include new member countries (M) **(Successful enlargement)**
2. Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions **(Getting closer to citizens)**
3. Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro (M) **(Implementing the Euro)**
4. Fighting poverty and social exclusion **(Fighting poverty)**
5. Protecting the environment
6. Guaranteeing the quality of food products (N) **(Guaranteed food quality)**
7. Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products (M) **(Consumers' protection)**
8. Fighting unemployment
9. Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work **(Institutional reform)**
10. Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking **(Organized crime)**
11. Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world **(Importance of EU)**
12. Maintaining peace and security in Europe **(Peace and security)**
13. Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe **(Guaranteeing rights in Europe)**
14. Fighting terrorism (N)
15. Fighting illegal immigration (N)

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Successful enlargement	69	+ 13	65	+ 7	77	+ 13	60	- 4	74	+ 10	29	+ 1	69	+ 6	43	+ 2
Getting closer to citizens	66	+ 10	67	+ 9	69	+ 14	76	- 6	69	+ 6	68	+ 7	68	+ 6	58	+ 2
Implementing the Euro	58	+ 9	61	+ 6	65	+ 8	58	0	61	+ 9	40	- 1	69	+ 11	43	+ 1
Fighting poverty	87	+ 7	88	+ 6	92	+ 8	95	- 1	81	+ 4	89	+ 5	87	+ 5	84	+ 2
Protecting the environment	79	+ 12	83	+ 8	79	+ 12	91	+ 1	82	+ 10	88	+ 7	86	+ 3	73	+ 5
Guaranteed food quality	75	+ 11	75	+ 9	76	+ 11	94	+ 5	70	+ 2	76	+ 6	76	+ 1	68	+ 3
Consumers' protection	72	+ 9	73	+ 9	72	+ 13	91	+ 3	67	+ 2	72	+ 7	77	+ 2	62	+ 4
Fighting unemployment	89	+ 6	91	+ 5	92	+ 11	96	+ 1	81	+ 5	90	+ 3	87	+ 2	86	+ 2
Institutional reform	52	+ 12	51	+ 11	41	+ 10	59	+ 6	49	+ 11	40	+ 8	49	+ 8	38	+ 5
Organized crime	83	+ 10	86	+ 4	90	+ 9	96	0	88	+ 7	94	+ 4	88	+ 3	83	- 4
Importance of the EU	58	+ 14	58	+ 12	60	+ 9	73	+ 7	54	+ 10	52	+ 7	62	+ 7	52	+ 4
Peace and security	84	+ 10	89	+ 6	92	+ 9	99	+ 3	88	+ 8	92	+ 4	90	+ 4	85	0
Guaranteeing rights in Europe	76	+ 12	78	+ 8	79	+ 11	93	+ 2	77	+ 10	81	+ 11	77	+ 3	68	+ 4
Fighting terrorism	86	+ 10	86	+ 5	89	+ 8	96	- 1	87	+ 6	89	+ 3	86	+ 3	78	- 1
Fighting illegal immigration	70	- 13	67	+ 9	69	+ 8	87	+ 2	63	+ 3	69	+ 9	71	+ 4	60	- 3

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

(CONTD.)

TABLE 1.1C PRIORITY OF ISSUES (% CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not (READ OUT)

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Successful enlargement	64	+ 9	60	- 1	63	+ 6	79	+ 13	73	+ 4	71	+ 12	68	+ 18
Getting closer to citizens	69	+ 12	73	+ 4	64	+ 11	70	+ 11	81	+ 3	76	+ 18	63	+ 10
Implementing the Euro	59	+ 7	43	- 2	60	+ 6	73	+ 8	64	0	81	+ 15	47	+ 11
Fighting poverty	90	+ 7	94	+ 4	90	+ 8	91	+ 6	88	+ 2	91	+ 6	83	+ 6
Protecting the environment	78	+ 10	93	0	82	+ 9	83	+ 11	86	+ 7	90	+ 13	72	+ 15
Guaranteed food quality	75	+ 9	90	0	73	+ 14	85	+ 11	82	- 1	87	+ 12	72	+ 14
Consumers' protection	73	+ 7	91	+ 1	72	+ 15	84	+ 13	80	0	85	+ 16	68	+ 7
Fighting unemployment	93	+ 7	93	+ 3	94	+ 5	87	+ 5	93	+ 3	92	+ 5	86	+ 6
Institutional reform	44	+ 7	67	+ 4	51	+ 12	58	+ 13	59	+ 6	61	+ 23	55	+ 15
Organized crime	87	+ 6	92	+ 2	84	+ 5	89	+ 7	92	+ 3	89	+ 8	75	+ 14
Importance of the EU	62	+ 8	65	+ 4	56	+ 16	63	+ 13	63	+ 3	71	+ 19	56	+ 18
Peace and security	90	+ 8	94	+ 1	88	+ 7	92	+ 10	94	+ 2	89	+ 2	75	+ 15
Guaranteeing rights in Europe	70	+ 9	83	- 2	77	+ 7	83	+ 14	84	+ 5	85	+ 17	70	+ 14
Fighting terrorism	85	+ 6	90	+ 1	86	+ 6	88	+ 7	93	+ 6	87	+ 8	84	+ 17
Fighting illegal immigration	68	+ 8	90	+ 8	65	+ 14	75	+ 13	75	+ 5	82	+ 12	71	+ 18

TABLE 1.2A PRIORITY OF ISSUES - FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Fighting unemployment (READ OUT)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
Priority	89	91	92	96	81	90	87	86
Not a priority	6	6	3	3	14	6	9	10
DK/NA	5	4	5	1	5	4	4	4
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
Priority	93	93	94	87	93	92	86	
Not a priority	4	5	3	6	5	5	6	
DK/NA	3	2	3	7	2	3	8	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 1.2B PRIORITY OF ISSUES - FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Fighting unemployment (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
Priority	89	90	87	91	91	87	85
Not a priority	6	7	5	6	6	6	6
DK/NA	5	3	7	3	3	7	9
Total	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
CCEB 2003.2	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
Priority	88	92	93	90	81	91	89
Not a priority	10	6	6	6	5	4	5
DK/NA	3	3	2	3	14	5	6
Total	101	101	101	99	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
CCEB 2003.2	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
Priority	84	93	91	91	87	92	88
Not a priority	7	4	7	7	6	5	7
DK/NA	10	3	2	2	7	3	5
Total	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 1.3A PRIORITY OF ISSUES - FIGHTING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Fighting poverty and social exclusion (READ OUT)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
Priority	87	88	92	95	81	89	87	84
Not a priority	7	8	2	2	13	8	8	12
DK/NA	6	4	6	2	6	3	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	101
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
Priority	90	94	90	91	88	91	83	
Not a priority	5	4	6	2	8	6	9	
DK/NA	4	2	4	7	5	3	8	
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	

TABLE 1.3B PRIORITY OF ISSUES - FIGHTING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Fighting poverty and social exclusion (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
Priority	87	88	85	89	89	85	85
Not a priority	7	8	7	8	7	7	6
DK/NA	6	4	8	3	4	7	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
CCEB 2003.2	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
Priority	88	91	91	88	77	90	88
Not a priority	8	8	6	8	7	5	6
DK/NA	3	2	2	4	15	5	7
Total	99	101	99	100	99	100	101
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
CCEB 2003.2	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
Priority	82	91	90	88	84	90	88
Not a priority	8	5	8	9	8	6	7
DK/NA	10	3	2	3	8	4	5
Total	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 1.4A PRIORITY OF ISSUES - FIGHTING TERRORISM (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Fighting terrorism (READ OUT)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
Priority	86	86	89	96	87	89	86	78
Not a priority	8	10	3	2	9	7	9	17
DK/NA	6	4	9	2	4	3	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	99	100	99
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
Priority	85	90	86	88	93	87	84	
Not a priority	9	8	10	4	4	9	8	
DK/NA	6	2	4	7	2	3	8	
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	

TABLE 1.4B PRIORITY OF ISSUES - FIGHTING TERRORISM (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Fighting terrorism (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
Priority	86	89	83	89	88	86	80
Not a priority	8	8	8	7	8	7	10
DK/NA	6	4	8	3	3	7	10
Total	100	101	99	99	99	100	100
CCEB 2003.2	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
Priority	89	90	90	91	77	84	84
Not a priority	8	9	7	6	8	10	8
DK/NA	3	2	2	3	15	7	8
Total	100	101	99	100	100	101	100
CCEB 2003.2	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
Priority	80	91	88	88	82	90	87
Not a priority	9	6	10	10	9	7	8
DK/NA	11	3	2	3	9	3	5
Total	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

TABLE 1.5A PRIORITY OF ISSUES – MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE
(% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Maintaining peace and security in Europe (READ OUT)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
Priority	84	89	92	99	88	92	90	85
Not a priority	9	8	2	0	9	5	6	11
DK/NA	6	3	6	1	3	3	4	3
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
Priority	90	94	88	92	94	89	75	
Not a priority	6	4	9	2	4	8	15	
DK/NA	4	2	3	6	2	3	10	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 1.5B PRIORITY OF ISSUES – MAINTAINING PEACES AND SECURITY IN EUROPE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Maintaining peace and security in Europe (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
Priority	84	87	82	88	86	83	81
Not a priority	9	9	10	10	11	9	8
DK/NA	6	4	8	3	4	8	10
Total	99	100	100	101	101	100	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
Priority	83	90	89	91	70	87	84
Not a priority	13	8	9	6	14	8	8
DK/NA	4	1	2	3	16	5	7
Total	100	99	100	100	100	100	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
Priority	76	90	90	90	80	87	88
Not a priority	12	7	9	8	11	10	7
DK/NA	12	3	2	2	9	4	4
Total	100	100	101	100	100	101	99

TABLE 1.6A PRIORITY OF ISSUES – PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Protecting the environment (READ OUT)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
Priority	79	83	79	91	82	88	86	73
Not a priority	15	13	9	6	14	10	10	23
DK/NA	7	4	12	3	4	2	5	4
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
Priority	78	93	82	83	86	90	72	
Not a priority	15	5	14	7	10	7	20	
DK/NA	7	2	4	10	4	3	8	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 1.6B PRIORITY OF ISSUES - PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not - Protecting the environment (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
Priority	79	80	78	80	82	77	75
Not a priority	15	16	13	17	14	15	13
DK/NA	7	4	9	4	4	9	11
Total	101	100	100	101	100	101	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
Priority	76	87	87	81	69	82	78
Not a priority	21	11	10	15	15	11	13
DK/NA	3	2	3	4	16	7	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
Priority	70	85	84	81	72	84	83
Not a priority	18	11	13	15	19	11	12
DK/NA	12	4	3	3	10	5	5
Total	100	100	100	99	101	100	100

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

1. A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro (**one single currency**)
2. One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries (**common foreign policy**)
3. A common defence and security policy among European Union member states (**common defence policy**)
4. The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries (**enlargement of the EU**)
5. The European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments (**EU solves unhandled matters**)
6. The resignation of the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament (**resignation of commissioners**)
7. Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work (**teaching children how EU works**)

CCEB 2003.3 +: for -: against	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
one single currency	68	24	72	20	77	8	68	28	68	21	53	39	76	14	54	31
common foreign policy	72	15	74	16	74	9	87	7	60	29	67	21	75	14	69	15
common defence policy	79	11	84	10	82	5	93	2	79	14	82	11	87	7	85	8
enlargement of the EU	78	10	79	10	87	3	82	10	70	12	59	22	77	13	71	13
EU solves unhandled matters	66	18	69	15	57	15	84	8	62	16	68	18	75	14	61	20
resignation of commissioners	68	10	73	8	52	4	77	7	69	8	75	7	71	8	73	7
teaching children how EU works	82	8	85	8	79	4	92	5	74	14	80	11	88	6	83	8
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
one single currency	69	21	47	41	73	21	79	9	74	18	89	8	56	36		
common foreign policy	75	11	52	25	77	14	78	6	77	15	84	11	67	17		
common defence policy	84	8	57	23	84	10	83	3	84	10	85	11	70	15		
enlargement of the EU	78	8	73	16	82	8	85	3	81	8	86	9	72	14		
EU solves unhandled matters	71	12	71	17	71	14	66	13	57	27	83	12	62	24		
resignation of commissioners	65	10	74	10	77	7	60	5	65	11	84	8	67	14		
teaching children how EU works	82	7	88	8	88	7	86	2	83	8	85	10	76	10		

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know", "no answer."

TABLE 1.7C SUPPORT FOR KEY INITIATIVES (% "FOR", CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

1. A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro (**one single currency**)
2. One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries (**common foreign policy**)
3. A common defence and security policy among European Union member states (**common defence policy**)
4. The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries (**enlargement of the EU**)
5. The European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments (**EU solves unhandled matters**)
6. The resignation of the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament (**resignation of commissioners**)
7. Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work (**teaching children how EU works**)

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
one single currency	68	+ 4	72	+ 3	77	+ 4	68	- 2	68	+ 15	53	+ 1	76	+ 3	54	- 4
common foreign policy	72	+ 7	74	+ 7	74	+ 8	87	+ 5	60	+ 4	67	+ 11	75	+ 7	69	+ 6
common defence policy	79	+ 6	84	+ 4	82	+ 8	93	+ 4	79	+ 3	82	+ 8	87	+ 2	85	+ 4
enlargement of the EU	78	+ 6	79	+ 4	87	+ 12	82	+ 2	70	+ 4	59	+ 7	77	+ 1	71	+ 8
EU solves unhandled matters	66	+ 8	69	+ 7	57	+ 4	84	+ 7	62	+ 9	68	+ 8	75	+ 7	61	+ 1
resignation of commissioners	68	+ 9	73	+ 8	52	+ 8	77	+ 14	69	+ 13	75	+ 10	71	+ 10	73	+ 3
teaching children how EU works	82	+ 6	85	+ 7	79	+ 10	92	+ 1	74	+ 10	80	+ 11	88	+ 9	83	+ 5
1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
one single currency	69	+ 9	47	- 12	73	+ 1	79	+ 3	74	- 5	89	+ 4	56	+ 13		
common foreign policy	75	+ 13	52	0	77	+ 7	78	+ 5	77	+ 3	84	+ 8	67	+ 7		
common defence policy	84	+ 11	57	+ 4	84	+ 4	83	+ 5	84	0	85	+ 2	70	+ 6		
enlargement of the EU	78	+ 12	73	+ 5	82	+ 3	85	+ 3	81	+ 4	86	+ 3	72	+ 7		
EU solves unhandled matters	71	+ 8	71	+ 11	71	+ 8	66	+ 8	57	+ 2	83	+ 10	62	+ 8		
resignation of commissioners	65	+ 10	74	+ 5	77	+ 8	60	+ 9	65	+ 7	84	+ 9	67	+ 10		
teaching children how EU works	82	+ 9	88	+ 14	88	+ 6	86	+ 8	83	+ 5	85	+ 9	76	+ 2		

TABLE 1.8A SUPPORT FOR KEY INITIATIVES - EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION WITH ONE SINGLE CURRENCY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
For	68	72	77	68	68	53	76	54
Against	24	20	8	28	21	39	14	31
DK/NA	9	8	14	5	11	8	9	15
TOTAL	101	100	99	101	100	100	99	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
For	69	47	73	79	74	89	56	
Against	21	41	21	9	18	8	36	
DK/NA	9	12	6	12	9	3	7	
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	101	100	99	

TABLE 1.8B SUPPORT FOR KEY INITIATIVES - EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION WITH ONE SINGLE CURRENCY (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
For	68	71	64	70	72	68	60
Against	24	23	25	26	22	23	25
DK/NA	9	6	11	4	6	9	15
Total	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
For	68	79	76	73	53	74	63
Against	27	15	17	22	33	18	23
DK/NA	4	6	7	6	13	8	14
Total	99	100	100	101	99	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
For	56	74	78	75	63	71	70
Against	31	19	16	23	26	22	23
DK/NA	13	7	6	3	11	7	7
Total	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

TABLE 1.9A SUPPORT FOR KEY INITIATIVES - ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
For	78	79	87	82	70	59	77	71
Against	10	10	3	10	12	22	13	13
DK/NA	13	11	10	8	18	19	10	16
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
For	78	73	82	85	81	86	72	
Against	8	16	8	3	8	9	14	
DK/NA	13	11	9	13	10	5	14	
TOTAL	99	100	99	101	99	100	100	

TABLE 1.9B SUPPORT FOR KEY INITIATIVES - ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
For	78	79	76	79	81	77	72
Against	10	11	9	13	10	9	8
DK/NA	13	10	15	8	9	14	19
Total	101	100	100	100	100	100	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
For	80	84	79	80	69	79	75
Against	12	11	13	9	10	8	9
DK/NA	9	4	8	11	22	13	17
Total	101	99	100	100	101	100	101
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
For	71	80	85	84	73	81	80
Against	10	9	10	11	11	9	10
DK/NA	19	10	5	5	16	10	10
Total	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 1.10A EXPECTED ROLE OF THE EU IN FIVE YEARS TIME (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
more important	51	49	44	63	44	46	49	40
less important	12	10	5	8	12	8	15	6
same role	26	31	36	19	33	30	29	38
DK/NA	10	10	16	10	11	15	8	16
TOTAL	99	100	101	100	100	99	101	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
more important	46	52	50	50	55	50	56	
less important	7	12	9	9	11	10	17	
same role	39	16	30	24	23	33	20	
DK/NA	8	21	10	17	11	8	7	
TOTAL	100	101	99	100	100	101	100	

TABLE 1.10C EXPECTED ROLE OF THE EU IN FIVE YEARS TIME
(% CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
more important	51	+ 5	49	+ 2	44	- 5	63	0	44	+ 4	46	+ 6	49	+ 2	40	- 1
less important	12	- 1	10	+ 3	5	+ 1	8	+ 1	12	+ 3	8	+ 3	15	+ 4	6	- 2
same role	26	- 1	31	- 1	36	+ 12	19	+ 3	33	- 3	30	- 5	29	- 1	38	+ 3
DK / NA	10	- 4	10	- 4	16	- 7	10	- 3	11	- 4	15	- 4	8	- 3	16	+ 1
TOTAL	99		100		101		100		100		99		101		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
more important	46	+ 3	52	- 1	50	+ 1	50	0	55	+ 3	50	+ 3	56	+ 12		
less important	7	+ 2	12	+ 2	9	+ 3	9	+ 2	11	+ 3	10	0	17	- 4		
same role	39	+ 1	16	- 8	30	- 1	24	- 4	23	- 2	33	- 4	20	- 2		
DK / NA	8	- 7	21	+ 8	10	- 4	17	+ 2	11	- 4	8	+ 2	7	- 6		
TOTAL	100		101		99		100		100		101		100			

TABLE 1.11A DESIRED ROLE OF THE EU IN FIVE YEARS TIME (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: And in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
more important	66	65	71	76	48	38	67	48
less important	10	8	3	5	16	15	10	12
same role	16	19	14	11	25	35	17	25
DK/NA	8	8	12	8	11	11	7	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	101	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
more important	56	58	72	79	62	60	63	
less important	5	10	6	3	10	7	15	
same role	30	17	15	6	19	27	16	
DK/NA	8	15	7	11	9	6	6	
TOTAL	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	

TABLE 1.11C DESIRED ROLE OF THE EU IN FIVE YEARS TIME
(% CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: And in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
more important	66	+ 9	65	+ 12	71	+ 4	76	+ 4	48	+ 7	38	+ 7	67	+ 11	48	+ 12
less important	10	0	8	0	3	+ 1	5	- 2	16	+ 4	15	+ 2	10	0	12	- 3
same role	16	- 4	19	- 6	14	+ 5	11	+ 1	25	- 5	35	- 1	17	- 7	25	- 8
DK / NA	8	- 5	8	- 5	12	- 10	8	- 3	11	- 6	11	- 9	7	- 2	15	- 1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		99		101		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
more important	56	+ 10	58	+ 5	72	+ 14	79	+ 8	62	+ 4	60	+ 9	63	+ 7		
less important	5	- 1	10	- 1	6	0	3	0	10	+ 1	7	- 2	15	0		
same role	30	- 1	17	- 6	15	- 8	6	- 7	19	0	27	- 5	16	- 1		
DK / NA	8	- 8	15	+ 2	7	- 6	11	- 1	9	- 6	6	- 1	6	- 6		
TOTAL	99		100		100		99		100		100		100			

TABLE 2.1A SUPPORT FOR KEY INITIATIVES - ONE COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
For	72	74	74	87	60	67	75	69
Against	15	16	9	7	29	21	14	15
DK/NA	13	10	17	6	11	12	10	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
For	75	52	77	78	77	84	67	
Against	11	25	14	6	15	11	17	
DK/NA	13	23	9	16	8	5	16	
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 2.1B SUPPORT FOR KEY INITIATIVES - ONE COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
For	72	75	69	74	74	73	66
Against	15	17	13	18	15	14	13
DK/NA	13	9	17	8	11	13	21
Total	100	101	99	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
For	77	76	76	77	61	73	68
Against	16	20	14	12	14	15	13
DK/NA	7	4	10	10	25	12	18
Total	100	100	100	99	100	100	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
For	65	76	80	76	69	73	76
Against	13	15	16	18	14	15	16
DK/NA	22	9	5	6	17	12	8
Total	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

TABLE 2.2 DECISION MAKING: FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (COUNTRY) becomes a member? (SHOW CARD) - foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
Solely by COUNTRY	33	25	21	8	22	27	40	24
Jointly with the EU	59	68	65	87	69	65	53	67
DK / no opinion	8	7	14	5	9	7	7	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
Solely by COUNTRY	21	32	25	12	16	12	51	
Jointly with the EU	68	53	69	74	79	84	41	
DK / no opinion	11	14	5	14	5	4	8	
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 2.3A MEASURES RELATED TO COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: The European Union already has a Common Security and Foreign Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

1. The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs (**European army**)
2. When an international crisis occurs, European Union member states should agree a common position (**Common opinion**)
3. The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister, who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position (**Common foreign minister**)
4. The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council (**Own seat on UN Security Council**)
5. Member states which have opted for neutrality should have a say in European Union foreign policy (**Neutrals should have a say**)
6. Countries which will join the European Union in 2004 as a result of enlargement should already have a say in European Union foreign policy (**New members should have a say**)
7. European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy (**Independent foreign policy**)
8. The European Union should guarantee Human Rights in each member state, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some member states (**Guaranteed human rights**)
9. The European Union should work to guarantee Human Rights around the world, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries (**Guaranteed human abroad**)
10. The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union (**Common immigration policy**)
11. The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers (**Common asylum policy**)

CCEB 2003.3 +: tend to agree -: tend to disagree	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European army	78	10	80	12	77	8	91	5	70	18	78	15	80	13	75	12
Common opinion	82	7	87	7	82	6	95	2	84	10	87	8	85	9	82	9
Common foreign minister	66	16	70	17	63	6	79	10	53	26	56	26	75	15	70	15
Own seat on UN Security Council	68	12	72	13	73	4	89	3	61	18	72	14	78	9	73	10
Neutrals should have a say	54	26	54	29	41	21	59	21	41	39	59	23	31	57	62	20
New members should have a say	70	15	75	15	68	9	73	10	83	7	59	27	67	22	60	24
Independent foreign policy	75	11	79	10	82	4	87	5	83	9	84	8	85	7	82	8
Guaranteed human rights in EU	79	9	82	9	82	3	94	2	71	17	80	10	87	7	77	12
Guaranteed human rights abroad	74	12	74	16	78	6	94	2	51	30	58	26	85	8	69	17
Common immigration policy	70	15	71	17	68	7	85	6	66	22	64	25	76	14	64	20
Common asylum policy	72	13	72	17	73	7	85	6	66	23	65	24	79	12	66	21

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).
(CONTD.)

TABLE 2.3A MEASURES RELATED TO COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: The European Union already has a Common Security and Foreign Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
CCEB 2003.3 +: tend to agree -: tend to disagree														
European army	72	15	46	43	85	9	78	5	73	17	85	10	76	11
Common opinion	82	7	66	22	90	5	83	3	83	11	88	7	75	9
Common foreign minister	70	12	69	11	73	16	65	7	67	18	82	11	63	19
Own seat on UN Security Council	77	7	73	6	72	13	65	5	73	11	77	14	64	17
Neutrals should have a say	62	15	79	6	62	21	55	18	45	35	66	24	57	25
New members should have a say	80	8	81	6	76	15	69	10	76	13	70	21	63	19
Independent foreign policy	69	11	74	6	77	12	67	11	84	9	84	9	72	13
Guaranteed human rights in EU	74	8	85	7	85	7	80	3	73	14	82	11	73	12
Guaranteed human rights abroad	70	11	83	7	79	13	75	7	58	25	74	18	74	11
Common immigration policy	69	14	62	20	72	17	72	5	72	17	75	14	67	17
Common asylum policy	70	12	63	19	72	18	74	4	74	16	80	13	72	12

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 2.3C MEASURES RELATED TO COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (%)
“TEND TO AGREE”, CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: The European Union already has a Common Security and Foreign Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST)

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
European army		78	+ 8	80	+ 6	77	+ 10	91	+ 1	70	+ 6	78	+ 6	80	+ 8	75	- 1
Common opinion		82	+7	87	+ 4	82	+ 7	95	+ 4	84	+ 3	87	+ 3	85	+ 3	82	0
Common foreign minister		66	+8	70	+ 9	63	+ 11	79	0	53	+ 3	56	+ 7	75	+ 6	70	+ 1
Own seat on UN Security Council		68	+9	72	+ 7	73	+ 10	89	+ 5	61	+ 8	72	+ 6	78	+ 11	73	+ 5
Neutrals should have a say		54	+7	54	+ 5	41	+ 6	59	+ 3	41	+ 1	59	+ 8	31	+ 5	62	- 1
New members should have a say		70	+17	75	+ 12	68	+ 14	73	+ 12	83	+ 7	59	+ 14	67	+ 6	60	+ 1
Independent foreign policy		75	+8	79	+ 5	82	+ 11	87	+ 8	83	+ 4	84	+ 9	85	+ 3	82	+ 3
Guaranteed human rights in EU		79	+10	82	+ 8	82	+ 10	94	0	71	+ 2	80	+ 6	87	+ 5	77	+ 3
Guaranteed human rights abroad		74	+11	74	+ 11	78	+ 10	94	+ 1	51	+ 2	58	+ 4	85	+ 9	69	+ 6
Common immigration policy		70	+10	71	+ 8	68	+ 7	85	+ 4	66	+ 5	64	+ 5	76	+ 5	64	- 1
Common asylum policy		72	+9	72	+ 7	73	+ 10	85	+ 6	66	+ 4	65	+ 8	79	+ 2	66	- 1
1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
European army		72	+ 11	46	+ 1	85	+ 7	78	+ 5	73	+ 4	85	+ 11	76	+ 11		
Common opinion		82	+ 4	66	+ 3	90	+ 6	83	+ 6	83	- 2	88	+ 9	75	+ 10		
Common foreign minister		70	+ 12	69	+ 7	73	+ 13	65	+ 5	67	+ 4	82	+ 11	63	+ 8		
Own seat on UN Security Council		77	+ 13	73	+ 6	72	+ 13	65	+ 4	73	+ 6	77	+ 11	64	+ 9		
Neutrals should have a say		62	+ 11	79	+ 10	62	+ 5	55	+ 7	45	+ 5	66	+ 16	57	+ 11		
New members should have a say		80	+ 9	81	+ 7	76	+ 15	69	+ 13	76	+ 8	70	+ 13	63	+ 21		
Independent foreign policy		69	+ 7	74	+ 11	77	+ 8	67	+ 2	84	+ 5	84	+ 9	72	+ 11		
Guaranteed human rights in EU		74	+ 9	85	+ 7	85	+ 11	80	+ 10	73	+ 3	82	+ 7	73	+ 10		
Guaranteed human rights abroad		70	+ 9	83	+ 4	79	+ 14	75	+ 14	58	+ 2	74	+ 17	74	+ 11		
Common immigration policy		69	+ 11	62	+ 5	72	+ 11	72	+ 8	72	+ 8	75	+ 14	67	+ 11		
Common asylum policy		70	+ 6	63	+ 6	72	+ 11	74	+ 6	74	+ 7	80	+ 15	72	+ 12		

TABLE 2.4A WHO SHOULD TAKE DECISIONS ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE POLICY? (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national government, by NATO or by the European Union?

CCEB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
National governments	25	22	13	10	30	28	13	23
NATO	15	18	5	0	15	11	17	14
The European Union	47	46	70	83	37	51	56	43
Other (spontaneous)	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
DK / NA	13	14	11	7	16	9	12	18
TOTAL	101	101	99	100	99	100	99	99
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
National governments	12	47	23	17	19	15	35	
NATO	17	2	22	15	10	11	12	
The European Union	54	44	41	50	58	65	43	
Other (spontaneous)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
DK / NA	17	6	14	18	12	7	10	
TOTAL	101	99	100	100	100	99	100	

TABLE 2.4B WHO SHOULD TAKE DECISIONS ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE POLICY? (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national government, by NATO or by the European Union?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
National governments	25	24	26	27	25	26	23
NATO	15	16	14	13	17	14	14
The European Union	47	51	42	50	48	46	43
Other (spontaneous)	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
DK (spontaneous)	13	8	18	10	10	13	19
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
National governments	29	22	21	21	35	25	21
NATO	13	19	16	16	13	13	15
The European Union	50	52	52	51	33	49	44
Other (spontaneous)	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
DK (spontaneous)	7	7	11	11	18	13	19
TOTAL	99	101	100	99	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
National governments	30	22	23	26	28	25	22
NATO	12	16	17	15	13	16	16
The European Union	40	51	51	53	41	48	53
Other (spontaneous)	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
DK (spontaneous)	18	11	8	7	17	11	9
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	100	100	101

TABLE 2.4C WHO SHOULD TAKE DECISIONS ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE POLICY?
(% CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national government, by NATO or by the European Union?

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
National governments	25	-1	22	+2	13	+2	10	-3	30	+2	28	+7	13	+3	23	+1
NATO	15	+1	18	-2	5	-1	0	-1	15	+1	11	0	17	-1	14	-1
The European Union	47	+4	46	-4	70	+9	83	+1	37	0	51	+1	56	+1	43	-3
Other (spontaneous)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	0
DK / NA	13	-3	14	-1	11	-10	7	+2	16	-3	9	-7	12	-4	18	+2
TOTAL	101		101		99		100		99		100		99		99	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
National governments	12	+1	47	-3	23	0	17	-3	19	+5	15	-3	35	-1		
NATO	17	-1	2	-1	22	-3	15	+4	10	-1	11	-3	12	+3		
The European Union	54	+9	44	+5	41	+2	50	-2	58	-1	65	+7	43	+5		
Other (spontaneous)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	-1		
DK / NA	17	-8	6	-2	14	0	18	+1	12	-3	7	-2	10	-6		
TOTAL	101		99		100		100		100		99		100			

TABLE 2.5A ORIENTATION OF NEW EUROPE (US) (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, would you say that the United States tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role in the following? (SHOW CARD)

CCEB 2003.3 +: Positive -: Negative	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
peace in the world	34	43	41	30	26	39	9	75	47	24	34	36	30	37	29	38
fight against terrorism	48	34	64	17	47	19	14	66	65	17	51	25	58	21	48	23
growth of the world economy	46	29	55	15	45	18	22	52	50	17	50	12	55	19	40	17
fight against poverty in the world	36	35	39	25	28	25	17	59	42	24	39	16	34	27	31	22
protection of the environment	39	33	39	25	33	20	16	60	37	29	36	20	40	25	27	25
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
peace in the world	41	25	45	26	45	27	58	15	29	42	21	45	17	72		
fight against terrorism	57	16	59	20	70	14	73	7	54	23	38	31	18	68		
growth of the world economy	45	12	51	14	61	12	64	10	45	22	33	26	28	56		
fight against poverty in the world	38	14	52	20	42	24	63	11	29	31	24	38	22	60		
protection of the environment	39	13	55	20	43	23	62	12	29	31	21	43	29	52		

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "Neither positive nor negative" and "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 2.5B ORIENTATION OF NEW EUROPE (US) (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: In your opinion, would you say that the United States tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role in the following? (SHOW CARD)

	TOTAL		SEX				AGE							
	CC-13 AVERAGE		male		female		15-24		25-39		40-54		55+	
CCEB 2003.3	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
peace in the world	34	43	35	47	33	39	32	51	31	48	34	40	38	36
fight against terrorism	48	34	49	37	47	31	42	44	44	39	52	29	53	25
growth of the world economy	46	29	46	34	46	25	47	34	44	34	45	26	47	22
fight against poverty in the world	36	35	35	39	36	31	37	41	32	41	35	33	39	26
protection of the environment	39	33	39	38	38	28	41	38	36	38	39	30	39	25
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY														
CCEB 2003.2	Self employed		Managers		Other white collars		Manual workers		House persons		Un-employed		Retired	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
peace in the world	27	59	35	40	35	41	36	41	26	50	34	41	39	33
fight against terrorism	35	53	56	24	52	30	52	31	32	46	52	29	57	22
growth of the world economy	39	44	49	22	49	26	46	28	35	39	48	27	50	19
fight against poverty in the world	29	49	28	34	30	37	38	34	30	44	39	32	41	25
protection of the environment	31	48	30	34	35	33	42	31	35	38	43	29	42	22
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE														
CCEB 2003.2	below 15		16-19		20 and above		still studying		rural area or village		small or middle sized town		large town	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
peace in the world	28	51	38	37	37	37	35	45	34	43	38	40	30	49
fight against terrorism	34	45	56	27	60	23	49	35	45	35	53	30	46	37
growth of the world economy	37	37	50	25	53	21	56	27	45	28	48	27	45	33
fight against poverty in the world	31	42	40	31	35	32	41	32	36	35	38	32	33	39
protection of the environment	34	37	43	29	39	30	42	34	37	32	43	30	35	37

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "Neither positive nor negative" and "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 2.5C ORIENTATION OF NEW EUROPE (US) (% "POSITIVE ROLE", CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, would you say that the United States tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role in the following? (SHOW CARD)

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
peace in the world		34	0	41	-3	26	-2	9	-1	47	+4	34	+1	30	-3	29	-2
fight against terrorism		48	0	64	-4	47	-2	14	-4	65	+2	51	-4	58	-3	48	-3
growth of the world economy		46	+4	55	-1	45	0	22	-1	50	+4	50	+3	55	+2	40	-2
fight against poverty in the world		36	+4	39	-1	28	+3	17	+4	42	+4	39	+8	34	+1	31	+1
protection of the environment		39	+5	39	-1	33	+2	16	+2	37	+2	36	+7	40	0	27	-1
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
peace in the world		41	-2	45	-6	45	-6	58	-2	29	-2	21	-2	17	+3		
fight against terrorism		57	-3	59	-10	70	-7	73	+2	54	-1	38	-3	18	0		
growth of the world economy		45	+3	51	-5	61	-3	64	+7	45	+2	33	-1	28	+6		
fight against poverty in the world		38	-1	52	-5	42	-3	63	+7	29	-3	24	+1	22	+5		
protection of the environment		39	+2	55	-5	43	-3	62	+6	29	+2	21	+1	29	+8		

TABLE 2.6A ORIENTATION OF NEW EUROPE (EU) (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, would you say that the European Union tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role in the following? (SHOW CARD)

CCEB 2003.3 +: Positive -: Negative	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
peace in the world	67	12	71	5	74	3	80	3	74	3	71	2	74	5	67	4
fight against terrorism	62	14	67	6	71	3	78	3	71	5	68	4	71	4	57	5
growth of the world economy	65	11	68	7	65	3	74	3	67	7	63	3	72	5	56	6
fight against poverty in the world	59	14	59	9	55	5	72	5	58	7	55	4	62	8	53	7
protection of the environment	69	10	74	6	61	4	80	3	75	5	71	3	76	5	60	7
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
peace in the world	69	5	79	4	68	6	78	3	74	4	65	5	57	25		
fight against terrorism	61	5	74	5	67	7	78	2	68	5	58	8	48	30		
growth of the world economy	69	4	75	5	68	8	74	3	70	5	61	7	58	22		
fight against poverty in the world	62	5	76	5	60	11	74	4	56	9	53	11	54	25		
protection of the environment	62	6	85	3	77	6	77	2	68	8	65	7	61	18		

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "Neither positive nor negative" and "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 2.6B ORIENTATION OF NEW EUROPE (EU) (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: In your opinion, would you say that the European Union tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role in the following? (SHOW CARD)

	TOTAL		SEX				AGE							
	CC-13 AVERAGE		male		female		15-24		25-39		40-54		55+	
CCEB 2003.3	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
peace in the world	67	12	69	13	64	11	66	17	68	11	66	11	67	9
fight against terrorism	62	14	65	16	60	12	61	18	62	16	62	13	64	10
growth of the world economy	65	11	68	13	63	10	71	12	66	13	62	11	63	9
fight against poverty in the world	59	14	62	15	57	12	62	17	62	14	55	14	58	10
protection of the environment	69	10	73	11	65	9	69	13	74	9	66	9	68	8
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY														
CCEB 2003.2	Self employed		Managers		Other white collars		Manual workers		House persons		Un-employed		Retired	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
peace in the world	63	19	74	6	67	8	73	9	57	18	70	9	68	7
fight against terrorism	57	24	65	9	63	11	71	10	50	21	63	14	67	7
growth of the world economy	65	18	68	6	66	10	68	10	56	15	67	10	65	8
fight against poverty in the world	57	22	57	11	58	12	66	10	53	17	61	15	60	9
protection of the environment	69	14	77	5	72	9	75	7	57	13	68	10	70	6
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE														
CCEB 2003.2	below 15		16-19		20 and above		still studying		rural area or village		small or middle sized town		large town	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
peace in the world	61	17	73	8	69	7	66	14	65	14	68	10	67	11
fight against terrorism	54	20	71	9	65	9	61	15	61	16	65	11	61	14
growth of the world economy	59	15	70	9	67	7	74	11	63	13	67	10	67	10
fight against poverty in the world	55	16	63	12	58	11	63	15	59	15	60	12	59	13
protection of the environment	61	12	74	7	76	6	72	11	66	11	73	8	70	9

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "Neither positive nor negative" and "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 2.6C ORIENTATION OF NEW EUROPE (EU) (% "POSITIVE ROLE", CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, would you say that the European Union tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role in the following? (SHOW CARD)

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
peace in the world	67	+ 2	71	- 1	74	+ 4	80	- 4	74	+ 3	71	+ 1	74	- 3	67	- 2
fight against terrorism	62	+ 1	67	+ 1	71	+ 4	78	+ 1	71	+ 2	68	+ 2	71	- 3	57	0
growth of the world economy	65	+ 2	68	+ 3	65	+ 1	74	- 7	67	+ 5	63	+ 4	72	- 1	56	+ 3
fight against poverty in the world	59	+ 4	59	+ 3	55	+ 4	72	- 4	58	+ 6	55	+ 6	62	0	53	+ 9
protection of the environment	69	+ 4	74	+ 7	61	0	80	- 5	75	+ 7	71	+ 6	76	- 1	60	+ 7
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
peace in the world	69	+ 3	79	0	68	- 6	78	- 1	74	- 3	65	+ 1	57	+ 6		
fight against terrorism	61	+ 6	74	+ 3	67	- 3	78	+ 2	68	- 3	58	- 1	48	+ 2		
growth of the world economy	69	+ 10	75	+ 2	68	- 5	74	+ 5	70	+ 2	61	- 1	58	+ 4		
fight against poverty in the world	62	+ 9	76	+ 2	60	0	74	+ 4	56	- 1	53	+ 1	54	+ 6		
protection of the environment	62	+ 9	85	- 1	77	- 2	77	+ 6	68	+ 3	65	+ 6	61	+ 8		

TABLE 3.1A SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (COUNTRY) becomes a member? (SHOW CARD)

1. defence
2. protection of the environment
3. currency
4. humanitarian aid
5. health and social welfare
6. basic rules for broadcasting and press (**basic rules for media**)
7. the fight against poverty - social exclusion (**fight against poverty**)
8. the fight against unemployment
9. agriculture and fishing policy
10. supporting regions which are experiencing economic difficulties (**supporting poor regions**)
11. education
12. scientific and technological research (**research**)
13. information about the European Union, its policies and institutions (**information about the EU**)
14. foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union (**foreign policy**)
15. cultural policy

CCEB 2003.3 A: solely by country B: Jointly with the EU	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
defence	46	49	30	65	36	55	31	66	23	70	28	67	41	54	21	70
protection of the environment	35	59	25	71	31	60	15	82	30	67	33	63	25	72	38	57
currency	38	56	28	66	15	72	32	65	25	67	42	54	19	74	29	63
humanitarian aid	28	66	20	75	14	75	11	87	29	66	23	70	27	65	18	72
health and social welfare	38	57	35	62	47	45	13	84	51	46	43	54	45	51	39	56
basic rules for media	49	42	51	42	48	32	29	65	62	31	65	30	41	48	58	34
fight against poverty	30	64	23	73	32	60	12	85	27	66	28	69	29	68	29	67
the fight against unemployment	31	65	22	76	40	54	20	78	29	67	31	67	32	65	27	68
agriculture and fishing policy	42	50	33	60	45	45	18	78	42	49	46	50	41	54	44	48
supporting poor regions	26	68	17	78	29	58	13	85	31	61	25	71	21	75	19	73
education	44	52	38	59	57	34	41	56	37	60	51	47	48	48	40	53
research	24	69	15	80	17	66	4	92	19	74	16	80	19	76	15	78
information about the EU	23	69	13	80	10	76	8	88	15	77	14	79	15	79	11	81
foreign policy	33	59	25	68	21	65	8	87	22	69	27	65	40	53	24	67
cultural policy	55	38	55	41	54	33	57	40	65	29	69	27	50	44	66	29

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).
(CONTD.)

TABLE 3.1A SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (COUNTRY) becomes a member? (SHOW CARD)

	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
CCEB 2003.3 A: solely by country B: Jointly with the EU														
defence	31	60	54	41	30	65	23	68	21	76	24	73	76	19
protection of the environment	33	58	37	61	20	76	17	71	33	65	28	69	57	40
currency	25	68	66	28	31	63	18	70	20	75	17	80	62	34
humanitarian aid	16	75	34	60	16	80	11	79	17	80	20	76	46	49
health and social welfare	33	60	59	38	27	70	22	69	40	58	34	62	47	48
basic rules for media	52	37	73	22	51	44	30	55	58	35	32	62	52	40
fight against poverty	21	75	36	60	21	76	18	72	18	79	18	78	44	51
the fight against unemployment	21	75	45	53	17	81	26	64	20	78	18	78	44	53
agriculture and fishing policy	36	53	54	39	27	67	27	59	41	54	27	69	58	34
supporting poor regions	21	71	28	62	12	85	14	75	15	80	18	79	41	52
education	45	48	46	51	36	62	33	57	34	63	22	75	52	43
research	14	77	21	72	14	82	18	70	12	85	12	85	37	56
information about the EU	11	81	28	66	13	81	9	78	14	80	11	85	43	50
foreign policy	21	68	32	53	25	69	12	74	16	79	12	84	51	41
cultural policy	59	32	69	28	51	46	34	52	63	34	36	60	65	30

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 3.1C SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING (% "JOINTLY WITH THE EU" CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

Question: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (COUNTRY) becomes a member? (SHOW CARD)

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
defence	49	-1	65	0	55	+4	66	-2	70	+1	67	+1	54	+4	70	-5	
protection of the environment	59	+1	71	+5	60	+1	82	+1	67	+4	63	+1	72	+1	57	-2	
currency	56	-2	66	-2	72	+2	65	-9	67	+2	54	-4	74	-4	63	-7	
humanitarian aid	66	+2	75	+3	75	+6	87	+3	66	-2	70	+3	65	-4	72	-2	
health and social welfare	57	+1	62	+3	45	-6	84	+1	46	-4	54	0	51	-1	56	-5	
basic rules for media	42	0	42	+3	32	0	65	+6	31	0	30	+5	48	+2	34	+2	
fight against poverty	64	+1	73	+3	60	-2	85	-1	66	+7	69	+5	68	0	67	-2	
the fight against unemployment	65	0	76	+4	54	-6	78	-5	67	+2	67	+3	65	-2	68	0	
agriculture and fishing policy	50	-1	60	+3	45	+2	78	-1	49	-1	50	+7	54	-3	48	-2	
supporting poor regions	68	+2	78	+5	58	-2	85	+1	61	+1	71	+1	75	+3	73	0	
education	52	0	59	+3	34	-2	56	-5	60	+5	47	+3	48	+3	53	-2	
research	69	+3	80	+3	66	0	92	-1	74	+1	80	+6	76	+1	78	+2	
information about the EU	69	+3	80	+3	76	+3	88	-2	77	+5	79	+4	79	+1	81	+2	
foreign policy	59	+1	68	0	65	-1	87	+6	69	+4	65	+2	53	-3	67	-4	
cultural policy	38	-1	41	+4	33	+1	40	-7	29	-1	27	+4	44	+4	29	0	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey				
defence	60	+8	41	-6	65	-4	68	+7	76	-2	73	+2	19	-8			
protection of the environment	58	+6	61	-3	76	+1	71	+4	65	0	69	-2	40	-1			
currency	68	+2	28	-10	63	-2	70	0	75	-3	80	+2	34	-8			
humanitarian aid	75	+3	60	-1	80	+5	79	+2	80	0	76	+3	49	-1			
health and social welfare	60	+1	38	-5	70	+5	69	+2	58	-3	62	-2	48	-2			
basic rules for media	37	+1	22	-7	44	+8	55	+3	35	-2	62	+2	40	-4			
fight against poverty	75	+4	60	-2	76	+3	72	+1	79	-1	78	+3	51	0			
the fight against unemployment	75	+3	53	-8	81	-1	64	-6	78	-4	78	+2	53	0			
agriculture and fishing policy	53	0	39	-9	67	-1	59	0	54	-5	69	+4	34	-4			
supporting poor regions	71	+4	62	+4	85	+1	75	+4	80	-2	79	+4	52	0			
education	48	+2	51	-2	62	+3	57	+1	63	-4	75	0	43	-4			
research	77	+5	72	+3	82	+4	70	+3	85	+2	85	+3	56	+3			
information about the EU	81	+10	66	-2	81	+1	78	+5	80	-3	85	+4	50	+2			
foreign policy	68	+4	53	-5	69	+1	74	+5	79	0	84	+7	41	-4			
cultural policy	32	0	28	-5	46	+4	52	0	34	-4	60	+2	30	-5			

TABLE 3.2A DECISION MAKING: CULTURAL POLICY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (COUNTRY) becomes a member? (SHOW CARD) - cultural policy

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
Solely by COUNTRY	55	55	54	57	65	69	50	66
Jointly with the EU	38	41	33	40	29	27	44	29
DK / no opinion	6	4	13	3	6	4	6	5
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
Solely by COUNTRY	59	69	51	34	63	36	65	
Jointly with the EU	32	28	46	52	34	60	30	
DK / no opinion	9	3	3	14	3	4	5	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 3.2B DECISION MAKING: CULTURAL POLICY (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (COUNTRY) becomes a member? (SHOW CARD) - cultural policy

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
Solely by COUNTRY	55	59	52	56	57	55	53
Jointly with the EU	38	37	39	41	39	38	35
DK / no opinion	6	4	9	3	3	7	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
Solely by COUNTRY	65	64	62	54	53	49	52
Jointly with the EU	33	34	35	41	35	46	38
DK / no opinion	2	2	3	5	12	5	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.2							
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
Solely by COUNTRY	54	57	58	53	53	55	60
Jointly with the EU	35	40	39	45	38	41	36
DK / no opinion	11	4	3	2	9	4	5
Total	99	100	101	100	100	101	100

TABLE 3.3A SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING (% BY COUNTRY)**Question:** And for each of the following? (SHOW CARD)

1. immigration policy
2. rules for political asylum
3. the fight against organised crime
4. police
5. justice
6. accepting refugees
7. juvenile crime prevention
8. urban crime prevention
9. the fight against drugs
10. the fight against trade in, and exploitation of human beings (**fight against trading people**)
11. The fight against international terrorism (**fight against terrorism**)

CCEB 2003.3 A: solely by country B: Jointly with the EU	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
immigration policy	41	51	35	58	28	55	29	61	33	58	58	38	51	44	37	54
rules for political asylum	40	51	37	56	33	52	25	66	39	54	53	42	43	51	38	53
the fight against organised crime	27	68	13	84	22	71	11	86	14	84	17	81	18	79	14	82
police	51	44	41	55	60	33	44	52	55	40	59	39	53	44	50	44
justice	48	47	41	55	55	36	37	60	46	49	57	40	54	43	45	49
accepting refugees	46	47	44	51	43	45	32	62	48	45	60	37	53	43	47	46
juvenile crime prevention	42	52	35	61	50	43	25	72	48	48	51	47	41	57	37	58
urban crime prevention	45	50	39	58	57	35	28	70	49	47	63	35	41	58	33	62
the fight against drugs	25	71	14	83	17	76	11	87	16	81	14	84	17	82	13	84
fight against trading people	22	73	11	86	10	82	7	91	13	82	9	87	13	84	7	89
fight against terrorism	18	77	6	91	5	88	3	94	7	90	5	92	8	90	6	91

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).
(CONTD.)

TABLE 3.3A SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING (% BY COUNTRY)**Question:** And for each of the following? (SHOW CARD)

	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
immigration policy	28	64	59	34	30	63	17	69	40	54	39	58	58	36
rules for political asylum	34	59	57	35	34	59	16	69	39	55	33	64	55	37
the fight against organised crime	16	80	31	65	11	86	12	79	11	87	12	86	52	42
police	52	42	68	30	30	66	30	60	51	45	31	67	71	26
justice	37	58	66	31	35	61	32	58	44	52	26	71	62	34
accepting refugees	37	56	68	28	41	54	24	63	43	51	33	64	57	36
juvenile crime prevention	41	53	46	50	29	68	26	61	41	56	25	73	57	38
urban crime prevention	51	43	49	46	31	66	30	57	62	35	25	72	57	37
the fight against drugs	10	86	33	65	13	84	11	80	15	83	15	84	45	50
fight against trading people	7	90	27	67	11	86	9	81	10	87	11	87	42	51
fight against terrorism	4	92	21	76	6	91	5	86	4	95	8	90	41	53

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 3.3C SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING -2 (% "JOINTLY WITH THE EU" CHANGES BY COUNTRY)**Question:** And for each of the following? (SHOW CARD)

1st column: CC EB 2003.3 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
immigration policy		51	+ 3	58	+ 4	55	+ 5	61	- 4	58	+ 10	38	+ 6	44	0	54	+ 4
rules for political asylum		51	+ 5	56	+ 5	52	+ 7	66	- 2	54	+ 13	42	+ 7	51	+ 4	53	+ 5
the fight against organised crime		68	+ 2	84	- 1	71	- 4	86	- 3	84	+ 3	81	0	79	- 6	82	- 4
police		44	+ 2	55	+ 6	33	+ 1	52	+ 1	40	+ 1	39	+ 10	44	+ 8	44	+ 1
justice		47	+ 2	55	+ 5	36	+ 1	60	+ 6	49	+ 2	40	+ 7	43	+ 7	49	0
accepting refugees		47	+ 2	51	+ 4	45	+ 3	62	+ 1	45	+ 3	37	+ 3	43	+ 4	46	0
juvenile crime prevention		52	+ 2	61	+ 2	43	- 4	72	- 5	48	+ 4	47	- 5	57	0	58	- 4
urban crime prevention		50	+ 2	58	+ 2	35	- 4	70	+ 1	47	+ 2	35	- 1	58	+ 1	62	- 1
the fight against drugs		71	+ 3	83	- 1	76	- 3	87	0	81	+ 2	84	+ 1	82	- 2	84	- 6
fight against trading people		73	+ 3	86	+ 1	82	0	91	- 1	82	+ 3	87	+ 2	84	- 2	89	- 4
fight against terrorism		77	+ 4	91	+ 1	88	+ 3	94	0	90	+ 4	92	+ 3	90	- 2	91	- 4
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
immigration policy		64	+ 2	34	- 7	63	+ 5	69	+ 3	54	- 5	58	+ 5	36	0		
rules for political asylum		59	0	35	- 4	59	+ 5	69	+ 6	55	0	64	+ 3	37	+ 2		
the fight against organised crime		80	0	65	- 2	86	- 1	79	0	87	- 2	86	+ 2	42	+ 2		
police		42	+ 4	30	- 4	66	+ 10	60	+ 7	45	- 6	67	- 1	26	- 5		
justice		58	+ 3	31	- 8	61	+ 9	58	+ 4	52	- 9	71	+ 1	34	- 3		
accepting refugees		56	+ 2	28	- 4	54	+ 5	63	+ 1	51	- 1	64	+ 2	36	- 1		
juvenile crime prevention		53	- 5	50	+ 3	68	+ 6	61	- 2	56	- 2	73	+ 1	38	+ 1		
urban crime prevention		43	0	46	+ 4	66	+ 4	57	- 4	35	- 4	72	+ 3	37	0		
the fight against drugs		86	+ 6	65	- 4	84	0	80	- 2	83	- 5	84	0	50	+ 5		
fight against trading people		90	+ 5	67	- 2	86	+ 1	81	- 1	87	- 1	87	+ 1	51	+ 4		
fight against terrorism		92	+ 4	76	- 1	91	0	86	+ 3	95	+ 2	90	+ 3	53	+ 4		

TABLE 3.4A SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING - FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (% BY COUNTRY)**Question:** And for each of the following? (SHOW CARD) - the fight against international terrorism

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
N=	12126	9079	1000	500	1000	1007	1003	1004
Solely by COUNTRY	18	6	5	3	7	5	8	6
Jointly with the EU	77	91	88	94	90	92	90	91
DK / no opinion	5	3	7	2	4	3	2	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	101
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
N=	1004	500	1000	1047	1061	1000	1000	
Solely by COUNTRY	4	21	6	5	4	8	41	
Jointly with the EU	92	76	91	86	95	90	53	
DK / no opinion	4	3	3	10	1	2	5	
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	99	

TABLE 3.4B SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING - FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**Question:** And for each of the following? (SHOW CARD) - the fight against international terrorism

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
N=	12126	5548	6578	2060	3041	3091	3912
Solely by COUNTRY	18	19	18	23	20	17	15
Jointly with the EU	77	78	75	75	78	78	75
DK / no opinion	5	2	7	2	2	5	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
CCEB 2003.2	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
N=	962	1236	1031	2115	989	1057	3354
Solely by COUNTRY	31	9	10	16	29	12	12
Jointly with the EU	67	91	89	83	60	85	79
DK / no opinion	2	1	1	2	11	4	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
CCEB 2003.2	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2614	5288	2740	1350	4498	3778	3804
Solely by COUNTRY	28	12	10	20	21	16	18
Jointly with the EU	63	86	90	79	71	82	80
DK / no opinion	9	2	1	1	8	3	2
Total	99	100	101	100	100	101	100

C. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives

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Republic of Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH Digeni Akrita, 40 Strovolos 2045 1686 Nicosia	Ms. Eleni MARANGO	357-22-468-000	357-22- 468-008
Czech Republic	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REPUBLIC Husova 7/241, 11 000 Praha 1	Ms. Alena NEDOMOVA	420-222-221-021	420-222-222-234
Estonia	SAAR POLL Veetorni 4 10119Tallin	Mr. Andrus SAAR	372-6-311-302	372-6-312-486
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY Fő tér 1., Zichy Kastély H-1033 Budapest	Mr. Gergely HIDEG	361-250-0999	361-250-0650
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS Brivibas str. 106-2 LV1001 Riga	Mr. Aigars FREIMANIS	371-731-4002	371-727-4936
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS Didlauiko 47 LT2057 Vilnius	Ms. Rasa ALISAUSKIENE	370-5-212-0104	370-5-212-7145
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Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND ul. Krzywickiego 34 02-078 Warszawa	Ms. Hanna IGNACZEWSKA	48-22-622-4132	48-22-622-6716
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA Bd. Nicolae Titulescu Nr. 1, Bl. A7, Sc. 4, Et. 8, Ap. 116-117, Sector 1 78151 Bucuresti	Ms. Olga DEZSO	40-1-210-5016	40-1-211-0366
Slovakia	FOCUS Grossinglova 37 81000 Bratislava	Mr. Ivan DIANISKA	421-2-529-31366	421-2-529-31378
Slovenia	CATI d.o.o. Trzaska cesta 2 1000 Ljubljana	Mr. Bojana PLETESKI	386-1-241-0072	386-1-421-1970
Turkey	KONSENSUS Dikilitas Mah, Ayazmaderesi Cd. Mehmet Plaza No:30/3 Gayrettepe 80260 Istanbul	Mr. Murat SARI	90-212-216-3212	90-212-216-1814

C2. Administrative Regional Units in the Applicant Countries

BULGARIA

Sofia
Varna
Lovech
Montana
Rousse
Bourgas
Plovdiv
Sofia
Haskovo

CYPRUS

CZECH REPUBLIC

Praha
Stredni Cechy
Jihozapad
Severozapad
Severovychod
Jihovychod
Stredni Morava
Ostravsko

ESTONIA

Pohja-Eesti
Kesk-Eesti
Kirde-Eesti
Laane-Eesti
Louna-Eesti

HUNGARY

Kozep-Magyarország
Kozep-Dunántul
Nyugat-Dunántul
Del-Dunántul
Eszak-Magyarország
Eszak-Alföld
Del-Alföld

LATVIA

Riga
Vidzeme
Kurzeme
Zemgale
Latgale

LITHUANIA

Alytaus
Kauno
Klaipėdos
Marijampolės
Panevezio
Siauliai
Tauragės
Telsiai
Utenos
Vilniaus

MALTA

POLAND

Podlaskie
Lubelskie
Podkarpackie
Warmińsko-Mazurskie
Lubuskie
Opolskie
Mazowieckie
Kujawsko-Pomorskie
Łódzkie
Zachodnio-Pomorskie
Pomorskie
Wielkopolskie
Dolnośląskie
Śląskie
Mazowieckie
Świętokrzyskie

ROMANIA

Nord-Est
Sud-Est
Sud
Sud-Vest
Vest
Nord-Vest
Centru
Bucuresti

SLOVAKIA

Bratislavský
Západné Slovensko
Stredné Slovensko
Východné Slovensko

SLOVENIA

Pomurska
Podravska
Koroška
Savinjska
Zasavska
Spodnjeposavska
Dolenjska
Osrednjeslovenska
Gorenjska
Notranjsko-Krška
Goriska
Obalno-Krška

TURKEY

Mediterranean region
East Anatolian region
Aegean region
South-East Anatolian region
Central Anatolian region
Black Sea region
Marmara region

C.3 Sample Specifications

Between the 16th of June and the 18th of July 2003, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2003.3 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the common request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-Generals Press and Communication and DG ICT and Gender, DG Justice and Home Affairs and DG Health and Consumer Protection.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.3 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia, Latvia and Cyprus. In Estonia and Latvia, the survey covered permanent residents aged 15 and over. In Cyprus, the sample covered the territory of the Republic of Cyprus only. The basic sample design applied in all Candidate Countries is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the 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 Candidate Countries Region according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent; if there are no such regions, we used NUTS 3 or equivalent regions for sampling) 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 were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. In countries with significant minorities the respondents had a chance to respond in their mother tongue (in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in Russian, and in Romania in Hungarian).

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population (x 000)
Bulgaria	VITOSHA RESEARCH	1000	18-June – 2-July	7,891
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	18-June – 4-July	689
Czech Republic	CVVM	1000	16-June – 6-July	10,226
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1007	19-June – 6-July	1,360
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1003	25-June – 18-July	10,195
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1004	26-June – 6-July	2,345
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1004	18-June – 29-June	3,475
Malta	MISCO	500	16-June – 5-July	386
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	16-June – 8-July	38,632
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1047	18-June – 2-July	22,435
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1061	20-June – 7-July	5,331
Slovenia	CATI D.O.O.	1000	18-June – 16-July	1,980
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	18-June – 30-June	67,803
Total number of interviews		12126		172,748

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from population data from national statistics. For all Candidate Countries a weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out, based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, gender, age, region NUTS 2, settlement size, household size, and education level were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. CC-13 averages), Gallup applies the official population figures as provided by national statistics. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, data files and analyses. Per question a Table of results is given with the full question text in English. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, Office: Brey 7/41, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the "Zentral Archiv" (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

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 (in case of a sample of 1000 people – confidence intervals for N=500 sample are larger):

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence intervals	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.2%

C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic and other variables used in cross-tabulations

C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1) Men	48 %
(2) Women	52 %

C.4.2 Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1) Aged 15 -24	21 %
(2) Aged 25 -39	29 %
(3) Aged 40 -54	25 %
(4) Aged 55+	25 %

C.4.3 Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

"How old were you when you stopped full-time education?"

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	40 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	34 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	15 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	11 %

C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self – employed

(1) Farmer	6 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self -employed person	6 %
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	1 %

Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	2 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	4 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	4 %
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)	2 %
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	3 %
(12) Supervisor	0 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	8 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	3 %

Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	16 %
(16) Student	11 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	9 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	23 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Self employed = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company | 14 % |
| (2) Managers = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician) | 7 % |
| (3) Other white collars = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.) | 6 % |
| (4) Manual Workers = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant | 14 % |
| (5) House persons = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working | 16 % |
| (6) Unemployed = Unemployed + temporarily not working | 9 % |
| (7) Retired = Retired + unable to work through illness | 23 % |
| (8) Still studying = Student | 11 % |

In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

C.4.5 Size of locality

On the basis of their own evaluation, respondents are grouped into the following groups according to the size of their settlement:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| (1) rural area or village | 40 % |
| (2) small or middle sized town | 32 % |
| (3) large town | 28 % |